GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01869 3777
GC
978
T681
PT.4,
SEC.3

The Trans-Mississippi West
1804-1912

Part IV

A Guide to Records of the Department of the Interior for the Territorial Period

Section 3: Records of the General Land Office

Compiled by Robert M. Kvasnicka

National Archives and Records Administration

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019

https://archive.org/details/transmississippi43kvas

The Trans-Mississippi West 1804-1912

A Guide to Federal Records for the Territorial Period

Part IV

Section 3

The Trans-Mississippi West 1804-1912

Part IV

A Guide to Records of the Department of the Interior for the Territorial Period

Section 3: Records of the General Land Office

Compiled by Robert M. Kvasnicka

National Archives and Records Administration
2007

PUBLISHED FOR THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
BY THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD

Cataloging-in-Publication Data

The Trans-Mississippi West, 1804–1912
compiled by Robert M. Kvasnicka.—Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1993–[2007].
v. [1–6]; 28 cm.
ISBN 1-880875-29-2
Contents: Pt. 1. A Guide to Records of the Department of State for the Territorial Period. Pt. 2. A Guide to Records of the Department of Justice for the Territorial Period. Pt. 3. A Guide to Records of the Department of Agriculture for the Territorial Period. Pt. 4. A Guide to Records of the Department of the Interior for the Territorial Period, Section 1: Records of the Offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Railroads. Pt. 4. A Guide to Records of the Department of the Interior for the Territorial Period, Section 2: Records of Select Agencies. Pt. 4. A Guide to Records of the Department of the Interior for the Territorial Period, Section 3: Records of the General Land Office.

1. West (U.S.)–History–Archival resources. 2. United States—Territorial expansion–Archival resources. I. Kvasnicka, Robert M., 1935– . II. United States. National Archives and Records Administration.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of the American National Standard for Permanence of Paper for Printed Materials 239.48–1984.

Cover: The cover illustration on the 1870 publication *Circular From the General Land Office Showing the Manner of Proceeding to Obtain Title to Public Lands By Purchase, by Location with Warrants or Agricultural College Scrip, by Preemption and Homestead.*
{A1 2021A}

CONTENTS

Preface xiii
Introduction xv

Record Group 49—Records of the Bureau of Land Management [General Land Office] 1

The General Land Office and Its Records 3
- Introduction to the General Land Office 3
- Introduction to the Records 6

Office Files and General Records 17
- Office Files 17
  - Records of the Office of the Commissioner 17
  - Records of the Solicitor 20
  - Records of the Law Examiner 20
- Other Records 21
- General Cartographic Records 26
- Photographic Records 27

Division "A" (Chief Clerk's Division) 28
- Letters and Telegrams Sent 29
- Records Relating to Inspections 33
- Records Relating to Personnel 34
- Other Records 39

Division "B" (Recorder's Division) 41
- General Records 43
- Records Relating to Military Bounty Land Warrants 46
  - Acts of 1847, 1850, 1852 52
  - Acts of l847, 1850, 1852, 1855 52
  - Acts of 1850, 1852 53
  - Acts of 1850, 1852, 1855 53
- Records Relating to Scrip 54
- Records Relating to Land Patents 63
- Other Records 65

Division "C" (Public Lands Division) 67
- Letters Sent 68
- Records Relating Chiefly to Timber Depredations, Reserves, Logging Operations, and Withdrawals and Restorations 74
- Records Relating Chiefly to Homestead Entries 79
- Records Relating to Soldiers' Additional Homestead Entries 84

Records Concerning Other Land Entries 87
Records Relating to Land Sales 90
Records Concerning Congressional Grants 91
Records Concerning Tract Book Entries 91
Records Relating to Vacant Lands 92
Records Concerning the Board of Equitable Adjudication 92
Other Records 94
Division "D" (Private Land Claims) 97
General Records Relating to Private Land Claims 98
Records Concerning Land Claims in the Louisiana Purchase 100
District of Louisiana/Territory of Louisiana 103
General Records 103
Missouri 105
General Records 105
New Madrid Claims 110
Records Concerning Individual Claims 113
Records Concerning the Recorder of Land Titles 117
Arkansas 118
Iowa 121
Orleans Territory/State of Louisiana 122
General Records 123
Eastern (Southeastern) District 125
Western (Southwestern) District 128
District West of Pearl River, East of Island of New Orleans 133
District North of Red River 135
Northwestern District 136
Records Relating to Specific Claims 137
Related Records 138
Records Concerning Land Claims in the Mexican Cessions 138
California 139
Spanish and Mexican Land Claims 141
The Board of California Land Commissioners, Its Records and Related Documents 143
Related Records 146
New Mexico 151
Records Held by the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives 154
Records of the Surveyor General of New Mexico Territory 154
Records of the Court of Private Land Claims 155
Relevant Records in Division "D," National Archives Building 156
Colorado 160

Arizona 162
Additional Records Relating to Private Land Claims 164
Donation Land Claims 165
Other Records 165
Division "D" (Mail and Files) 167
Correspondence and Related Records 168
Registers and Indexes 169
Letters Received 173
Letters Sent 176
Executive Orders and Proclamations 178
Land Entry Files and Pre-1908 Patents 180
Serial Patent Case Files and Related Records 187
Abstracts and Related Records 189
Military Bounty Land Warrants and Related Records 190
Warrant Case Files, Indexes, and Registers 190
Warrants Issued for Service in the War of 1812 191
Warrants Issued for Service in the War with Mexico 193
Warrants Issued Under the Act of September 28, 1850 194
Warrants Issued Under the Act of March 22, 1852 195
Warrants Issued Under the Act of March 3, 1855 195
Records Relating to Warrants Issued Under More than One Act of Congress 197
Abstracts 198
Abstracts of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations Under Single Acts 199
Abstracts of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations Under Multiple Acts 199
Other Records 200
Division "E" (Surveying Division) 201
Letters Received and Related Records 206
Letters Sent and Related Records 209
Letters to Surveyors General 209
Letters to Other Groups of Correspondents 211
Correspondence Files 215
Other Related Correspondence Files 218
Records Relating to Contracts 220
Records Concerning General Surveys 222
Records Concerning Boundary Surveys 223
Records Relating to Island Surveys 227
Examinations of Surveys 230
Survey Field Notes 231
Fiscal Records 234
Records Relating to Specific States 235

Arkansas 235
California 236
Louisiana 236
Oregon 238
General Records 238
Cartographic Records 241
Division "F" (Railroad, Rights-of-Way, and Reclamation Division) 243
Records Relating to Railroads and Wagon Roads 247
Correspondence Records 247
Letters Received and Related Records 247
Letters Sent and Related Records 247
General Records 250
Selection and Adjustment Lists and Related Records 265
Conflict Cases and Related Records 270
Right-of-Way Railroad Files and Related Records 279
Fiscal Records 280
Other Records Relating to Railroads 281
Records Relating to Canals and Reservoirs 282
Records Relating to Reclamation Projects 287
Records Relating to Rights-of-Way 290
Other Cartographic Records 292
Office Records 294
Division "G" (Preemption Division) 297
General Correspondence and Related Records 302
Records Relating to Preemption Claims 307
Records Relating to Townsites 311
Records Relating to Desert Land Cases 312
Records Relating to Grants Under the Donation and Small Holding Acts 314
Arkansas 316
Oregon and Washington 316
New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah 319
Records Documenting Land Grants to the States and Territories 321
Records Relating to State Selections of Indemnity School Lands 324
Records Relating to State Selections of Grant Lands for Public Buildings 328
Records Relating to State Selections for Internal Improvements 330
Contested Cases and Related Records 332
Miscellaneous Records 335
Division "H" (Contest Division) 339
Letters Sent 340
Contest Dockets and Related Records 341
Other Records 341

Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries Division) 343
Records Relating to Swamp and Overflow Lands 345
Records Relating to Townsites and Other Sites in the Public Domain 349
Records Relating to Abandoned Military and Non-Military Reservations 357
Records Concerning Indian Reservations and Related Matters 362
Other Cartographic Records 378
Related Records 379
Records Concerning Logging on Pine Lands Ceded by the Chippewa Indians 379
Report of the 1897 Board of Examiners 381
Correspondence Records 381
Other Records 385
Records Relating to Special Acts of Congress 388
Records Relating to Forest Lands 397
Miscellaneous Records 399
Other Related Records 400
Division "L" (Drafting Division) 401
Letters Sent and Selected Letters Received 403
Division "M" (Accounting Division) 409
General Letters Sent 410
Documents Sent to the Comptroller of the Treasury 412
Records Relating to Registers and Receivers 414
Records Relating to Surveyors General, Deputy Surveyors, and Surveys 420
Records Relating to Special Agents 425
Records Relating to Repayments 425
Records Relating to Indian Matters 430
Records Relating to Timber Matters 431
Records Relating to Swamp Indemnities 432
Records Relating to Public Lands 433
Records Relating to Townsites 439
Records Relating to Appropriations 439
General Records Relating to Accounts 443
Other Records 444
Division "N" (Mineral Division) 449
Correspondence Records 453
Registers of Letters Received 453
Letters Sent 453
Records Relating to Mining Claims 463
Records Concerning Mineral Applications and Related Matters 465
Records Relating to Mineral Contest Cases 472
Records Relating to Land Classification Controversies 476
Records Relating to the Classification of Northern Pacific Railroad Lands 477

Records Relating to Coal Lands 479
Other Records 481
Records of the War Department Relating to Lead Mines and Naval Supplies 484
Division "O" (Board of Review) 487
Correspondence Records 488
Other Records 490
Division "O" (Posting and Tract Records Division) 491
Division "P" (Timber Depredation, Special Services, and Field Service Division) 497
Correspondence Records 503
Additional Records Relating to Special Agents 508
Records Concerning Timber Matters 516
Records Concerning Fraudulent Entries, Unlawful Enclosures, and Related Matters 520
Other Records 525
Division "R" (Forestry and Lieu Selection, Scrip, and Warrant Division) 529
Correspondence Records 531
Records Relating to Forest Reserves and National Forests.. 534
Records Relating to Lieu Selections 544
Other Records 548
Glossary of Public Land Terms 551
Index 567

TABLES

Table-49.I19	Annotated List of Relevant Subjects Discussed in the 1881 Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office	11
Table-49.4	Commissioners of the General Land Office, 1812–1946	19
Table-49.C31	Research Case Study	79
Table-49.DP198	Pueblo Indian Grants	158
Table-49.DP214	Arizona Land Grant Case Files	163
Table-49.F35	List of Relevant Files in the Correspondence and Related Records Concerning Land Grant Railroad, Wagon Road, and Canal Companies, 1829–1939 {UD 553}	256
Table-49.F60	List of Relevant Files in the Railroad and Wagon Road Selection Lists, ca. 1865–1929 {UD 560}	267
Table-49.F67	List of Relevant Files in the Railroad Company Adjustment Lists, 1870–1933 {UD 562}	271
Table-49.F68	List of Relevant Files in Miscellaneous Railroad, Canal, and Wagon Road Land Selection and Adjustment Lists, 1828–ca. 1930 {UD 563}	276

Table-49.F114	Pre-1913 Files Concerning Rights-of-Way Across Indian Reservations	292
Table-49.G25	Clerks Represented in Press Copies of Letters Sent (General), 1877–88 {UD 594}	305
Table-49.K30	Sites Represented in the Townsite Tract Books, ca. 1862–1959 {A1 2019}	353
Table-49.K53	Tribes and Subjects Represented in the Indian Reserve Files, ca. 1808–1927 {PI22 29}	363
Table-49.K122	Index to the Special Act Files {PI22 28}	391
Table-49.M20	States and Territories Represented in the Statements of Differences, ca. 1819–66 {UD 772}	416
Table-49.M90	Titles and Subtitles Used in the Record of Balances of Appropriations, 1898–1900 {UD 779A}	441
Table-49.N22	List of Renumbered Volumes in Press Copies of Miscellaneous Letters Sent, 1879–1908 {UD 808}	457
Table-49.P39	Reports Submitted by Special Agents, 1884–1909 {UD 885}	509
Table-49.P51	Special Agents Represented in the Correspondence And Other Records Relating to Chiefs of Field Divisions, 1903–24 {UD 936P}	515
Table-49.P76	Oversized Numbered Case Files ("Big File"), 1896–1911 {UD 982}	523
Table-49.R19	Forests Represented in the National Forest Files, 1891–1955 {UD 918}	537
Table-49.R30	Applicants Represented in the Case Files Relating to Land Entries in Conflict with Forest Reserve Withdrawals, 1903–6 {UD 942}	543

ILLUSTRATIONS

Copy of "Contestant's Exhibit EE"	xiv
Edward Tiffin and Fred Dennett, Commissioners of the General Land Office	2
Generalized Diagram of the Rectangular System of Surveys	8
Notice of the establishment of the Great Falls land district in Montana	24
Sample roster of Registers and Receivers	36
Military bounty land warrant certificate for 120 acres	42
Copy of a Presidential proclamation announcing a land sale	66
Opening page of a report on Esther's claim to land near St. Louis, MO	115
Detail of a photograph showing men outside the General Land Office, Perry, OK	168
Detail of a map showing a section of La Paz, Arizona Territory	228
Covers of a brochure advertising the Shoshone Irrigation Company	286
Applicant's statement from Donation Certificate, Oregon City land office	317
Sample page from the examiner's docket of contested cases	338

Street scene in Nogales, Arizona Territory, showing the international boundary between the United States and Mexico 350
Copy of page 1 of a letter from the Chief of Division "L" to John Muir 404
Copy of page showing accounts of Receivers at the land office in St. Louis, MO 408
Copy of a plat showing the mineral claim of the Earp brothers 470
Copy of page 1 of the letter inaugurating the use of Examination Cards 486
Copy of entries from Kansas tract book, volume 78 494
Special Agent Leroy O. Moore 514
Photograph taken by Forester Gifford Pinchot and letter endorsement 535

THE GUIDE SUPPLEMENT

Containing State Lists and Other Appendixes

Appendix One—File Lists, by State, of Selected Series of Records of the Former General Land Office 1
Appendix Two—Surveyors General of Public Lands States West of the Mississippi River 411
Appendix Three—Maps of Right-of-Way Railroads, Located and Constructed Lines, Held by NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Section 433
Appendix Four—Checklist of Annual Reports 441
Appendix Five—National Archives Microfilm Publications Relating to Land Matters 445
Appendix Six—List of Pertinent Regional Records Facilities 447

PREFACE

With this volume the National Archives and Records Administration continues its publication of a major research aid, *The Trans-Misssissippi West, 1804–1912: A Guide to Federal Records for the Territorial Period.* This multivolume guide is intended to succeed the previous letterpress and microfilm publication of documents constituting *The Territorial Papers of the United States.* Rather than providing transcripts of selected documents, the guide identifies and describes significant series of civil records relating to the contiguous States and Territories carved out of the area west of the Mississippi River. It informs researchers of the nature of available Federal records and their location, whether in the Washington, DC, area or in regional records facilities.

The publication of the sixth volume of this guide is intended to alert researchers interested in the American West to the research potential of the records of the General Land Office, the Federal agency responsible from 1812 to 1946 for supervising the surveying, management, and disposition of the public domain, and the execution of all laws relating to public lands. The textual, cartographic, and photographic documents described in this volume show the manner in which the General Land Office accomplished its mission and the impact of Federal Government policies on the people and lands of the trans-Mississippi West. The records are an invaluable source of information for environmental and family historians as well as the historians of our Nation's westward expansion.

Guides such as this one have been prepared at the National Archives since 1940, when the first *Guide to the Material in the National Archives* was published. Over time, new editions of this general guide have been published, and supplementary guides have been issued that focus on specific portions of the National Archives holdings. In this latter category are guides to records relating to the Civil War, women and the U.S. Armed Forces, African American history, American Indians, and genealogical research. All of these publications are designed to make the records held by the National Archives and Records Administration better known and easier to use.

ALLEN WEINSTEIN
Archivist of the United States

Copy of "Contestant's Exhibit EE" found in the series Photographic Prints of Homesteads, Settlers, Snakes, and Land, ca. 1890–1910, {UD 1445}. This photograph is one of several from an unidentified claims case.

INTRODUCTION

The interest of the scholarly community in documenting the westward expansion of the United States was recognized as long ago as 1911, when the Carnegie Institution of Washington published David W. Parker's *Calendar of Papers in Washington Archives Relating to the Territories of the United States (to 1873)*. Noted historian and editor J. Franklin Jameson began his preface to Parker's work by stating that archives could be exploited "for the general benefit of historical students" in three ways:

> The first process is that of the preparation and publication of summary guides, describing in general terms the contents of domestic or foreign archives. The second step is the preparation and publication of minuter descriptions, calendars usually, of some selected archival division or some special class of documents having sufficient importance to warrant treatment so detailed. The third stage of operation is the preparation and publication of important series of documents in full text.

The title of Parker's publication, of course, clearly identifies it as an example of the second step.

Under the provisions of the Ralston Act of March 3, 1925, the Department of State launched an ambitious project that met the objectives of Jameson's third stage: the preparation and letterpress publication of papers relating to the Territories. Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter, volume II, the initial volume of *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, was published in 1934. By 1950, when the project was transferred from the Department of State to the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, volumes II through XIV, XVI, and XVII had been published. Under the auspices of the National Archives, Carter and his successor, John Porter Bloom, published volume XV and an additional 11 letterpress volumes. The general editorial materials compiled for inclusion in the unpublished volume I of the series were filmed in 1972 as Roll 1 of National Archives Microfilm Publication M721, *The Territorial Papers of the United States* (16 rolls). In addition to the unpublished materials, the microfilm publication includes reproductions of volumes II through XXVI. Not included in the microfilm edition are letterpress volumes XXVII and XXVIII covering Wisconsin Territory. The latter volume, the last letterpress volume issued in the series, was published in 1975.

By the time Wisconsin became a State in 1848, the quantity of material relating to the individual Territories had increased to such an extent that the letterpress volumes for Wisconsin were supplemented by a microfilm publication (M236) of pertinent documents that totaled 122 rolls of film. A microfilm edition of papers for Iowa (M325, 102 rolls) and less comprehensive editions for Minnesota (M1050, 19 rolls) and Oregon (M1049, 12 rolls) were issued after 1975, but work on additional letterpress volumes was suspended.

Since the sheer volume of pertinent materials, combined with high production costs, rendered the comprehensive publication of individual documents for the Territories impractical, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) sought other ways of continuing the Territorial Papers project. In 1989, after consulting with concerned representatives of

the historical and scholarly communities, the Archivist of the United States authorized a project exemplifying Jameson's first stage, the compilation of a guide to provide information about those holdings of the National Archives and its regional archives that relate to Territories not covered by *The Territorial Papers*. In developing the prospectus for the guide, the "territorial papers" concept was more or less discarded in favor of an approach that would provide more uniform coverage. The scope of the guide has been broadened to include all Federal records created during the period bracketed by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to the Union in 1912 that relate to all of the contiguous States west of the Mississippi River. This change in concept allowed for coverage of Texas, California, and Indian Territory, areas that did not pass through the formal Territorial period prior to statehood. It also meant that the guide provides a general view of records relating to some States that are already covered by *The Territorial Papers* letterpress volumes, as well as to those that are not.

The objective of *The Trans-Mississippi West, 1804–1912: A Guide to Federal Records for the Territorial Period* is to identify and describe those records created by agencies and organizations that obviously include, or are likely to contain, documents concerning the States located beyond the Mississippi River. The records are described in varying levels of detail, ranging from general summaries of content to lists of individual file titles, an approach that actually combines aspects of Jameson's first and second states of description.

This volume, covering records of the General Land Office, one of the predecessors of today's Bureau of Land Management, constitutes the last of three volumes, or sections, describing relevant records of the Department of the Interior. The first volume, published in 1996, covers records documenting the activities of the offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Railroads. The second volume, published in 1997, describes the relevant records of the following agencies that either were or are now part of the Department of the Interior: the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Park Service, the Office of Education, the Office of Territories, the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Not included in the Interior Department volumes are discussions of the relevant records of the Census Office, the Patent Office, and the Pension Office— all of which were transferred out of the department— and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

No guide volume was planned for records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Since those records are extensively described in several existing National Archives publications, NARA decided that the time required to produce such a guide could be better spent working on records of other major agencies involved in Western expansion for which relatively little description exists. Researchers interested in the records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs held by the National Archives and its regional archives should consult the following publications: *Guide to Record in the National Archives of the United States Relating to American Indians* (1981), compiled by Edward E. Hill; *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs* (PI 163, 2 vols., 1965), compiled by Edward E. Hill; Special List 13, *Cartographic Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs* (1977); and the *Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States* (1995), which identifies the Bureau records now held in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area and NARA's regional archives. Also available is Special List 6, *List of Documents Concerning the Negotiation of Ratified Indian Treaties, 1801–1869* (1949),

compiled by John H. Martin, which identifies relevant documents found among the records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of the Secretary of the Interior. Relevant microfilm publications are identified in *American Indians: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications* (1984, updated in 1994 and 1998), compiled by Cynthia G. Fox and updated by other staff members.

NARA endeavors to keep records in the order in which they were maintained by the creating agency, in the belief that this best preserves their integrity and interrelationships. The agency filing systems, however, were designed for administrative purposes and not for the benefit of future researchers. A major reason for the preparation of guides such as this is to help subject-oriented researchers understand the complexities and vagaries of recordkeeping systems and find relevant items of interest among the vast quantities of records irrelevant to their needs.

In general, the chapters in the guide volumes incorporate data gleaned from pertinent descriptive materials previously produced by the National Archives, usually a preliminary inventory of one kind or another. They also incorporate information taken from introductions to relevant National Archives microfilm publications and entries in preliminary checklists, special lists, and subject guides, as well as materials produced by the Governmental units that created the records. The publications used in compiling these chapters are cited at appropriate places in the text. A general source not cited in the individual chapters is the previously mentioned *Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives*.

The arrangement of the guide volumes is by record group, the basic organizational unit to which all records in the National Archives are assigned. Most commonly, a record group consists of the records of a single office or the records of a single bureau and its predecessors; the record group discussed in this guide falls within the latter category. Within record groups, the basic archival unit of control is the series, which is a body of records arranged in some serial order or logically grouped together for some other reason. For many record groups, NARA has prepared inventories that describe the records series by series. Common to all types of inventories is the series entry, which includes the series title, covering dates, quantity, types of records, and perhaps some indication of content. The descriptions in the guide volumes are also based on series, but an attempt has been made to present a different viewpoint, with more emphasis on subject matter, specific examples, and practical guidance on using the records. The discussion of basic records is expanded, and less significant records are treated more summarily.

In this guide, series titles and the dates of the records constituting the series appear in boldface type. Information about the volume of the records appears in parentheses following the dates. Volume is usually given in linear feet or inches, but in some instances, usually involving cartographic or photographic records, the number of items or images is given. Photographic records are usually identified by alphabetic collection designators shown in parentheses. A descriptive feature not provided in previous volumes of *The Trans-Mississippi West* is the reference accompanying each textual series title to NARA's Master Location Register (MLR) for Record Group 49, a 1,368-page directory used to pinpoint the specific location of each series of records. The references have been included because so many of the series titles are similar. The MLR numbers, which appear in braces following the footage figure for each series, consist of a prefix (UD, A1, PI 22, or ZZ) and the entry number. Some series titles

shown in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide volume also include references to entry numbers in lists of divisional record series that are used as a finding aid. For ease of indexing and ready reference, the paragraphs in this guide are numbered, e.g., 49.A30, with "49" being the record group number, "A" the division designation, and "30" the paragraph number; in some instances subparagraph numbers are also used, resulting in an index citation such as 49.A30.1. The letter "I" is used to designate paragraphs in the introductory chapter. All such numbers are in boldface type. Cross-references in series descriptions are to paragraph numbers. Tables and supplements, with titles cross-referenced to explanatory paragraphs in the text, provide either specific information on the content of a particular series or general information designed to facilitate use of the records. References in the text to Native Americans and other minorities reflect terms used in the records being discussed, a practice that often results in the use of language not always considered acceptable by today's standards.

Many series of records having high research value have been microfilmed by the National Archives, and the numbers of the pertinent microfilm publications are given in the text. Most of the microfilm publication numbers begin with the letter "M" (M25), but some begin with "T" (T910) and "I" (I5). The majority of the "M" publications are accompanied by descriptive pamphlets that contain thorough explanations of the origin, content, and arrangement of the records; the "T" publications merely reproduce documents without the benefit of explanatory introductions or notes. The "I" publications are reference publications available for use at the NARA facility indicated. All of the microfilm publications cited in the text are listed in Appendix Five.

The National Archives of the United States, the permanently valuable records of the Federal Government, are housed in the NARA facilities located in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area, and in 13 regional archives, whose addresses are given in Appendix Six. For the most part, the textual records described in this guide are in the custody of the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, but the cartographic and photographic records are held in the National Archives at College Park, MD. Some of the records discussed are in the custody of regional archives, and those exceptions are noted in the text. Copies of many of the microfilm publications cited are available for use in the regional archives. For information about the contents of the microfilm publications and the locations where they can be viewed, search NARA's online Microfilm Catalog listed under the "Order Online" section of *www.archives.gov*.

Formal and many informal NARA finding aids are the foundation of the guide, and an acknowledgment is due the many current and former members of the NARA staff who produced materials consulted during the compilation of this volume. They are Edwin D. Anthony, Joel Barker, Philip P. Brower, John Butler, Jerry Clark, Timothy D.W. Connelly, Richard C. Crawford, Cynthia G. Fox, Gerard E. Hasselwander, Kenneth Hawkins, Hope K. Holdkamper, Oliver W. Holmes, Laura E. Kelsay, Ann McLeod Kessler, William Lewis, Richard Maxwell, Gary M. Miller, Norman D. Moore, Daniel D. Nealand, Judy T. Parker, James Paulauskas, Kathleen Riley, Carmelita S. Ryan, Francis W. Shannon, Jane F. Smith, Willliam F. Smith, Tom Wiltsey, Henry J. Wolfinger, Harry P. Yoshpe, and Charles Zaid. Thanks also are due to the anonymous staff members who produced the file lists that enhance many of the guide's series descriptions and the editorial materials included in the early microfilm publications of General Land Office records.

Staff members Richard Fusick, Mary Frances Morrow Ronan, George Shaner, Richard Smith, and Aloha South, reviewed the division chapters and offered helpful suggestions. During the long compilation process Aloha South, in particular, was always ready with encouraging words when they were needed most. Renée M. Jaussaud, a former NARA staff member, and Claire Bettag, a NARA volunteer, reviewed portions of the manuscript and their comments and interest in the guide are greatly appreciated.

I am particularly indebted to James Muhn, a former historian for the Bureau of Land Management, who read the manuscript and offered many insightful and valuable observations. Our discussions concerning the records were always informative and enjoyable.

Thanks also are due to my office colleagues, Sandra Glasser, Cynthia Campbell, Katherine Coram, Ben DeWhitt, Ben Guterman, Nancy Mottershaw, and Kathy Rinehart, and to other staff members, namely Brad Chase, Ann Cummings, Robert Ellis, Jane Fitzgerald, John Hedger, Joan Howard, and Michael Pilgrim, all of whom helped in various ways to bring this project to completion. I am especially grateful to Maureen MacDonald who gave the guide a painstaking final review before it went to the printer.

This volume was edited by Ann Barrington and indexed by Jeanne Moody. The design of the previous volumes in this series was developed by Anne Bruner Eales and Serene Werblood, both now retired. Credit for the appearance of this volume goes to Brian Barth who, while preserving the basic elements of their design, added his own distinctive touch.

As she has with previous volumes, Sharon Gibbs Thibodeau, now Director of Archival Operations, found time in her busy schedule to read the lengthy manuscript. She has been an enthusiastic advocate of the guide since its beginning in 1989, and her invaluable input and support is greatly appreciated.

Robert M. Kvasnicka

Record Group 49

RECORDS OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT [GENERAL LAND OFFICE]

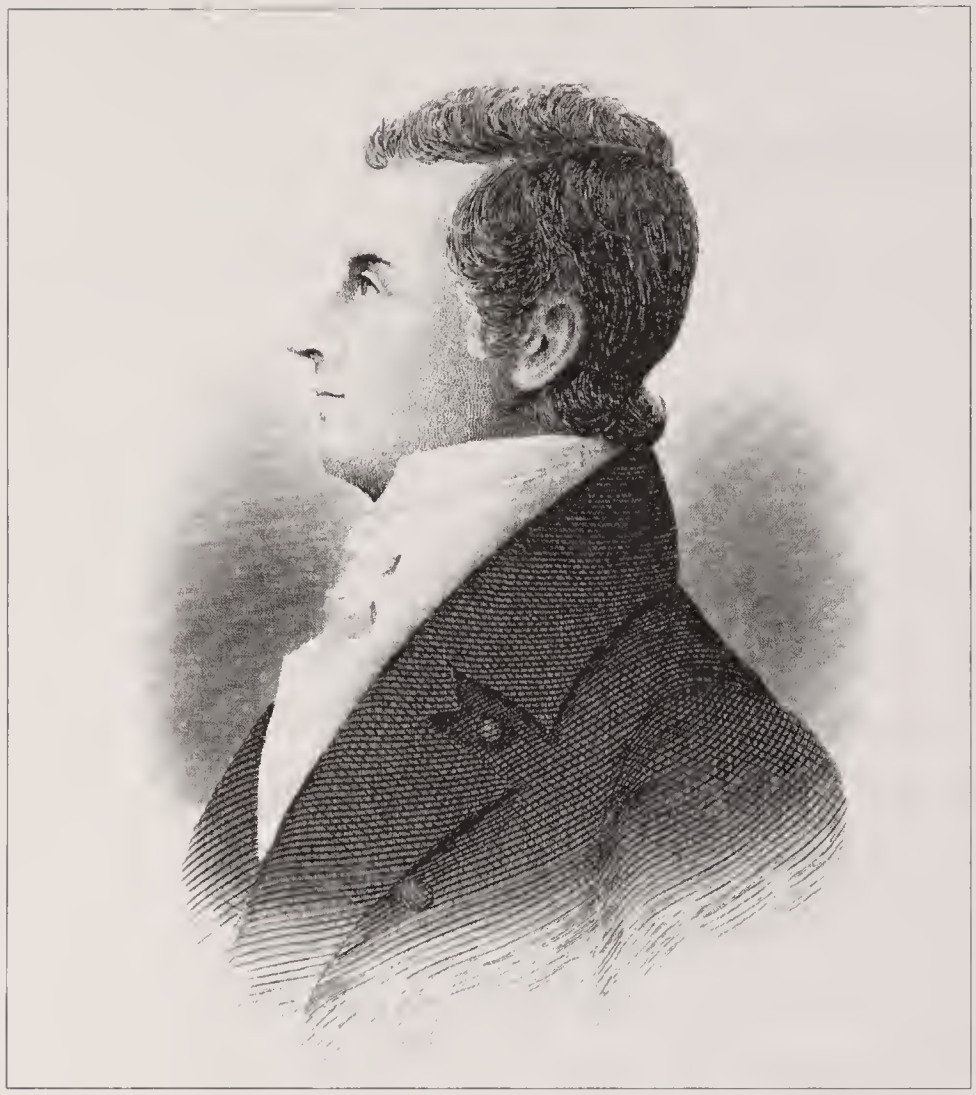
General Land Office

November 26, 1851

SIR: Higher evidence of the growth and prosperity of our country, and of the unexampled rapidity of the settlement of the public lands cannot be desired, than is shown by the fact that, since the year 1802, thirteen new States, commencing with Ohio and ending with California, equalling in number the original States and embracing an area of more than five hundred and six millions of acres, have been formed out of the public domain and admitted into the Union. There are also our vast territories, stretching from the northern lakes and the Mississippi to the borders of California and the shores of the Pacific, covering an area of eleven hundred and ten millions of acres.

In those States and territories there now remains an aggregate of more than fourteen hundred millions of acres of unsold lands, abounding in all the varieties of mineral wealth, and fruitful in all the productions of the earth that can minister to the happiness or comfort of man.

J. Butterfield, Commissioner, to A.H.H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, *1851, p. 3.*



Edward Tiffin, the first Commissioner of the General Land Office. He was appointed in 1812 and served until 1814. During his tenure he developed a workable system of public land management for the new Federal agency, which was part of the Treasury Department. It occupied three rooms of a two-story building in Washington, DC. (49-WLM-12454)

Fred Dennett, the Commissioner of the General Land Office from 1907 until 1913, presided over the agency's centennial celebration in 1912. Employed by the General Land Office in 1905 as a Special Agent, he was serving as Assistant Commissioner when he was appointed to head the agency.
(49-CPO-3)

Introduction to the General Land Office

49.I1 In 1946 one of the nation's largest and most venerable agencies, the General Land Office, merged with a smaller and much newer agency, the Grazing Service, to form the Bureau of Land Management. The General Land Office was established in 1812; the Grazing Service in 1939.

49.I2 From the establishment of the Federal Government until 1812, the Offices of the Secretary and the Register of the Treasury had responsibility for the disposition of public land, the Secretary of War managed bounty land warrants, and the Secretary of State issued land patents. These functions were transferred to the General Land Office (GLO) when it was established in the Department of the Treasury by an act of Congress approved April 25, 1812 (2 Stat. 716). The Commissioner of the General Land Office was given custody of the seal of the Office and of all records, books, and papers relating to public lands that were formerly in the offices of the Secretary of State, the Secretary and the Register of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War.

49.I3 An act of Congress approved July 4, 1836 (5 Stat. 107), placed the General Land Office under the direction of the President of the United States and placed the Office of the Surveyor General, an independent entity since its establishment in 1796, under the supervision and control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Surveyor General had charge of surveying and mapping the public lands. Additional Surveyors General had been appointed for new areas as needed, since the Surveyor General was responsible for the success of the policy of survey before settlement first provided for in the Ordinance of May 20, 1785, and later incorporated as part of the land law of 1796. The 1836 act made the Commissioner responsible for receiving returns of public land surveys from the Surveyors General, issuing and recording patents, and auditing and settling all public accounts relating to public lands. To assist the Commissioner in accomplishing these tasks, the act authorized the appointment of a Chief Clerk, who was authorized to act in the absence of the Commissioner, and the appointment of a Recorder, who was to certify all patents for public lands, to affix the seal of the General Land Office, and to attend to the correct engrossing, recording, and transmitting of the patents. The same act also authorized the appointment of a secretary to sign the President's name to all land patents. Much later, the appropriation act of July 7, 1884, authorized the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner who assumed some of the duties of the Chief Clerk.

49.I4 The General Land Office was again placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury by an act of Congress approved September 4, 1841 (5 Stat. 453), which authorized the Secretary to review land decision appeals. In 1849 the General Land Office was transferred to the newly established Department of the Interior where it remained, until July 16, 1946, when it was consolidated with the Grazing Service, also in the Department of the Interior, to form the Bureau of Land Management.

49.I5 The General Land Office consisted of a headquarters staff in Washington, DC, and a field force made up in the early years of a network of district land offices, the first four of which had been established under the land law of 1800. When the fledgling agency was organized in 1812 it consisted of a headquarters—staffed by the Commissioner and Chief Clerk, a draftsman, a general clerk, and 6 junior clerks—and 19 local land offices. The single Surveyor General at the time operated independently. The land offices presided over land

districts established by Congress—or by the President in the case of mineral districts—that could be abolished, consolidated, reduced in area, or closed by Congress or the President. The size of the districts varied, ranging from 1 per State to as many as 10 per State. The local land offices were responsible for the initial proceedings in disposing of the public domain, conducting the business necessary to effect the transfer of title of a piece of the public domain to private ownership. In the context of this guide, the term "public domain" refers to all of the trans-Mississippi States except Texas, which retained control of its public lands at the time it joined the Union. As authorized by the act of 1800, each land office was staffed with two bonded officials, a Register and a Receiver, who conducted the business of the office. The Register was primarily responsible for the recordkeeping duties, chiefly the entering of land applications in the record books and on the survey plats maintained by the office. The Receiver handled the moneys received in the office and all payments. These officials were appointed for four years, but were removable at the pleasure of the President. Receivers were required to make monthly returns of moneys received in their respective offices to the Secretary of the Treasury and monthly and quarterly returns to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Registers and Receivers resided where their land office was situated, and usually they were the entire staff of the land office. In time, however, clerks were assigned to some offices. The first land office was opened at Steubenville, OH, on July 2, 1800, and by the end of 1813, the Commissioner reported on the activities and status of 18 land offices, a few of which were provided for by law but not yet operational. The last new land office opened at Newcastle, WY, on March 1, 1920. Between 1800 and 1920, some 362 land offices had been opened. The number of active offices peaked in 1890 when 123 offices were transacting business.

49.16 Like the Registers and Receivers, the Surveyors General were also bonded officials who were appointed for four years by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. They were responsible for surveys and measurements of such base and meridian lines as were prescribed by law or by instructions from the General Land Office; they initiated surveys to be made by their deputies of all private land claims in their districts that had been confirmed by Congress; and they transmitted to the local Register plats of all lands surveyed in their districts.

49.17 From the early days of public land surveying, the surveys had been executed by deputy surveyors working under contracts made through the offices of the Surveyors General. In 1910 Congress authorized a more direct system whereby the work of surveys and resurveys in the field was conducted by cadastral engineers under the immediate direction of the Commissioner. This change led to the organization in 1910 of the Field Surveying Service under the direction of a Supervisor of Surveys. While the Service conducted the field survey work, the offices of the Surveyors General handled most of the related office work. The Surveyors General were directly responsible to the Chief Clerk in Washington. The staff of each office usually included the Chief Clerk, a chief draftsman, and clerical assistants.

49.18 Over time the General Land Office expanded the scope of its activities to meet the administrative demands imposed on it by various legislative acts passed by Congress. In addition to the land grants for schools and public institutions bestowed on each new public domain State entering the Union, Congress initiated a series of GLO-administered land grants to the States. The grants were for special programs such as the construction of military wagon roads in 1823, canals (1827), and railroads (1850); for the improvement of rivers (1828); the reclamation of swamp lands (1849)

and arid lands (1894, 1910); and the establishment of agricultural and mechanical arts colleges (1862). All told, the United States granted more than 200 million acres of public domain lands and more than 90 million acres to railroad corporations.

49.I9 In the early years of the 19th century, settlement on public lands that had not been surveyed or offered for sale was prohibited, and penalties were levied on trespassers. Nevertheless, during the period 1800 to 1841 Congress passed a number of limited preemption laws giving "squatters" the right to purchase the lands they had settled upon. In 1841 Congress enacted a general preemption law permitting settlers to enter surveyed, and eventually unsurveyed, public lands. Settlers could obtain patents for their land if they complied with the rules for residence and cultivation and paid a minimum statutory price for the land. Passage of the original Homestead Act in 1862 permitted settlers to acquire up to 160 acres of public lands for nominal commissions and fees, provided they constructed habitable houses, cultivated a portion of the land, and resided on the land for five years. The lode mining law, opening public mineral lands to exploration and development, was passed in 1866, followed in 1870 by the placer mining law, providing for the patenting of placer mining claims. The general mining law was passed in 1872, and the coal lands law, allowing the location and purchase of public lands chiefly valuable for coal, in 1873. Also enacted in 1873, the timber culture law promoted the growth of timber in the arid States. In 1877 the desert land law provided for the reclamation of arid lands west of the 100th Meridian (except Colorado) through irrigation, and in the following year the timber and stone law authorized the entry and sale of timber land in California, Nevada, Washington, and Oregon.

49.I10 The general public lands reform law, passed in 1891, repealed the preemption and timber culture laws and modified the desert land law, reducing the number of acres allowed per entry from 640 to 320 acres and extending its provisions to Colorado. The law also authorized the President to create forest reserves on the public lands. In 1892 the provisions of the timber and stone law were extended to the remainder of the public domain. Two years later the Carey land law provided upwards of 1 million acres of public land to western States willing to sponsor large-scale irrigation projects. In 1897 Congress provided for the administration of the forest reserves by the General Land Office. Moving into the 20th century, the reclamation law of 1902 provided for the Federal construction of large-scale irrigation projects. A 1905 act established the Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture, and the administration of the forest reserves was transferred to the new agency. In 1906, prehistoric, historic, and scientific sites on public lands were brought under Federal protection by the antiquities law which provided for their preservation and the creation of national monuments. The enlarged homestead law of 1909 provided up to 320 acres of nonirrigable, semiarid land to homesteaders, and a further modification of the 1862 Homestead Act made in 1912 reduced the time of required residence and cultivation from five to three years. In varying degrees all of these acts and related legislation affected the General Land Office, requiring the development of policies for their implementation and the administration and enforcement of attendant regulations.

49.I11 Up to the 1880s the organization of the of General Land Office remained fairly unchanged, consisting of the several divisions in Washington, DC, and the district land offices and offices of the Surveyors General in the field. Beginning in the early 1880s, however, the burgeoning responsibilities required more field work than the Registers and Receivers and the Surveyors General could be expected to supply. Foremost was the need for oversight of the field offices themselves. In 1882 Congress provided for the employment of three Inspectors who were to visit and report on conditions at the

offices of the Surveyors General and the district land offices. By 1883 Special Agents for the examination of surveys were employed—as were Special Agents for timber depredations, swamp lands, and fraudulent land entries—to examine all the facts, circumstances, and evidence of each particular case in their area of expertise and report their findings to the Commissioner. If a hearing was ordered, they served notices, secured witnesses and acted as an attorney, conducting cross-examination. Deployment of the Special Agents was eventually assigned to Division "P." In 1904 the Special Agents were organized into nine field districts (later called divisions), and in 1907 the Chief of Division "P" reported that an average of 80 Special Agents were employed in the field. By 1909, the Field Districts became an independent administrative unit called the Field Service that lasted until 1913, when it was combined with Division "P" to form a new Field Service Division. In addition to the Inspectors and Special Agents, numerous other people were employed in the field during the 1890s and early 1900s. These included custodians of abandoned military reservations, the ruins of Casa Grande, and the Canyon de Chelley and Canyon del Muerto archeological sites in Arizona Territory; mine inspectors in New Mexico, Utah, and Indian Territory; mineral land commissioners; appraisers of the Pocatello townsite on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Idaho and abandoned military reservation lands; and townsite trustees in Oklahoma and Alaska Territories. Committees appraised lots and blocks in the Port Angeles townsite in Washington, selected lands for educational purposes in North and South Dakota, and examined Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota. A selecting agent was appointed to locate university lands in Idaho, and another was employed to locate land grants in New Mexico Territory. The need to protect the forest reserves led to the employment of forest agents, supervisors, and a host of rangers. In 1905 jurisdiction over the reserves was transferred to the Department of Agriculture and the positions were assigned to the Forest Service. In 1912, the Commissioner reported that the General Land Office had over 1,419 employees distributed among 102 land offices, 13 Surveyors General offices, the field service, the surveying service, the Chippewa logging service, and the central office in Washington, DC. This was a reduction of about 500 employees from the number reported in 1911.

49.I12 The headquarters or central office of the General Land Office, which grew from 10 people in 1812 to 532 employees in 1912, consisted of the Office of the Commissioner and several divisions (originally called bureaus), each in the charge of a principal clerk or chief and each designated, after 1867, by a letter of the alphabet. Work received from the field offices was referred to the appropriate division for action, and each letter sent from the central office after 1867 carries the initial letter of the division in which it originated so that it could be readily identified and traced whenever the need to do so arose. Since the bulk of the central office records are arranged by division, the functions of each division will be discussed in conjunction with the description of the division's records. The divisions were opened and closed as dictated by the work load; consequently, this guide contains chapters for two divisions designated "D" and two designated "O." Other short-lived divisions are mentioned throughout the chapters. On May 7, 1912, the General Land Office celebrated its centennial. To mark the occasion, a poster {UD 1412} was issued reproducing the signatures, by office and division, of its personnel in Washington, DC. The year 1912 also saw the admission into the Union of New Mexico and Arizona, the last two Territories of the contiguous States, thereby establishing the end date for the time period covered by this guide.

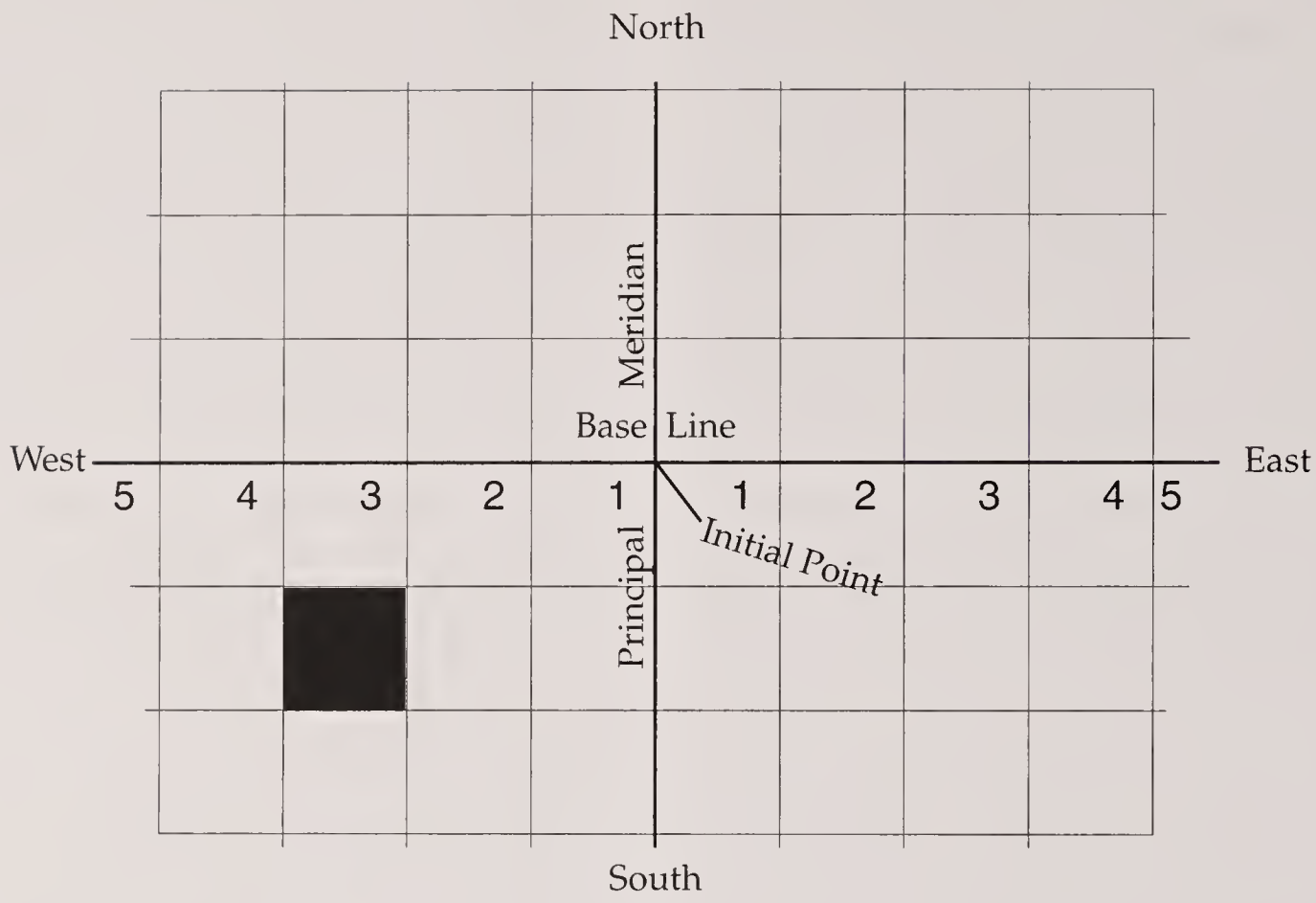
Introduction to the Records

49.I13 Discussed in this volume are the central office records of the General Land Office relating to the settlement of the American West

prior to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood in 1912. They form the major portion of that part of Record Group 49, Records of the Bureau of Land Management, held by the National Archives in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. However, local land office and other field records in Record Group 49 are voluminous, totaling more than 15,000 cubic feet distributed among 9 of NARA's regional research facilities. To a large extent, they either duplicate central office records or contain information similar to that found in those records. For that reason the bulk of the field office records are not discussed in this guide although some cross-references to particular series will be provided. Researchers interested in more specific information about the field records are advised to consult the chapter for Record Group 49 in volume 1 of the *Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives*, which provides a broad overview of the central office and field office records constituting the record group. The online version of the *Guide*, which is updated periodically, is available to the public as one of the research tools listed under the "Start Your Research" section of *www.archives.gov*. The Record Group 49 chapter is current through 1998. An update covering records accessioned during the period 1999 through 2003 is pending. Also, guides to their holdings are available from the individual regional archives. For a listing of the regional archives, see Appendix Six in the Supplement to this guide.

49.I14 Any attempt at a description of the scope and nature of the agency's records must necessarily begin with a brief explanation of the system that the General Land Office employed in surveying and disposing of the public domain to private citizens, a system that has not changed in any essential respect from the first years of the 19th century to the present. The relationship between the institutions of recordkeeping and of land ownership is an ancient and intimate one; indeed it is hardly possible to disassociate one concept from the other. Any public or private agency that is concerned with the management or disposal of lands is of necessity deeply involved in the business of maintaining records that document attendant transactions. That activity has certainly been one of the chief occupations of the General Land Office, which throughout its history has had certain functions that can be described only as being archival in character.

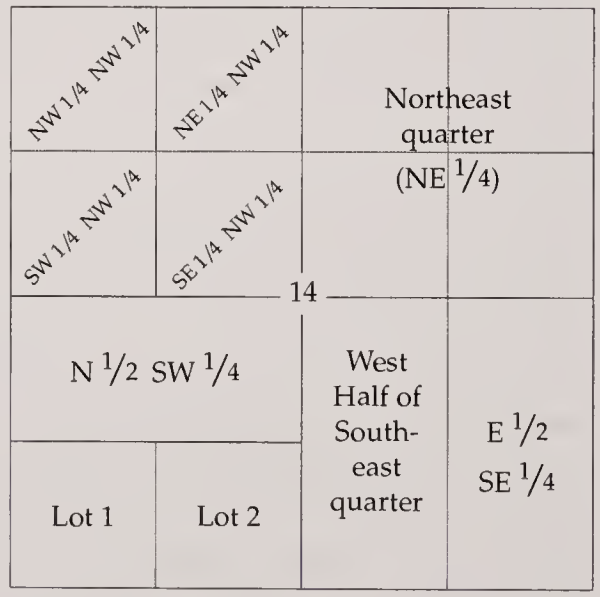
49.I15 When the United States extended its sovereignty—whether by purchase, conquest, cession, or treaty—the rights of the former sovereigns to the public lands were taken by the Federal Government, in accordance with ancient custom. An essential prerequisite to the sale and conveyance of these public lands was an accurate survey of the tracts sold and conveyed. Probably the greatest contribution to the development of the land office resulting from the Land Ordinance of May 20, 1785, was the rectangular cadastral system of surveying the public lands. Under this system the primary unit of survey is the township. A township is a square 6 miles on each side, or a total area of 36 square miles. The principal subdivision of each township is a square-mile area called a section, of which there are 36 laid out in checkerboard fashion. Beginning in the northeast corner of the township, each section is numbered from 1 through 36. In order to identify a section of land (which contains 640 acres), it is necessary to give the principal meridian, township, range, and section number. A principal meridian is a line running north and south from an initial point, the latitude and longitude of which are known. A base line is a line running east and west, passing through the initial point and perpendicular to the principal meridian. Each township on a survey map or plat may be identified in terms of its principal meridian and base line. This is done by counting the number of townships north or south from the base line and then counting the number of townships (called ranges) east or west from the principal meridian. Thus, a tract of which the legal description



TOWNSHIP 2 SOUTH, RANGE 3 WEST

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	Section 14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

SECTION 14



49.I15: Generalized Diagram of the Rectangular System of Surveys

is Section 14, T. 2S, R. 3W, Mt. Diablo meridian, is located in an area 3 townships or ranges west of that meridian and 2 townships south of its base line as shown in the diagram.

49.I16 Typically, persons wishing to make a "filing" or "entry"of any type went before the Register at the appropriate district land office and indicated the tracts of land to which they desired to obtain title together with the class of entry they desired to make. The applicant ("entryman"), the Register, and the Receiver then filled out and signed a series of documents. These ranged from the simple applications to purchase and receipts executed on the spot in connection with cash purchases in the early period, to the elaborate series of applications, proofs, affidavits, public notices, and other types of documents executed over a period of years in later homestead, mineral, and related entries. Persons making warrant or scrip entries were required to surrender the warrant or scrip they owned to the Register at the time of making entry. When all requirements of the laws and of the General Land Office were fulfilled, all papers executed or filed with the Register during the process of fulfillment (including duplicate record copies of receipts and other documents issued by the Register and Receiver to the entryman) were forwarded to the General Land Office in Washington. These papers were always accompanied by a document which took varying forms but is now usually called a "final certificate" (or "certificate of location" in the case of warrant and scrip entries). This document was a formal certification made by the Register to the Commissioner that all legal requirements for obtaining a patent to a described piece of land had been fulfilled and that the entryman was entitled to a patent. The papers were examined at the General Land Office and, if all was found to be proper, a patent was prepared and sent, usually to the Register of the district office where the entry had been made, for delivery to the entryman. Much of the work required to implement this process was conducted by the divisions of the central office.

49.I17 Responsibility for particular functions were often shifted from one division to another, and frequently the related records were transferred as well. This practice is perfectly illustrated by a series of press copies of letters sent that was maintained by three different divisions, the letters from one division ending and the letters from its successor division beginning in the same volume in a seamless transition. As a result, documentation of a particular function may be found among the records of more than one division. For the convenience of the users of this guide, however, records that are not intrinsically part of the records of the predecessor division(s) are often treated as inherited records and described with the records of the division having final responsibility for the function. This is particularly true regarding records pertaining to the disposition of Indian lands, which are discussed in the chapter on Division "K" although they originated in other divisions. Many divisions retired their inactive records to the Mail and Files Division, established in 1907, and numerous series of registers and abstracts that were created and maintained by various divisions are discussed with the records of that division. Included in that group are land entry papers, patent volumes, abstracts of transactions conducted in the district land offices and records tracking the use of military bounty land warrants.

49.I18 In general, this guide discusses only those records of the administrative divisions of the General Land Office and the land entry papers of the General Land Office relating to States and Territories west of the Mississippi River. Records relating to public land States east of the Mississippi River are discussed only to the extent that they are included in series concerning locations west of the river. In that respect, it should be noted that this guide does not cover records of Territories created for areas east of the Mississippi River

that included sections of trans-Mississippi States, particularly the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, Illinois Territory, Michigan Territory, and Wisconsin Territory which included portions of, or all of, Minnesota and Iowa. Persons interested in pursuing those records should consult the appropriate volumes of *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, which can usually be found in large reference libraries and are also available as National Archives Microfilm Publication 721, *The Territorial Papers of the United States* (16 rolls). Also, the restrictive time period of this guide leaves undescribed most of the records in Record Group 49 that originated after 1912, although there are some exceptions. Series consisting of records that originated prior to 1913 but extend beyond that date are described in their entirety, but no attempt has been made to determine what part of such series relate to the pre-1913 period.

49.I19 For the most part, the administrative histories that precede the discussion of the records of each GLO division are heavily based on information gleaned from the annual reports of the Commissioner. These reports were published in the Congressional Serial Set as part of the annual reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior and also issued as separate publications. The reports, especially those for the last quarter of the 19th century, generally provide detailed summaries of the business conducted by the General Land Office during any given fiscal year. Researchers concerned with land matters in a particular State or Territory may find them to be a rich source of data. For example, in the letter transmitting his report for fiscal year 1881 to the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner Noah C. McFarland discussed examinations of surveys in the field; a survey of the modified boundaries of the White Mountain Indian Reservation; a resurvey of the Sioux Indian Reservation west of Big Stone Lake, Dakota; and private land claims in Colorado and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. He also listed 42 narrative and statistical "papers" highlighting various aspects of work performed by the divisions and discussed in the annual report. These "papers" included narrative and statistical reviews of the clerical accomplishments of each division; annual reports of the U.S. Surveyors General; a section of circulars sent to the Registers and Receivers; and revised statutes of the United States. Although listed by number, most of the non-statistical "papers" are incorporated into the narrative of the division reports and are not readily identifiable by number. The Commissioner's list of numbered "papers" serves as the basis of Table 49.I19 enumerating the subjects treated in the 1881 annual report. Compiled specifically to illustrate the kind of information provided in some reports, the table lists by division the relevant numbered "papers" in the order in which they are discussed in the annual report (which is not strictly numerical) and other pertinent unnumbered subheadings not mentioned in the Commissioner's list. The table also gives abbreviated titles of some tabular statements and identifies subjects highlighted in the reports of the Surveyors General.

49.I20 Record copies of publications of the General Land Office and its successor, the Bureau of Land Management, are in Record Group 287, Publications of the U.S. Government. Copies of outgoing letters sent and several series of incoming letters found in the records of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury in Record Group 56, General Records of the Department of the Treasury, are available as National Archives microfilm publications M733, *Letters Sent by the Secretary of the Treasury Relating to Public Lands ("N" Series), 1801–1878*, and M726, *Letters Received by the Secretary of the Treasury Relating to Public Lands ("N" Series), 1831–1878*. The latter publication includes the following series: **Letters received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office,**

TABLE - 49.I19
Annotated List of Relevant Subjects Discussed in the 1881 Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office

B. [Recorder's Division]

1. Statement showing the number of acres called for by military bounty land warrants located in the several land States and Territories. (Covers AR, CA, CO, Dakota, ID, IA, KS, LA, MN, MT, NE, OR, UT, WA)
2. Decision rendered by the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the question of jurisdiction over the assignments of warrants after their issue and delivery by the Commissioner of Pensions.
3. Condition of business relating to Revolutionary bounty land scrip—Virginia Military District in Ohio—warrants under act of July 27, 1842, and Porterfield warrants. (Latter located in AR, CA, CO, Dakota, KS, LA, MN, MO, NE, NM, OR, WA)

C. Public Lands Division

4. Tabular statement showing condition of bounty land business since the commencement of operations to close of the fiscal year last past.
5. Decisions and rulings relating to desert lands. (Covers AZ, CA, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY)
8. Withdrawal of lands in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota for reservoir purposes.
   Timber and stone entries. (Covers CA, NV, OR, WA)
9. Condition of military reservations—Forts Ripley, Dalles, Kearney, and Harker.
10. Indian lands [in Kansas]; Osage trust and diminished reserve lands; absentee Shawnee lands.
11. [Tabular] statement showing disposal of Indian lands in Kansas.
12. Indian reservations: Pawnee, in Nebraska; Sac and Fox and Oto and Missouri Reservations [Kansas and Nebraska].
    Entries on certain school sections in Nebraska.
6. Decisions and rulings under the timber culture acts.
7. Decisions and rulings under the homestead laws.
   Statement of suspended cases in the Public Lands Division of the General Land Office, &c. (Lists States, class of cases, names of parties, land description, cause of suspension)

D. Private Land Claims Division

13. Decisions relating to private land claims in California, New Mexico, and Missouri.
14. Construction of act of June 15, 1880, affecting heirs or legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased. (Applies to MO, WA)

E. Surveying Division

15. Table showing the apportionment to the several surveying districts of the sum of $300,000, appropriated for the survey of public lands by act of Congress approved June 16, 1880. (Covers AZ, CA, CO, Dakota, ID, IA, LA, MN, MT, NE, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY)
16. Abstract of surveying operations in the 16 surveying districts under the supervision of the respective Surveyors General. (Covers AZ, CA, CO, Dakota, ID, LA, MN, MT, NE, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY)
19. Survey and subdivision of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indian Reservations in Dakota.
20. Military reservations declared reduced or enlarged during the fiscal year.

21. Lists of Surveyors General and their residences.
22. Principal meridians and bases.
23. Tabular statement showing the areas of the public land States and Territories; the extent of surveys of public and Indian lands; total area of land surveyed from the beginning of the surveying system; and the area remaining unsurveyed in each of the public land States and Territories at the close of the fiscal year.
24. Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands and private land claims; for compensation of Surveyors General and clerks in their offices; and for contingent expenses of surveyors general.

F. Railroad Division

Table showing miles of railroads constructed during the fiscal year in States and Territories. (Covers AR, CA, CO, Dakota, Indian Territory, IA, KS, LA, MN, MO, NE, NV, NM, OR, TX, UT, WA, WY)

25. Decisions affecting railroad grants.
26. Status of the "Old Cherokee Indian Reservation" in Arkansas.
27. [Statistical] statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and wagon road purposes from 1850 to June 30, 1881. (Covers AR, IA, LA, KS, MN, MO, the Pacific railroads, and wagon roads in Oregon)
    Attachment of railroad rights. (Covers AR, IA, KS, LA, MN, MO, and Pacific railroads)
    Rights-of-way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories. (Covers AZ, CA, CO, Dakota, IA, KS, LA, MN, NE, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY)

G. Pre-Emption Division

28. Statement showing townsites patented since September 27, 1878. (Covers towns in AZ, CA, CO, Dakota, ID, KS, MT, NV, NE, UT)
29. Decisions affecting pre-emption rights.
    "Offered" lands in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

K. Swamp Land Division

30. Decisions relating to swamp lands and indemnity for swamp lands.
31. Tabular statements showing the quantity of land selected, approved, and patented to the several States as swamp. (Covers AR, CA, IA, LA, MN, MO, OR)
32. Swamp land laws, regulations, and rulings.
    Circular in relation to proof required to obtain relief for actual settlers upon rejected swamp lands in the State of Missouri.

M. Division of Accounts

33. Tabular statements showing operations under the laws governing the survey and disposal of public and Indian lands, sales and receipts under various heads, with amount of fees and commissions derived therefrom. (Covers the following: Statement of public lands sold for cash and entered under the homestead and timber culture laws and statement of area located with military bounty land warrants and various kinds of scrip, area of railroad and State selections, and donation claims. Listings under each category are arranged by State, thereunder by land office.)
34. Estimates of appropriations required for the General Land Office and for local land offices.

N. Mineral Lands Division

35. List of mining claims patented during the fiscal year. Listings are by State or Territory, thereunder by county, and thereunder by name of mine. The mining district is also shown. (Covers mines in AZ, CA, CO, Dakota, ID, MT, NV, OR, and UT. A listing for coal patents covers Colorado and Olympia [sic].)
36. Recent decisions affecting rights under the mining laws of the United States. (Includes decisions regarding Eureka Springs, AR; mining claims within patented townsites; coal lands; the Sutro tunnel; and the Mark Twain Lode)

[Miscellaneous]

39. Condition of business relating to depredations upon the public domain by the cutting and removing of timber therefrom. (Covers AZ, AR, CA, CO, Dakota, ID, LA, MN, MO, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, WY)
40. List of local land offices.
42. Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and acres, the date of organization of Territories, date of admission of new States into the Union, number of acres surveyed and remaining unsurveyed, and the population of each State and territory at the taking of the last census in 1880.

Annual Reports of U.S. Surveyors General

41. Annual reports numbered from A to P inclusive. (Includes reports for AZ, CA, CO, Dakota, ID, LA, MN, MT, NE, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA.) Most of the annual reports consist of letters of transmittal and tabular statements regarding contracts, accounts, plats made, miles surveyed, surveys of mining and mill site claims, and other work accomplished during the fiscal year. Some of the letters are lengthy narratives touching upon topics not covered in the statements, but many consist only of brief explanations of the statements and their contents. Those reports containing unusual elements are discussed below:

A. Arizona: Report includes sections on Indian and military reservations, Spanish and Mexican private land claims, and progress.
B. California: Report includes sections on recommendations resubmitted; physical features of California; mineral production; climate, with tables showing mean temperatures and average rainfall; cereal, vegetable, and fruit production; and 23 statistical and financial statements covering work accomplished and accounts.
C. Colorado: Statement E (ca. 17 pp.) shows the survey number, date of approval, and name of lode and location (by district and county) of mining claims surveyed during the fiscal year and the amount deposited to cover office expenses.
D. Dakota: Statement G, showing the condition of mining surveys and special deposits for office work, gives the survey number; name of mine; location by district and county; name of claimant; amount of deposit; name of surveyor; and dates that the survey was ordered, the plats and field notes were returned, the surveys approved, and remarks.
G. Louisiana: The report contains a proposal for a cast iron monument designed by Benjamin McLeran, U.S. Deputy Surveyor, to be used in marking surveys.
I. Montana: The report includes brief narrative statements on the following subjects: surveys, inspection of surveys, mineral surveys, agriculture, placer mines, gold lodes, silver lodes, copper and lead, coal and iron, shipments of gold and silver, livestock, and population. Statement

R is a record of the temperature at Helena, from July 1880 to June 1881, both inclusive, taken at the office of the Surveyor General for Montana.

K. Nevada: The narrative includes discussions of arable lands of the State, sulphur, timber lands, artesian wells, and the mining industry. Statement K (ca. 42 pp.) is a record of special deposits for surveys of public land in Nevada during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, listing date of deposit, name of depositor, amount of deposits for salaries and surveys, name of deputy, and location of survey.

L. New Mexico: The narrative includes observations on field work, mining claims, desert lands, private land claims, population, mining, military reservations, railroads, and forests. Statement G (49 pp.), covering deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands and attendant expenditures, lists date of deposit, number of certificate, name of depositor, township, range, total deposit and amounts designated for field and office work, number of contract, name of surveyor, expenditure for field and office work, total expenditure, and balance unexpended.

M. Oregon: The narrative includes comments on the establishment of meridian and record of examination of surveying instruments, compass examinations, surveys, the Malheur Indian Reservation, swamp and overflowed lands, and mining interests.

N. Utah: The narrative contains comments on agricultural surveys, mineral surveys, mineral products including gold and silver, antimony, bismuth, coal, iron, mineral wax, marble, salt mountains, and sulphur; and railroads, canals, and surveying instruments.

O. Washington: The narrative includes comments on public land surveys; general growth and prosperity; timber culture; coal, iron, and lime; and railroads. Enclosure G is a narrative report of the examination of solar compasses of deputy surveyors in Washington Territory.

P. Wyoming: The narrative covers public surveys, proposed surveys, tests of instruments, office work, and contracts of 1879, 1880, and 1881.

Circulars Issued by the General Land Office during the Fiscal Year Ending with June 30, 1881

This section of the annual report reproduces the text of circulars sent to the Registers and Receivers and of revised statutes of the United States. Included are copies of forms used to transact land office business.

NOTE: The Congressional Serial Set generally can be found in most large reference libraries. To facilitate use of the annual reports, Appendix Four, in the Supplement to this guide, lists the serial numbers of the volumes containing the reports. Record Group 49 does not include a complete set of the annual reports.

1833–42 and 1844–45; Letters received relating to public lands, 1831–49; Letters received from Registers and Receivers of local land offices, 1832–44 and 1847–48; Records relating to investigations of General Land Office officials, 1832–38; Correspondence concerning the Commissioner and the Recorder of the General Land Office, 1839–41; and **Reports received relating to examinations of land offices, 1841–42**. Other series not reproduced in the microfilm publications include **reports received relating to the adjustment of Receivers' accounts, 1839–44**, and **letters received from the General Land Office, 1836–99**. These records are described in some detail in *Preliminary Inventory of the General Records of the Department of the Treasury* (PI 187), compiled by Carmelita S. Ryan and Hope K. Holdcamper and published in 1977.

49.I21 Closely related records dated later than 1849 are in Record Group 48, Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior. Among the pertinent pre-1907 materials are records of the Appointments Division relating to the Commissioners of the General Land Office, Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, and other positions, such as appraisers of Indian reservation and abandoned military reservation lands, townsite officials, mine inspectors, and mineral commissioners, and records of the Lands and Railroad Division, which include an extensive series of **letters received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1849–82** (20 ft.). Letters from the Commissioner after 1882 are part of the Division's **general letters received, 1881–1907** (149 ft.). Similar materials are found in the post-1907 files, including personnel folders and application files for some Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, Recorders, Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, and commissioners to inspect, classify, and appraise lands. Records relating to the classification of the public domain and the management of mineral leases are in Record Group 57, Records of the U.S. Geological Survey. All of these records are described in more detail in Sections 1 and 2, respectively, of *The Trans-Mississippi West, 1804–1912: Part IV, A Guide to Records of the Department of the Interior for the Territorial Period*. Also described in those guides are records relating to railroad land grants in Record Group 193, Records of the Commissioner of Railroads (Section 1); to national parks and monuments in Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service; and to reclamation withdrawals in Record Group 115, Records of the Bureau of Reclamation (Section 2). Records relating to forest land in Record Group 95, Records of the Forest Service are discussed in *The Trans-Mississippi West, 1804–1912: Part III, A Guide to Records of the Department of Agriculture for the Territorial Period*. Records relating to Indian lands are in Record Group 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and bounty land applications and related records are in Record Group 15, Records of the Veterans Administration. Record Group 46, Records of the U.S. Senate, and Record Group 233, Records of the U.S. House of Representatives, include relevant congressional committee records.

49.I22 Only a few finding aids to the General Land Office records have been published and none of them are comprehensive. Work has begun on entering information about the records into NARA's online database, the Archival Research Catalog (ARC), but at this time the most complete coverage is found in the chapter for Record Group 49 in volume 1 of the previously mentioned *Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives*. The most detailed finding aid for textual records has been the *Preliminary Inventory of the Land-Entry Papers of the General Land Office* (PI 22), compiled by Harry P. Yoshpe and Philip P. Brower and published in 1949. This finding aid describes military bounty land warrants and related papers; land entry papers arranged by State and name of district land office; serial patent cases subsequent to 1908; scrip issuances; coal, forest, and mineral records; and private land claims. The relevant series

entries have been adapted and incorporated in this guide. Some of NARA's extensive holdings of cartographic records compiled by the General Land Office and its successor, the Bureau of Land Management, are described in detail in Special List 19, *List of Cartographic Records of the General Land Office* (202 pp.), compiled by Laura E. Kelsay and published in 1964. Additional information about these materials is provided in this guide (see particularly 49.17–49.19 and 49.E129 et al.). Still picture collections from the Bureau of Land Management and other Federal agencies are described in Barbara Lewis Burger's compilation *Guide to the Holdings of the Still Picture Branch of the National Archives* (1990). The pertinent photographs are discussed in 49.20–49.23.

49.I23 Editorial Note: This guide is in two parts. This volume contains the record descriptions, a glossary, and an index. The Supplement contains six appendixes consisting of lists of record series for each State, lists of the Surveyors General and rights-of-way railroads, a checklist of annual reports, a list of NARA microfilm publications, and the addresses of NARA's regional archives. Although some cartographic and photographic records are interfiled with textual records, most such non-textual records are held by the Cartographic and Architectural Records and the Still Picture Records sections located at NARA's research facility at College Park, MD. The segregated photographic records are identified by alphabetic collection designators shown in parentheses. Finally, the records of the General Land Office are replete with numbers. Appearing most frequently is the "letter received number" that was assigned to each incoming communication when it was entered in a register of letters received. Over the years this numbering system underwent several changes. In this guide, the terms "GLO registration number" or "GLO letter number" are used in references to numbers made under any of the registration systems. An explanation of the system changes is found in the chapters on the Mail and Files Division ("D") and the Surveying Division ("E"), the two divisions having significant groups of letters received.

49.1 For most of its existence the General Land Office was organized by divisions and the records discussed in the following chapters of this guide have been attributed to one division or another, largely by creation, inheritance, or relationship. Some series, however, are not so easily assigned, and they are described here, loosely categorized as office records and general records. In the discussions of the divisional records, miscellaneous series such as these are described at the end of the chapters. The fact that this particular group of series includes files from the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office has determined the placement of their discussion at the beginning rather than at the end of the guide.

Office Files

Records of the Office of the Commissioner

49.2 At the head of the Office was the Commissioner, who was appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, later the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner performed all executive duties pertaining to the survey and sale of the public lands of the United States, to private land claims, and to the issuance of patents for all lands under the authority of the United States. The Commissioner retained charge of the seal of the Office and of the records, books, papers, and other property appertaining to the Office. All returns relative to the public lands were made to the Commissioner. The act of 1836 reorganizing the General Land Office made the Commissioner responsible for matters relating to private land claims and for surveying the public lands, giving him jurisdiction over the previously independent Surveyors General.

49.3 The office of the Commissioner was created by the act of April 25, 1812 (2 Stat. 716), which established the General Land Office as a bureau in the Department of the Treasury. Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner was responsible for superintending, executing, and performing "all such acts and things, touching or respecting the public lands of the United States, and other lands patented or granted by the United States, as have heretofore been directed by law to be done or performed in the office of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary and Register of the Treasury, and of the Secretary of War, or which shall hereafter by law be assigned to the said office." The Commissioner's jurisdiction did not include responsibility for surveying the public lands, which was the purview of the independent Surveyors General. Section 4 of the act stipulated that the Commissioner was to have a "seal of office" made for use in official transactions, and Section 5 authorized the Commissioner to take charge "of all records, books and papers, remaining in the offices" of those officials "touching or concerning the public lands of the United States," said records, books, and papers becoming the holdings of his office. Sections 6, 7, 8, and 9 addressed the Commissioner's duties regarding plats, bounty land warrants, patents, and receipts from land sales, and accounts. Section 10 prohibited the Commissioner from being directly or indirectly "concerned in the purchase of any right, title or interest, in any public land, either in his own right, or in trust for any other person, or in the name or right of any other person in trust for himself, nor shall take or receive any fee or emolument for

negotiating or transacting the business of the office." Persons found in violation of the prohibition would be fined and removed from office. Section 2 of the act provided for the appointment of a Chief Clerk who was authorized to act in the absence of the Commissioner, while section 11 stated that the Commissioner was to be appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. He was to receive an annual salary equal to that of the Auditor of the Treasury, payable quarterly, and franking rights. Section 12 provided for the staffing for the General Land Office. Some 24 years later, Congress passed an act on July 4, 1836, (5 Stat. 107–112), reorganizing the General Land Office and consolidating the Commissioner's control over public land matters by vesting him with the "executive duties" pertaining to surveys that had previously been exercised by the Surveyors General. The act, in effect, made the Surveyors General subordinate to the Commissioner.

49.4 The careers of some of the Commissioners are discussed by Jerry A. O'Callaghan in *Opportunity and Challenge: the Story of BLM* (Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1988, p.10), and by Milton Conover in his monograph *The General Land Office: Its History, Activities and Organization* (The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, MD, 1932, p. 17). As explained by both authors, the office of Commissioner was considered a prestigious position that attracted prominent men. Prior to their appointments, Edward Tiffin, the first Commissioner, had served two terms as Governor of Ohio and two years in the U.S. Senate; his successor, Josiah Meigs, had been president of Columbian College (now George Washington University). After serving as Commissioner, Thomas A. Hendricks went on to become a U.S. Senator from Indiana, later its Governor, and, eventually, Vice President of the United States. James Shields and Thomas H. Carter subsequently served in the U.S. Senate: Shields for three terms each from a different State, and Carter for two terms from Montana. At one point, Abraham Lincoln unsuccessfully sought the appointment. A list of the men who served as Commissioner is provided in Table 49.4. With the exception of the series described below, the correspondence of the Commissioners is dispersed among the many divisional files and case files discussed elsewhere in this guide.

49.5 Before his appointment as Assistant Commissioner in 1899, William A. Richards had served as Surveyor General of Wyoming from 1889 to 1893 and Governor of Wyoming from 1895 to 1899. In February 1903 he was appointed Commissioner, a position he held until February 1907. A mixture of personal and official letters make up the **office file of Commissioner William A. Richards, 1899–1903** (4 in.), {UD 935A}. Most of the correspondence and miscellaneous papers are for the years 1899 to 1902, covering his tenure as Assistant Commissioner. Of particular interest is the correspondence generated by a letter of June 29, 1901, from the Secretary of the Interior directing the Commissioner to detail Richards "to take charge of the prospective opening of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache reservation and the Wichita reservation, to make such preparations therefor as may be necessary to enable said reservations to be opened as contemplated by law and such proclamations as the President may issue, and to have immediate supervision over the execution of the laws and proclamations relating to said opening and of such orders and directions in that connection as may be issued or given by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of the General Land Office." Most of the subsequent letters for 1901 concern the management of the opening and the arrangements made to handle the thousands of individuals expected to file homestead

entries. Included are samples of the postcards sent to applicants assigning them numbers fixing the order in which their applications could be presented at either the El Reno or Lawton land offices commencing August 6, 1901. Much of Richards's other correspondence concerns problems with land entries, GLO field personnel, and appointments. Numerous letters in the early part of the file are from persons in Wyoming, and they frequently address him as Governor. Many of the letters for 1903, the only year of his term as Commissioner covered by this file, are from members of Congress or officials of other Government agencies. The records are arranged by year and thereunder in rough chronological order by date of document.

49.6 Letters and memorandums exchanged with the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress and congressional committees, Special Agents, officials of other Government agencies, and other individuals make up the **miscellaneous and "Personal" correspondence of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1907–25** (2 ft.), {UD 936AG}. The correspondence concerns legislation, political appointments, State selections of land, Indian allotments and the sale of surplus Indian lands, investigations, personnel, and other related matters. The records in this series are arranged by year and thereunder in rough chronological order by date of document. Found at the end of the file are two miscellaneous files consisting chiefly of undated documents. The files for the period before 1913 are relatively sparse. Although it falls outside the scope of this guide, one particular document from 1913 merits mention. An enclosure to a memo dated September 10, 1913, it is a lengthy statement (27 pp.) of the history and status of the Hyde-Benson cases involving fraudulent forest lieu selections. Records relating to these cases are discussed in the chapter on Division "R" (Forestry, Lieu Selection, Scrip, and Warrant Division).

TABLE - 49.4
Commissioners of the General Land Office, 1812–1946

Edward Tiffin	1812–1814
Josiah Meigs	1814–1822
John McLean	1822–1823
George Graham	1823–1830
Elijah Hayward	1830–1835
Ethan Allen Brown	1835–1836
James Whitcomb	1836–1841
Elisha Huntington	1841–1842
Thomas H. Blake	1842–1846
James Shields	1846–1847
Richard Young	1847–1849
Justin Butterfield	1849–1852
John Wilson	1852–1855
Thomas A. Hendricks	1855–1859
Samuel A. Smith	1859–1860
Joseph S. Wilson	1860–1861
James M. Edmunds	1861–1866
Joseph. S. Wilson	1866–1871
Willis Drummond	1871–1874
Samuel Burdett	1874–1876
James Williamson	1876–1881
Noah C. McFarland	1881–1885
William A. J. Sparks	1885–1887
Strother M. Stockslager	1888–1889
Lewis Groff	1889–1891
Thomas H. Carter	1891–1892
William M. Stone	1892–1893
Silas Lamoraux	1893–1897
Binger Hermann	1897–1903
William A. Richards	1903–1907
Richard Ballinger	1907–1908
Fred Dennett	1908–1913
Clay Tallman	1913–1921
William Spry	1921–1929
Charles Moore	1929–1933
Fred W. Johnson	1933–1946

49.7 A relatively small quantity of **Commissioners' correspondence with State Governors and State land commissioners,**

1910–17 (ca. 3 in.), {UD 936AI}, consists primarily of requests for survey of tracts of land the Governors wished to have withdrawn from settlement. Included are letters exchanged with the Governors of Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming, as well as Alabama and Illinois. The Texas correspondence concerns a survey of the Texas-New Mexico boundary.

Records of the Solicitor

49.8 Section 5 of the 1836 act (5 Stat. 111) reorganizing the General Land Office created the position of Solicitor of the General Land Office, who was to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. His duties consisted of examining and reporting to the Commissioner on the state of facts in all cases referred to his attention involving questions of law, controversies between GLO officials and individuals, and conflicting claims of parties before the Department. When required, he was also to advise the Commissioner on questions concerning the management of the public lands, private land claims, Virginia military scrip, bounty lands, and preemption claims. The Solicitor's letters dealing with those subjects are recorded in the **fair copies of letters sent by the Solicitors Bureau, 1836–43, 1851–53** (2 vol., 4 in.), {UD 708}. The majority of the letters are addressed to the Commissioner, but a few are to other individuals. The volumes are indexed by names of addressees and by subject. The last letter prepared by the Solicitor, dated September 19, 1843, summarizes "facts in relation to the difficulties in the Greensburg Land District, Louisiana." On June 12, 1844, Congress passed an act abolishing the Office of Solicitor and assigned those duties to the Recorder. When the letters resume in February 1851 they are signed by the Recorder as the ex-officio Solicitor. A volume of circulars compiled by the Solicitor is part of the **collection of issuances relating to the administration of public lands, ca. 1800–1948** (see 49.12).

Records of the Law Examiner

49.9 The Board of Law Review was established in 1907 to assist the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner in the judicial consideration and investigation of important matters involving legal decisions. The Board was composed of the chief law clerk, two law clerks, two law examiners, and the law librarian. The members were to act as legal advisers to the heads of the Office and to the chiefs, reviewers, and clerks of the various divisions; prepare and recommend or review and approve all the more important decisions, proposed laws, proclamations, regulations, and reports on bills pending before Congress; consider recommendations for proposed civil and criminal suits in the courts and appeals from actions by the courts adverse to the Government; consider and make recommendations on charges affecting the conduct of local officers in disbarment proceedings against attorneys and agents; and perform other assigned duties. A memorandum of April 24, 1907, from the Chief Clerk to the chiefs of the divisions revising the names of the divisions to reflect more accurately their functions announced the formation of the Board of Law Review and specifically stated that it was not to be attached to Division "A." At some point, however, it did become part of that division. Chronologically arranged press copies of memorandums, decisions, and letters constitute the bulk of the **office file of W.P. Pugh, Law Examiner for the Board of Law Review, 1897–1921** (8 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 866}. Included are decisions, explanations of policy, suggestions, and recommendations made by Pugh in his review of cases submitted to him for investigation regarding the legality of claims; contest decisions; violations of principles; right to file entry; rights of heirs, townships, and compa-

nies; and related matters involving questions of fraudulent or illegal entry. The memorandums usually are undated; they contain evaluations of specific laws or rulings. The letters usually are addressed to Registers and Receivers, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, Members of Congress, attorneys, and other interested individuals, furnishing them information concerning the findings of the Board. Each volume includes a detailed index of legal terms, titles, subjects, and findings. The records cover the period November 24, 1907, through June 15, 1921. An annotation in a 1909 roster of GLO employees shows that Pugh died in July 1921.

49.10 A few other office files are discussed with related divisional records. Those for the period covered by this guide include Laura O. Friebus's file of letters sent to Surveyors General and Abner F. Dunnington's correspondence files on surveys of Indian reservations, both discussed in the chapter for Division "E." Discussed in Division "F" are Mary L. Hadley's files concerning land grant selections for schools and internal improvements and the files of a "Mr. Atkins," chiefly concerning litigation involving the Northern Pacific Railroad. With the exception of Miss Hadley's records, the other files are relatively small.

Other Records

49.11 The series of **oversize proclamations of land sales and other records, ca. 1822–1909** (9 ft.), {UD 997}, consists largely of enclosures that were separated from their accompanying documentation because of their size. Also included are parts of oversize documents that cannot be identified. The time span shown for this series is based on the documents described below, but some of the many proclamations and notices included in the series may pre-date 1822. The documents in this series actually serve as a sample of the kinds of records discussed in other chapters of this guide. For example, the proclamations are cloth-backed copies of those in files and volumes found among the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files) and discussed in the chapter on that division. Some of those proclamations are dated as early as 1807. Other relevant documents found in this series are listed below.

Box 1

1. Field notes of a survey conducted in Minnesota in October 1892 by George A. Ralph under contract no. 21, dated April 6, 1892. The notes were enclosed with a letter from the Surveyor General dated February 10, 1894. Other records relating to surveys in Minnesota are discussed in the chapter on Division "E" (Surveying).
2. Two penciled spreadsheets containing data on railroads. The entries on one schedule are arranged by name of railroad and the information recorded includes authorizing act date, statute number and page, grant and indemnity lands limits, location date, estimated completion date, actual completion date, length, miles completed before and after projected completion date, total number completed, number of miles incomplete at expiration date, and number completed since that date. Entries on the second schedule are arranged by State or Territory and thereunder by name of railroad. The data recorded is similar to that on the first schedule. Records similar to these spreadsheets and the items described in entries 3, 7, 8, and 9 are discussed in the chapter on Division "F" (Railroad, Rights-of-Way, and Reclamation).
3. Schedule no. 2, "Pottawatomie Indian lands in Kansas Patented to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., May 31, 1898."

Box 2

4. "Special Abstract of Soldiers' Additional Homestead Applications," 1902–3. Entries show letter number, date of location and land office, name of locator, names of assignees, names of witnesses, names of soldier and beneficiary, name of notary, county and State, and date of sale. Correspondence and other records relating to soldiers' additional homestead applications are discussed in the chapters on Division "C" (Public Lands) and Division "D" (Mail and Files).

Box 3

5. A 1907 printed map of the State of Oklahoma compiled by GLO's Drafting Division showing among other things, land district boundaries, Indian reserves, military reserves, forest reserves, and public purpose reserves. Included are insets showing the town layouts of Guthrie, McAlester, Muskogee, and Lawton.
6. Schedules of land offerings, 1822–46, in the Batesville, Washington, and Little Rock land districts in Arkansas. Entries are arranged by township and range and give date of proclamation, date offered, number on diagram during offering, and remarks. Similar records are discussed in the chapter on Division "C" (Public Lands).
7. List of railroad lands showing section, township, range, and acres for the following companies:

   Dubuque & Pacific Railroad, Fort Dodge District, 6- and 15-mile limits;

   Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, Fort Des Moines District, 15-mile limit, act of May 15, 1856;

   Iowa Falls & Sioux City (formerly the Dubuque & Sioux City) Railroad, 6-mile limit;

   List no. 5, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, Topeka and Independence Districts, 20-mile limit;

   List no. 6, Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, Topeka District, 10-mile limit, act of March 3, 1863, approved March 26, 1873; and

   List no. 7, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroads, Conflicts, Topeka District, 10-mile limits, acts of March 3, 1863, and July 1, 1869.

   Lists 5, 6, and 7 are dated 1873.
8. Railroad lists showing land selections by the Central Pacific Railroad in California and Nevada, and the Union Pacific Railroad in Colorado and Nevada.
9. "Approved List No. 1" and "Patent No. 2, Central Branch, Union Pacific, March 20, 1876." The documents are marked "canceled."
10. A valuation schedule of land in Camp Sheridan abandoned military reservation in Nebraska and related letters, 1896. Additional records concerning the reservation are included in the abandoned military reservations file {UD 690} discussed in the chapter on the records of Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries). More specific information about the Camp Sheridan records in that series is found in the Nebraska State list in the Supplement to this guide.
11. An 1898 "Abstract of Lands Selected for Schools in the District of St. Louis Missouri," under the act of May 20, 1826, showing township and range and fractional townships. The document is 60 inches long. School land selections are discussed in the chapters on Division "F" (Railroad, Rights-of-Way, and Reclamation) and Division "G" (Preemption).

12. A "Record of Alleged Fraudulent Entries of Public Lands Investigated by M.A. Meyendorff, Special Agent, Seattle Land District, Washington." Entries give name and address of person involved, legal land description of tract, kind of entry, date of final proof, date of final certificate, number of final certificate, date of office instructions, date of report, number of report, and remarks. Records concerning fraudulent entries are discussed in the chapters on Division "C" (Public Lands) and Division "P" (Timber Depredation, Special Services, and Field Service). The latter division also includes additional records relating to Special Agent Meyendorff.
13. A list of Indian reservations showing State, name of reservation, date of law or order establishing the reservation, and date of relinquishment of lands. The list includes 160 entries arranged by State and thereunder by name of reservation. Additional information about records relating to the disposal of ceded Indian lands can be found in the chapter on Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries).
14. A spreadsheet, documenting the sale of public lands. The entries, arranged by State, provide information under 32 headings. The final headings are for total cash sales as of 1904, the number of entries and acres, and the amount received. The document is 80 inches long. Other records concerning the sale of public lands are discussed in the chapters on Division "C" (Public Lands) and Division "M" (Accounting).
15. A 1910 "Diagram Showing Amount of Storage Required For A Continuous Discharge of 400 Sec. Ft. From the Los Angeles Aqueduct," for the period September 1904 to August 1909. Records relating to reclamation projects, water rights, and reservoir sites are discussed in chapter on Division "F" (Railroad, Rights-of-Way, and Reclamation).

49.12 Irving Senzel, Chief of the Branch of Research in his *Glossary of Public-Land Terms,* issued by the Bureau of Land Management in 1949, defined a "circular" as a "publication containing regulations and instructions," and a regulation as "an administrative statement describing the requirements that an applicant or claimant must meet under particular public-land laws and describing the procedures to be followed in the execution of such laws." Several bound and unbound sets of circulars and regulations, and one set of orders, issued by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, make up the **collection of issuances relating to the administration of public lands, ca. 1800–1948** (41 vols., 13 binders, and loose materials, ca. 13 ft.), {UD 984}. These sets were maintained as reference files by various divisions and possibly some clerks. Some of the sets are a mixture of published and handwritten documents. The series begins with a set of largely unbound printed and manuscript circulars, 1816–1914; a set of circulars relating to Indian reservations; a volume labeled "Solicitor of the General Land Office," 1830–38; and regulations and instructions. For the most part, each set of issuances is arranged chronologically. Interspersed are a few publications such as *Instructions Relative to Town Sites, Parks, and Cemeteries on Public Lands...June 12, 1903*. Also included is a set of laminated circulars, mostly addressed to Registers and Receivers, chronologically arranged and bound in a single volume labeled "Circulars, General Land Office, 1821–1872 "; three volumes titled "Circulars and Orders Relating to Public Land Matters," 1890–1912, that originated in the Forestry Division ("R"); and a set of proclamations concerning the opening, closing, and relocation of land offices and boundary changes, with some notices of land sales, that is arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory.

49.13 The bulk of the series consists of a multivolume set of circulars sent to Registers

NOTICE

OF THE

Establishment of an Additional Land District in the State of Montana.

Notice is hereby given that, by an Act of Congress approved April 28, 1902, all that portion of the State of Montana bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the State and running thence west on the national boundary line between the United States and British Possessions to the point intersected by the eastern boundary line of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation; thence south along the line of said reservation to where it is intersected by the eastern line of the Lewis and Clark Forest Reservation; thence south on said line to the southwest corner of township twenty-two (22) north, range eight (8) west; thence east along the line between townships twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) north, to the northeast corner of township twenty-one (21) north, range four (4) west; thence south along the line between ranges three (3) and four (4) west, to the northeast corner of township fourteen (14) north, range four (4) west; thence east along the line between townships fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) north, to the southeast corner of township fifteen (15) north, range three (3) east; thence north to the northeast corner of said township; thence east along the line between townships fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) north, to the southeast corner of township sixteen (16) north, range ten (10) east; thence north along the line between ranges ten (10) and eleven (11) east, to the northeast corner of township eighteen (18) north, range ten (10) east; thence east along the line between townships eighteen (18) and nineteen (19) north, to the northeast corner of township eighteen (18) north, range twelve (12) east; thence north along the line between ranges twelve (12) and thirteen (13) east, to the Missouri River; thence south and east, following the Missouri River to the east line of the State of Montana; thence north along said line to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, constituted a new land district, to be called Great Falls land district of the State of Montana; and the land office for said district shall be located at the town of Great Falls.

Further notice of the precise time when the land office at Great Falls will be ready to receive applications and to transact business relating to the above lands will be given by the Register and Receiver by publication.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this eighth day of May, A. D. 1902.

By the President:

Binger Hermann

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice of the establishment of the Great Falls land district in Montana, from the Mineral Division's volume of "Circulars." {UD 984}

and Receivers and U.S. Surveyors General, 1820– 1940 (32 vols., ca. 6 ft.), that was compiled in the Office of the Chief Clerk. The documents in each volume are arranged chronologically through early 1911 and numerically thereafter. Most of the volumes include indexes. At the end of the series are four oversize volumes. Two unindexed volumes, one from the Mineral Division ("N") titled "Circulars," cover the periods 1832–61, 1865–1906; the other two, whose origins are unclear, are titled "Instructions to Land Offices," 1899–1908, and "Circulars and Instructions to Land Offices," 1898–1902. They both contain indexes. Also included in the series is a single-volume collection of the then-relevant issuances published in 1930 by the Department of the Interior under the title *Circulars and Regulations of the General Land Office with Reference Tables and Index, January 1930* (1,696 pp.). The orders issued by the Secretary and the Commissioner during the period 1926 to 1948 are in the 13 binders. Miscellaneous printed regulations, Executive orders, reprints of congressional documents and other publications, make up the remainder of the series. Among these are the publications listed below:

1. *Executive Orders Relating to Indian Reservations From May 14, 1855 to July 1, 1912* (1912) and *Executive Orders Relating to Indian Reservations From July 1, 1912 to July 1, 1922* (1922);
2. *Regulations Relating to Bounty Lands with Statutes Issued by the Commissioner of Pensions* (1887);
3. *United States Laws and Regulations Relating to Townsites, Parks, and Cemeteries* (1909); and
4. Bound in a single volume: *General Land Office, United States Mining Laws and Regulations, Approved December 18, 1903; United States Coal-Land Law and Regulations, approved July 31* [amended 1901 and 1903]; and *Rules of Practice, Approved July 15, 1901.*

49.14 Regulations also make up part of the series of **miscellaneous published manuals and regulations, 1881–1936** (10 in.), {UD 988}, which includes the items listed below:

1. *Instructions to the Surveyors General of Public Lands of the United States For Those Surveying Districts Established in and Since the Year 1850; Containing, Also, A Manual of Instructions to Regulate the Field Operations of Deputy Surveyors* (1871);
2. *Manual of Surveying Instructions For the Survey of Public Lands of the United States and Private Land Claims* (1890 and 1902 editions);
3. *Manual of Instructions for the Survey of the Mineral Lands of the United States* (1895 and 1897 editions);
4. *Land Laws of the United States: Volume 1, Local and Temporary,* 1882 (1884); and
5. *Regulations Concerning Rights of Way for Canals, Ditches, and Reservoirs* (1905).

49.15 The following series are filed separately.

1. **Circulars to Collectors of Customs and Receivers of Public Money, 1838–43** (1/4 in.), {UD 1292}, and **Circulars and Letters in Regard to Treasury Notes, 1843–47** (1/4 in.), {UD 1293}. These issuances from the Secretary of the Treasury and related documents were sewn together to form booklets.
2. **Circular From the General Land Office Showing the Manner of Proceeding to Obtain Title to Public Lands Under the Homestead, Desert Land, and Other Laws** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 1291}. This volume was published in 1904.

Preemption circulars, 1836–46 are discussed in 49.G38.

49.16 The series **divisional "Scrapbooks" of circulars, orders, and other issuances pertaining to public land matters, ca. 1866–1924** (103 vols., 24 ft.), {UD 919}, is a compilation of vol-

umes maintained by clerks of several divisions for ready reference. The volumes contain chronologically arranged copies of published and unpublished orders, circulars, regulations, legislation, and instructions regarding office conduct and work procedures issued by the GLO's Chief Clerk, chiefs of other divisions, the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, and the Secretary of the Interior. Most of the documents are directed to Registers and Receivers and chiefs of divisions. In instances where there are multiple volumes for a division, the volumes usually have overlapping time spans since they were maintained by several clerks simultaneously. Represented in the series are Divisions "A" (2 vols.), "B" (1), "C" (42), "F" (2), "G" (14), "H" (3), "K" (5), "M" (3), "N" (14), "O" (2), "P" (11), and "R" (4). The volumes for Division "R" are part of the numbered sequence of scrapbooks for Division "K."

General Cartographic Records

49.17 Approximately 259,000 maps and charts produced or collected by the General Land Office and its successor, the Bureau of Land Management, are in the custody of the National Archives and Records Administration. Of this number about 135,000 are distributed among five of NARA's regional records services facilities; the remainder, approximately 124,000 items, are held by the National Archives in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. Some of the latter materials, dating from about 1790 to 1946, are described in detail in Special List 19, *List of Cartographic Records of the General Land Office* (202 pp.), compiled by Laura E. Kelsay and published in 1964. Most of the items covered by this Special List are relevant, but the descriptions are too numerous and lengthy to include in this guide. Instead, an abbreviated version of the index entries for each State or Territory is provided in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. The materials covered by the Special List constitute four closely related series consisting of (1) manuscript and annotated maps unofficially referred to as the "Old Map File," (2) boundary survey maps and diagrams, (3) field notes and related records known as "Old Case 'F' File," and (4) published records. The first three are attributed to the Division of Surveys ("E"), and more information about them can be found in the chapter on the records of that Division (see 49.E129 et al.). Discussed here is the fourth series, composed of published records issued by the offices of the Surveyors General and the General Land Office, usually without reference to a division, that relate largely to the progress of surveys and the disposal of lands in the public land States or Territories. Some of the GLO maps are also described in Special List No. 29, *List of Selected Maps of States and Territories*, compiled by Janet L. Hargett and published in 1971. This list includes descriptions of maps found in several record groups.

49.18 Among the approximately 124,000 General Land Office items held by NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section are **standard published maps of the United States, States, and Territories, 1873–1944** (450 items, 13 in.), produced intermittently by the General Land Office. These maps show the extent of the public land surveys, private land claims and grants, Indian and military reservations, forest reserves and national forests, national parks and monuments, railroads, locations of land offices, cities and towns, and other cultural and physical data. The maps of individual States and Territories also show county boundaries and county seats, and the earlier editions show railroad land grant limits. Beginning with 1896, the maps of the United States are overprinted to show the land purchases, cessions, and annexations in the growth of the nation. A few maps of the Western States show activities of the agencies of the Department of the Interior during the period 1913 to 1929. Maps of the United States and the Western States are arranged chronologically in separate series. Maps of States and Territories are arranged alphabetically and thereunder chronologically. The maps are listed in Part IV B of Special List Number 19.

49.19 Incomplete record sets of special maps published by the Office of the Surveyors General in the early 1800s and by the General Land Office from 1836 to 1946 make up the **special published maps of the United States, States, and Territories, and smaller areas, ca. 1800–1946** (361 items, 6 in.). Included are outline maps of the United States; maps of the public land States and Territories; maps showing the routes of principal explorations in the United States; maps of the United States and of individual States and Territories showing the progress of public land surveys; maps and plats of Indian lands and reservations, some showing lands opened to entry; plats of national parks, forest and timber reserves, national forests, abandoned military reservations, and oil and gas fields; maps of boundary surveys of forest reserves, national forests, national parks, and Indian reservations; and maps of States and Territories showing lands designated by the Secretary of the Interior under the provision of the enlarged Homestead Acts. Other maps and plats pertain to special areas such as the villa sites to be sold on Flathead Lake in Montana and the examination of Ferry Lake, LA. The United States maps are arranged by map number; those for the individual States are arranged alphabetically by name of State and thereunder by map number. A detailed description of these maps is given in Part IV A of Special List 19. Described in Part IV C of Special List 19 are **maps of boundary surveys and investigations, 1827–1926** (29 items), including an incomplete record set of published boundary survey maps consisting of a few boundary surveys and retracements and maps prepared as a result of investigations along the Red River concerning the Oklahoma-Texas boundary dispute.

Photographic Records

49.20 Filed with the textual records are **photographic prints of homesteads, settlers, snakes, and land, ca. 1890–1910** (43 items), {UD 1445}, that became separated from their accompanying records. Many of the photographs are unidentified, but some bear letter numbers and/or exhibit numbers, and a few are captioned. The photograph of the snakes shows approximately two dozen dead rattlesnakes and a pistol displayed on a large flat rock. The snakes were killed in northwestern Arizona. Most of the photographs were submitted as exhibits in unidentified cases.

49.21 Considering the length of its existence relatively few photographs from the General Land Office are among the records of the Bureau of Land Management filed with the Still Pictures section of NARA's Special Media Records. One series consists of 4- by 6-inch **photographs of the opening of the Cherokee Strip, 1893** (24 items, 4 in.), {AR}, on heavy mounts, contributed by the family of Anthony Rice, former Chief of the GLO's Homestead Division. The photographs were taken by W.A. Flowers of Guthrie, OK, to record the opening of the Strip at Arkansas City, Orlando, Perry, and Wharton. They show the boomers in camp, the registration booths, the first train, a dust storm, the construction of the post office at Perry, and tent cities. Included are two group photographs of personnel at the U.S. land office at Perry. The photographs are arranged numerically.

49.22 A second series held by the Still Pictures unit is a collection of **portraits of former officials of the General Land Office, 1814–1933** (28 items, 5 ft.), {CP}, made up of oil paintings, engravings, and photographs. Represented are 26 former Commissioners, a former member of the Board of Law Review, and an unidentified individual.

49.23 The largest series by far is a set of album prints and corresponding glass negatives (some of which are broken) of **photographs relating to an ecological survey of Ferry Lake, Caddo Parish, Louisiana, 1914** (71 items, 4 in.), {FL}. The photographs showing the remains of a submerged forest were taken in connection with a survey in T. 20 N., R.16 W., Louisiana Meridian, which was the subject of a report submitted by Lionel L. Janes, on July 14, 1914.

DIVISION "A" (CHIEF CLERK'S DIVISION)

49.A1 Division "A" was the Administrative Division of the General Land Office. Known very early as the Chief Clerk's Office and the Chief Clerk's Division, it was probably first designated as Division "A" in 1867. Supervised by the Chief Clerk, the Division was staffed with law clerks; law examiners; registering room clerks; receiving clerks; and the stationery, printing, and file clerk. In 1875 the Commissioner of the General Land Office reported to the Secretary of the Interior that the staff of the Division received, briefed, and properly referred all communications received; recorded all personnel actions involving the clerical force of the Bureau; supervised the opening or closing of district land offices; investigated charges against land officers; handled matters involving official bonds, requisitions for printing, and expenditures of the contingent expense fund, as well as the assignment and regulation of the clerical force of the Bureau; and received all fees for the exemplifications of records. By 1907 the Division's staff had been charged with additional duties. It acted on reports received from Inspectors and chiefs of field divisions regarding inspections of offices of Surveyors General and local land offices; prepared the official bonds of Registers, Receivers of Public Moneys, and Surveyors General, acting as special disbursing agents and taking action on their final disposal; and promulgated all Presidential proclamations relating to the public lands and all Executive orders creating or discontinuing land districts and directing changes of boundaries. The staff also kept a record of all attorneys and agents practicing before the Department and the local land offices; responded to all applications for maps, circulars, and reports; and answered miscellaneous correspondence of a general character. In 1906 Division "A" assumed responsibility for national monuments, a function later turned over to the National Park Service.

49A.2 The law clerks answered legal questions arising in the course of business; drafted and reported upon bills to Congress; prepared decisions and instructions on such matters as the Commissioner directed; examined letters and decisions prepared in the Railroad and Special Service Divisions or relating to surveys and private land claims; and prepared drafts for circulars of instruction to local land officers, Surveyors General, and Special Agents. To assist in meeting the increasing demands for investigation of important matters involving legal decisions, a Board of Law Review was created in 1907 to provide legal advice to the heads of the office and to the chiefs and clerks of the various divisions. The Board prepared, recommended, or reviewed all the more important decisions; and proposed laws, proclamations, regulations, and reports on bills pending before Congress.

49.A3 The registering room clerks received, opened, briefed, numbered, and registered all incoming communications of the General Land Office until December 20, 1906, when the function was transferred to the new Mail and Files Division ("D").

49.A4 The receiving clerk was a bonded official who received all moneys sent to the General Land Office. He also had charge of the payrolls of the office, wrote letters authorizing employment of clerks of local land offices and payment of rent for those offices, and handled all complaints against local officers and surveyors general. In 1925 this work was transferred to the Division of Accounts ("M").

49.A5 A few letters received by Division "A" are found in the series called **correspondence with the Registers and Receivers, 1907–40** (see 49.A10) and among the miscellaneous documents making up a series called **letters received by Division "A," 1849–78** (see 49.A23), but most letters received by the Division

were filed either with miscellaneous letters received in Division "D" (Mail and Files) or in small files in Division "E" (Surveying) and other divisions. This system for filing incoming letters followed the practice initiated after 1906 of maintaining incoming communications in Division "D" while keeping letters sent in the division of action. As a result, the records of Division "A" consist chiefly of bound copies of outgoing letters and telegrams for the period 1836 through the 1920s. Most of the letters sent by the Division through 1870 are found in three series bearing the designation "Special." Thereafter, the letters sent are generally arranged in series usually determined by the identity of the addressee or the subject content of the letters. Researchers should be aware, however, that letters were not always filed in what would appear to be the most logical series. For example, letters sent to the Secretary of the Interior are not restricted to the series discussed in 49.A8 but are widely distributed throughout most of the other series as well. Similarly, communications with Registers and Receivers and other GLO officials are found in most series of letters sent by the Division. Consequently, researchers seeking specific letters that are not found in a particular series of letters sent should examine other likely series of letters sent by this Division and by other divisions before abandoning their search.

Letters and Telegrams Sent

49.A6 Copies of most letters sent by the Division prior to 1871 were transcribed in two series called "Special Record." The largest of the two, **"Special Record," 1836–87** (9 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 1}, consists of letters sent to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior; other departmental officials; Members of Congress; Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, Special Agents, Inspectors, and other employees of the General Land Office; and private persons relating chiefly to personnel matters, including the appointment, promotion, and dismissal of employees, reports on irregularities, and complaints against local land officials. A single volume, also labeled **"Special Record," 1866–70** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2}, contains letters sent to departmental officials, Members of Congress, and others relating chiefly to the preparation and distribution of maps, annual reports, and other publications of the General Land Office. A volume labeled **"Congressional Bills and Letters Sent," June 1865–May 1867** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 3}, contains transcribed pre-1871 letters sent to the Secretary of the Interior; Members of Congress; Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, Special Agents, Inspectors, and other officials of the General Land Office; and private persons concerning various administrative matters. Also included in this series are copies of circulars and regulations of the General Land Office, memoranda to the heads of all divisions, reports on congressional bills, and a "schedule" of Missouri surveying archives in the custody of the U.S. Recorder at St. Louis, MO. The volume contains one letter from 1870. The topics covered by these three series are discussed in some if not all of the series described below. **Record copies of letters sent relating to charges against land officers, 1850–60** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 1217}, consist of letters sent by the Commissioner to field officials, the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, and persons asked to investigate charges. The contents of all of the volumes discussed above are arranged chronologically, although a few letters may be out of date order. Each volume contains an alphabetical index by name of addressee.

49.A7 In most instances, each series of letters sent by Division "A" discussed hereafter consists of two overlapping segments—handwritten (fair) copies inscribed in letter books and press copy reproductions duplicating some or all of the fair copy series and continuing the series beyond the termination of the

fair copies. In instances where the press copies overlap the fair copies, the press copy volumes frequently contain letters that do not appear in the fair copy volumes. Unless otherwise noted, the bound communications discussed below are arranged chronologically in volumes containing alphabetical indexes by name of addressee.

49.A8 Letters sent to the Secretary of the Interior, 1878–86 (4 vols., 8 in.), {UD 9}, relate to the administration of the General Land Office and the disposal of the public domain. Included are copies of affidavits regarding bonds, requests for proclamations and Executive orders, and reports on railroad lands, appropriations, charges against employees, and other matters relating to the activities of the local land offices. Most of these letters are duplicated by the **press copies of letters sent to the Secretary of the Interior, 1879–1921** (72 vols., 10 ft.), {UD 10}, which continue the letters sent series through September 17, 1921. Each of the volumes through early 1918 is indexed alphabetically by subject. A separate volume contains a **letter sent to the Secretary of the Interior, December 24, 1906** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 11}, by the Acting Commissioner transmitting a list (107 pp.) of coal lands, reclamation and irrigation projects, forest reserves, and other public lands withdrawn from entry, filing, or selection after July 1, 1906.

49.A9 Letters sent by the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, other departmental officials, Members of Congress and private persons relating to all administrative functions of the General Land Office constitute the **departmental and congressional letters sent, 1871–1888** (8 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 4}. Included are reports on reorganizations, consolidations of local land offices, and charges against agents; drafts of legislation, copies of bills and reports, and comments on proposed legislation; rulings by the Commissioner; and recommendations for appointment, promotion, and dismissal of employees. These letters are duplicated by the **press copies of departmental and congressional letters sent, 1879–1903** (40 vols., 3 ft.), {UD 5}, which continue the letters sent series through May 1903. Closely related to these letters are the letters and reports from the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior and Members of Congress that make up the **letters sent relating to congressional bills, 1881–86** (2 vols., 5 in.), {UD 6}. The letters concern proposed legislation affecting the use or disposal of the public domain and the operation of the General Land Office. Each volume contains an index arranged alphabetically by subject, and a list of legislation by bill number. The letters are duplicated by the **press copies of letters sent relating to congressional bills, 1881–1911** (33 vols., 5 ft.), {UD 7}, which continue the series through February 1911. Each of these volumes also includes an index arranged alphabetically by subject and a list of legislation by bill number. Copies of legislation are frequently pasted into the volumes.

49.A10 Copies of the outgoing letters of the Commissioner of the General Land Office regarding the operations of the local land offices are also arranged in two segments. The **letters sent to Registers and Receivers, 1871–87** (13 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 13}, are duplicated in part by the **press copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers, 1878–1903, 1910–27** (98 vols. and unbound material, ca. 23 ft.), {UD 14 and UD 965F, UD 965J}, which continue this particular series of the Commissioner's outgoing communications. Included are proclamations, circulars, notices, Executive orders governing the disposal of public land, Inspectors' reports, instructions pertaining to employment and compensation of clerks, and similar matters. Each of the volumes in these two segments includes an index arranged alphabetically by name of Register and Receiver, land office, and subject. The unbound materials are roughly arranged in two chronological segments, 1910–12 and 1913–27, thereunder alphabetically by name of

land office, and thereunder chronologically by date of letter. All of the States covered by this guide except Texas are represented in these unbound letters. The land offices involved are identified in the Division "A" records listed in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. Overlapping the unbound materials chronologically is the series **correspondence relating to land offices, 1907–40** (10 ft.), {UD 965D}, which may include some relevant pre-1913 items. The bulk of the material, however, consists of post-1913 documents including copies of letters sent, letters received, inspection reports, contracts for services, leases, notices of appointment, and related materials, arranged alphabetically by name of land office. Included are records for the following States: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The land offices involved are identified in the Division "A" records listed in the Supplement.

49.A11 Press copies of letters granting permission for local expenditures such as binding records, purchasing furniture, and hiring clerks make up the **authorizations to Registers and Receivers, 1888–90** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 15}. Entries in the volume's index are arranged alphabetically by name of land office and subject.

49.A12 Press copies of **letters sent to Surveyors General, 1887–1903, 1910–27** (14 vols. and unbound material, ca. 4 ft.), {UD 16 and UD 965H}, concern requests for leave, land decisions, private land claims, schedules of land, mineral plats, applications for appointment, Government buildings, official bonds, removal of officials, resignations, and other personnel matters. The unbound materials (1910–27) are arranged alphabetically by State. Included are materials for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

49.A13 Press copies of letters regarding leaves of absence, transportation orders, appointments of clerks, resignations of agents, recommendations for appointments, reports on examinations of surveys, and other matters pertaining to investigations make up the **letters sent to Special Agents, 1880–1903** (37 vols., ca. 4 ft.), {UD 17}. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of agent and subject.

49.A14 Letters to Inspectors of offices of the Surveyors General and district land offices and to other Inspectors are arranged in two segments—fair copies of **letters sent to Inspectors, 1882–87** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 18}, and **press copies of letters sent to Inspectors, 1882–1903** (4 vols., 6 in.), {UD 19}—which duplicate the fair copies and extend the series through May 28, 1903. All of the volumes contain indexes arranged alphabetically by name of Inspector and subject. The letters relate to appointments, duties, and investigations, and include instructions, reports on investigations, requests for affidavits, and reports on collusion between local land officials. Also available are press copies of some letters received from and sent to Inspectors during the period 1915–25 {UD 965G}.

49.A15 Press copies of some of the Commissioner's letters relating to personnel matters constitute the **letters sent to the Civil Service Commission, 1896–1903, 1910–12** (8 vols. and unbound material, ca. 2 ft.), {UD 8 and UD 965A}. These letters concern employment of clerks, draftsmen, copyists, certification of employees, reports of changes of employees, lists of eligibles for appointment, appointments, and other business regarding the work force of the General Land Office. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of employee. Also indexed alphabetically by name of employee or addressee are later letters from the Commissioner and the Chief Clerk regarding personnel actions, office equipment, and supplies, which make up the **press copies of letters sent by Division "A" relating to personnel**

matters, 1907–15 (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1299}. Most of these letters are addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, the Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, and GLO division heads but a few are to persons outside the Department. While the majority of the letters concern members of the Washington office staff, some relate to employees in the field. For example, a letter of June 20, 1907, recommends changes in pay rates for clerks engaged in "reproducing plats, field notes, and other records to replace those destroyed by earthquake and fire at San Francisco, California, April 18, 1906." A few letters concern entirely unrelated matters, such as the "alleged discovery" of prehistoric ruins "in the San Jacinto Mountains, California, on the west edge of Coachella Valley," which was the subject of two letters from the Chief Clerk in June 1909. Personnel matters are also the subject of the alphabetically arranged unbound **press copies of letters sent relating to personnel, 1910–27** (ca. 3 ft.), {UD 965I}, and a small collection of files {UD 965B} consisting of letters to disbursing agents authorizing payment of personnel, 1911–12; comptrollers' decisions regarding the settlement of accounts, 1898–1918, and letters concerning appointments and details of personnel.

49.A16 Unbound **press copies of letters sent to field divisions, 1910–ca. 1927** (10 in.), are arranged in two chronological segments, 1910–1912, {UD 965C}, and 1913–ca. 1927 {UD 965K}, and thereunder alphabetically—by State in the 1910–12 segment and by city in the later segment. The letters deal with office and personnel administrative matters such as the consolidation of offices, rental of office space, disposition of furnishings, and staffing. The States represented in the early segment are Arkansas (9th division), California (2nd and 6th divisions), Colorado (5th division), Minnesota (8th division), Montana (4th division), New Mexico (12th division), Oregon (lst division), Utah (10th division), and Wyoming (7th division).

49.A17 Miscellaneous letters sent are in three segments, probably because the fair copy volumes for the period January 11, 1874, to July 5, 1882, appear to be missing. A single volume, **miscellaneous letters sent, 1872–74** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 20}, contains fair copies of letters sent by the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior, Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, other GLO officials, and private persons. The letters relate to the consolidation or transfer of land offices, charges against local land office officials, applications for appointment, employees' leaves of absence, bonds of Surveyors General and Receivers, notices of contests, distribution of GLO publications, and other administrative matters. Fair copies of letters sent to the Secretary of the Interior, officials of other Government departments, Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, Special Agents, Inspectors, and private persons make up the **miscellaneous letters sent, 1882–87** (6 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 21}. The letters concern various aspects of the administration of the General Land Office and the utilization and disposal of the public domain.

49.A18 The third segment consists of bound and unbound press copies of **miscellaneous letters sent, 1879–1927** (236 vols. and unbound materials, 28 ft.), {UD 22, UD 965}. These letters not only duplicate the fair copies of the second segment and continue the series to 1927 but also presumably provide documentation for part of the period covered by the missing fair copy volumes.

49.A19 Like the letters, telegrams sent by various divisions of the General Land Office to Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, other Government officials, and private persons constitute two series: **telegrams sent, 1873–87** (2 vols., 5 in.), {UD 24}, and **press copies of telegrams sent, 1879–1909** (79 vols., 8 ft.), {UD 25}. The telegrams relate to all aspects of the administration of the General Land Office, operations of the local land

offices, and the status of the public domain. All of the volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of addressee.

49.A20 The Civil Appropriations Act of July 1, 1898, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to designate forestry agents, supervisors, and other personnel needed to maintain forest reserves. Responsibility for supervising what was referred to as the forest reserve force was assigned to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. **Letters sent relating to forestry, 1900–3** (7 vols., 9 in.), {UD 26}, which are addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, Forest Superintendents, and Forest Supervisors, concern the appointment, resignation, or dismissal of forest rangers, their duties and activities, and general administrative matters. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee and subject. The Secretary also delegated to the Commissioner the responsibility for withdrawing from public entry lands required for irrigation projects authorized by an act of June 17, 1902, providing for the use of receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories for the construction of irrigation works necessary for the reclamation of arid lands. The **letters sent relating to reclamation withdrawals, 1904–7** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 27}, are addressed to Registers and Receivers and list by project name and by legal description the lands withdrawn in each district for reclamation or irrigation purposes. The volume is indexed by name of land office.

49.A21 Copies of letters sent by Commissioner Thomas H. Carter to the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, and other persons relating to confidential aspects of Office administration or to matters brought to his personal attention constitute the series of **press copies of "Personal" letters sent, Sept. 3, 1891–Apr. 16, 1892** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 23}. The letters, which are indexed alphabetically by name of addressee, cover only a portion of Carter's tenure. He was commissioned on March 31, 1891; his successor on November 18, 1892.

49.A22 Letters sent by the receiving clerk, 1871–1884, 1893–1910 (6 vols., 7 in.), {UD 32}, concern original certificates of deposit, payment of fees, settlement of claims, and other fiscal matters. They are addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, other GLO officials, and private persons. Each of the first four press copy volumes is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee. The letters for the period February 1884–July 1893 are missing.

49.A23 A small quantity of miscellaneous documents identified as **letters received by Division "A," 1849–78** (5 in.), {UD 1284} consists of some letters received from the Secretary of the Interior, Registers and Receivers, and others, but the bulk of the documents are drafts and copies of letters sent, notices, and similar administrative items. Many of the documents relate to the relocation of land offices and offices of Surveyors General in various States and Territories including the following: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. A few letters concern appointments of field officials.

49.A24 Information copies of letters from the Secretary of the Interior to Members of Congress regarding legislation are a large part of the **miscellaneous administrative files, 1908–24** (10 in.), {UD 925}. Also included are notices received by the Chief Clerk from the division chiefs regarding the preparation of instructions required to implement recently passed acts of Congress and communications regarding appointments. Among the other items in the file are statements showing the distribution of officers and employees in the General Land Office by States and Territories in which they were employed in 1910 and 1911.

Records Relating to Inspections

49.A25 A **record of inspection reports of offices of Surveyors General and local land**

offices, 1902–20 (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1308}, documents the performance of inspections in the field. Entries are by name of Inspector and thereunder chronologically by date of inspection. They give GLO letter numbers, names of offices examined, dates of examination, and occasional comments regarding the general character of the report. The volume contains an index alphabetically arranged by name of Inspector and field office. Some of the registered reports are among the **inspection reports of offices of Surveyors General and local land offices, 1905–39** (ca. 3 ft.), {UD 936AF}, which are arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by name of land office. The only reports predating 1913 are for the offices of the Surveyors General, and they precede those for the land offices. The reports provide information about the location of the building housing the office; the condition of the office, furniture and equipment; status of the workload; and employees. Reports are available for the following States: Arizona, 1912–17; Colorado, 1905–29; Idaho, 1908–17; Montana, 1909–37; Nevada, 1916–21; New Mexico, 1908–21; Oregon, 1908–17; South Dakota, 1908–22; Utah, 1907–21; Washington, 1908–17; and Wyoming, 1914–24. The Montana report for 1912 addresses the alleged political activities of the Surveyor General and the Receiver at the Helena land office. The 1920 report for South Dakota also includes information on the offices in Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, and Wyoming. A relatively small series of inspection reports submitted to Division "P" (Special Services) is discussed in 49.P81.

49.A26 Copies of inspection reports are also found in the **records of Inspector E.B. Linnen, 1903–12** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 1263}, which consist of six press copy volumes of reports and other letters sent, 1903–8; one volume of letters received, 1903–5; and several folders of unbound correspondence and other records, 1904–12. Edward B. Linnen began his career with the General Land Office in 1902. Although the 1903 directory of Interior Department employees lists him as an Inspector in Division "P," his records show that most of the letters he received from the Commissioner or Acting Commissioner concerning his assignments were prepared in the Chief Clerk's Division ("A"). Early in 1906 he moved to the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, where he served as a Special Land Inspector. Through February 1906, the reports found in the press copies are addressed to the Commissioner and signed Inspector, GLO. Beginning March 1, 1906, the reports are addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and signed Special Land Inspector. The bound materials are arranged chronologically by date of report, letter, or other communication. None of the volumes are indexed. The unbound letters, copies of letters sent, telegrams, depositions, and other items are interfiled by date and arranged by subject, namely general correspondence, 1905–8; an investigation of the Register at Fort Sumner, NM, 1912; the Union Pacific Coal Co. case, 1904–6; the establishment of the land office at Vernal, UT, 1905; the Warren Live Stock Co. unlawful enclosure case, 1906; coal cases, 1905–10; and unlawful enclosure cases, 1904–7, in Wyoming.

Records Relating to Personnel

49.A27 Several series of divisional records concern personnel matters. During the early 1840s, applicants for the positions of Register and Receiver were notified of their appointment by **notices to Registers relating to appointments, 1840–44** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 28}, and **notices to Receivers relating to appointments, 1840–44** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 29}. In addition to printed copies of the notices, the volumes include a few copies of related letters. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of land office. The notices to Registers are arranged in inverse chronological order; those to Receivers are in chronological order. Printed copies of notices to Registers and Receivers are combined in the series **notices of commis-**

sions, 1847–69 (7 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 30}. Most of the notices are for appointments of Registers, but the volumes include scattered notices of appointments of Receivers as well as a few circulars sent to the Receivers transmitting bonds to be executed. The notices are missing for the periods May 1849–June 1850, October 1852–February 1857, and September 1861–March 1867. The first four volumes contain indexes arrranged alphabetically by name of land office. The last three are not indexed.

49.A28 Some notices of reappointment are found in the series of chronologically arranged **circulars sent to Receivers of local land offices, 1850–54** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 31}. These circulars accompanied the commissions and bonds of Receivers who were reappointed.

49.A29 The bonds posted by individual employees are recorded in a set of **bond books, 1820–1946** (9 vols., 1 1/3 ft.), {UD 1277} numbered 1 to 8. In general, the entries, covering Registers, Receivers, and Recorders of Land Titles, are arranged by name of State or Territory, and give name and position of the official, date of commission, period of appointment, date of transmittal, date of bond, date of oath, penalty of bond, date it was sent to comptroller, and remarks. The ninth volume, which is numbered 1 1/2 and titled "Bond Books 1820 to 1851 and Roster of Employees, 1845, and Their Duties," has a different format and contains no bond information. A note found midway through the volume identifies the contents as follows: "A List of the U.S. District Land Offices showing the date of the various Acts by which they were respectively created; the names of the Land Officers; date of commencement and termination of official duty, date of commissions under which they Act & the day on which said commissions terminate [and] Also, a List of the names of the Surveyors General, and of the clerks in the General land Office with the amount of compensation, duties &c of the latter, made up to March 20, 1847." The volume contains three State lists, arranged by land office, with separate sections for Surveyors General. The third list also covers Recorders of Land Titles, and includes the roster of clerks and other employees in the Washington office of the General Land Office. Also included in the volume are copies of newspaper clippings concerning land matters. Entries in the **bond register, Deputy Surveyors, 1881–1908** (1 vol., 2 1/2 in.), {UD 1278}, are arranged by State or Territory and give date of bond, date of acceptance, name of deputy surveyor, names of sureties, address of sureties (city, State, or Territory), date of signature, amount of bond, number of contract, and date of contract. Included in the volume is an index arranged alphabetically by name of individual, State, or Territory.

49.A30 The names of individuals or financial organizations guaranteeing the bonds are recorded in the **register of sureties on bonds of officials, 1874–1956** (5 vols., ca. 9 in.), {UD 1278A}. The entries give name of employee, office held, location of office, names of sureties, post office address of sureties, amount of bond, and date of approval. The entries are arranged chronologically by date of approval. The first three volumes are not indexed; the last two are indexed alphabetically by name of employee and land office.

49.A31 Selected occupational classes are covered by **registers of employees in the field, 1897–1910** (3 vols., 7 in.), {UD 1280}. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name although in the first two volumes the entries in each alphabetical segment are listed by position and thereunder alphabetically by name. The first two volumes include entries for instrument men, practical miners, timber cruisers, Special Agents, surveyors for the Inspectors of mineral deposits, and U.S. surveyors. Entries consist of name, State or Territory where appointed, date of appointment, date of oath, date of entry on duty, compensation, last day of service, and remarks. The third volume is more inclusive in its coverage, listing appraisers, auctioneers, examiners of

New Orleans. (S.E. District.)

Register.	B. F. Canonge –	In office from	6th Aug. 1834 – Died. 25th Jan'y 1850.
Receiver.	Richard M. Carter –	do.	1st Oct. 1836, to 25th March, 1839.
Register.	Pierre Aug.te St Martin –	do.	26th Feb.y 1839, to 20th Jan'y. 1841.
Receiver.	Thomas H. Kennedy –	do.	25th March 1839, to 7th July, 1839.
Receiver.	Algernon Sidney Lewis	Date of Commission. 27th Jan'y, 1840.	For 4 years from 24th Jan'y, 1840.
		In office from 7th July, 1839, to 21st March, 1843.	
Register.	Joseph Genois – – – – –	Date of Commission – 24th Jan'y, 1841.	For 4 years from 1st Jan'y, 1841.
		In office from 20th Jan'y 1841, to 15th Septem. 1842.	
Register.	Peter Laidlaw – – – –	Date of Commission. 26th August 1842	For 4 years from 23d August 1842.
		In office from 15th Sept. 1842 to	
Receiver.	Thomas Barrett – – – – –	Date of Commission – 17th April, 1843.	Temporary.
		In office from 25th May, 1843, to	
do.	Same. – – – – – – –	Date of Commission. 20th Feb'y 1844	For 4 years from 15th Feb.y 1844.
do.	John M. Bach – – – –	Date of Commission 19 August 1844	Temporary.
		In office from	
do	Oliver B. Hill – – – –	Date of commission 7 October 1844	Temporary
		In Office from 29 October 1844	
do	Same	Date of commission 21 Feb. 1845	For 4 years from 14 Feb. 1845
Register	Louis St. Martin	Date of Commission 7 August 1846	For 4 years from 23 August 1846
		In Office from	

The Chief Clerk handled personnel matters. Shown above is a roster of Registers and Receivers found in "Bond Book 1820 to 1851 and Roster of Employees 1845 and their duties," volume number 1 1/2, {UD 1277}.

Chippewa lands, civil engineers, custodians, engineers in wood preservation, examiners of surveys, Inspectors of Special Agents, law examiners, practical miners, timber scalers, Special Agents, Special Agents excepted, surveyors, surveyors of the Inspectors of mineral deposits, timber cruisers, typographers (for the Blackfeet Indian Reservation), townsite trustees, appraisers of coal sites, and appraisers of lots and blocks in townsites on the Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah. Also included are entries for the Forestry Service including rangers, Supervisors, Superintendents, Inspectors, forestry experts, head rangers, Forestry Service assistants, and junior Special Agents. The information provided for each employee is similar to that in the first two volumes, except for the entry in the remarks column which consists of a summary of the individual's service record, giving dates of reassignments, furloughs, resignations, and similar actions.

49.A32 Clerks, copyists, messengers, and other office employees working in the local land offices and the offices of the Surveyors General are covered by a volume titled **"Record of Employees," 1894–1907** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1279}, which is indexed by name of employee and office. Also included are entries for those employees in the offices of the Surveyors General who were engaged in mineral surveys. Entries give name, dates of temporary and permanent Civil Service Commission authorizations, date of oath, salary, and remarks. Entries in the volumes titled **"Record of Clerks," 1887–1910** (6 vols., 8 in.), {UD 1281}, are divided into sections for offices of Surveyors General and local land offices. Entries in each section are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory. Each volume contains an index although entries vary from listings for State and Territories only to listings for employees and States and Territories.

49.A33 Several other sets of registers and rosters containing employment information similar to that discussed in the preceding paragraphs are listed below.

1. **Record of Special Agents, 1878–93** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 1282}. Entries, arranged by State or Territory, show the office to which the Agent was assigned.

2. **Record of Appointment of Principal Examiners and Clerks, 1879–1902** (1 vol., 3/4 in.), {UD 1309}. Entries also cover messengers, packers, laborers, and assistants in the Forestry Service.

3. **General Land Office Personnel Record, 1880–1910** (10 vols., 1 3/4 ft.), {UD 1276}. These volumes, designated A through J, cover employees in the Washington office; some entries show that employees were detailed to field offices. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of employee.

4. **Registers of Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, Inspectors, Special Agents Acting as Disbursing Clerks, 1883–1909** (3 vols., 3 in.), {UD 1305}. The first volume, which is indexed, contains entries for all positions mentioned in the series title; the remaining two volumes, which are not indexed, cover Registers, Receivers, and Surveyors General only, and contain annotations showing the dates that land offices were opened, closed, or consolidated.

5. **Record of Appointments of Local Land Office Registers, 1887–94** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1304}. The entries, arranged by State or Territory and thereunder by land office, cover Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota Territory, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of employee and land office.

6. **Record of Appointments of Inspectors, Special Agents, Forest Agents, and Rangers, 1893–1900** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 1301}. The volume also includes entries for Forest Supervisors, Forest Superintendents, forest agents

(assistant superintendents), Forest Inspectors, custodians of abandoned military reservations, examiners of surveys, examiners of Chippewa Indian lands, townsite trustees, mine inspectors, mineral land commissioners, and the locating agent for New Mexico. An alphabetical index to the entries gives the name and position of each employee.

7. **Record of Appointments of Townsite Trustees, Commissioners to Appraise Land, Commissioners to Select Land, Special Disbursing Agents, Mine Inspectors, and Appraisers for Abandoned Military Reservations, 1890–95** (1 vol., 1 1/4 in.), {UD 1078}. Most of the entries concern appointees to Boards of Townsite Trustees in Oklahoma Territory, but the volume also contains entries for examiners of Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota; a committee to select lands for educational and other purposes in South Dakota; appraisers of lots and blocks in Hot Springs, AR, the Pocatello townsite on the Ft. Hall Indian Reservation, ID, and the Port Angeles townsite in Washington; mine inspectors in Indian Territory, New Mexico Territory, Utah Territory, and Washington; Surveyors General in South Dakota and Idaho; and a special agent to ascertain, investigate, and report upon matters dealing with the Des Moines River land grant in Iowa and commissioners to adjust claims of settlers on the Des Moines River property (for information about records concerning the Des Moines River grant see Division "F" [Lands and Railroads], 49.F43–49.F47). The volume also includes entries for appraisers of buildings and/or lands for the abandoned military reservations listed below.

Arizona Territory: Camps Crittenden, Grant, and Verde; Forts Goodwin, Lowell, McDowell, and Thomas; and Whipple Barracks
Idaho: Fort Coeur d'Alene
Kansas: Forts Dodge and Wallace
Minnesota: Fort Ripley
Montana: Fort Maginnis
Nebraska: Camp Sheridan; Forts Hartsuff and McPherson; and Sidney Barracks
Nevada: Forts Halleck and McDermitt
New Mexico Territory: Forts Craig, Cummings, Seldon, and Stanton
North Dakota: Forts Abraham Lincoln, Buford, Pembina, Rice, and Stevenson
Oklahoma Territory: Council Grove and Fort Supply
Oregon: Fort Klamath
South Dakota: Forts Randall and Sully
Texas: Fort Elliott
Utah: Fort Cameron
Washington: Forts Colville, Point Roberts, Steilacoom, and Walla Walla
Wyoming: Forts Bridger, Fred Steele, Laramie, and McKinney

Also found in the volumes are entries for the appraiser of an island in the Missouri River and for mine inspectors.

8. **Record of Appointment to the Field Service [Field Service], 1893–1909** (3 vols., 4 in.), {UD 1302}. Entries are for Special Agents only.

9. **Requisitions On and Certifications By Civil Sevice Commission, 1903–9; 1913–24** (5 vols., 6 in.), {UD 1303}. The chronologically arranged entries in the first volume (1903–9) show the date of the request, the request number, the title of the position and its location, the salary, and the length of appointment. Later volumes show the names of the employees considered eligible for the positions.

10. **Efficiency records, employees of the General Land Office, 1893–1901** (19 vols., ca. 10 in.), {UD 1241}, document the daily attendance and efficiency of the "Gentlemen Clerks," as stated on the cover of early volumes for Division "C." Despite the title, information about the "Lady" clerks is also included. The volumes are arranged by Division ("C," "F," "P," and "P/R"), and the attendance entries are by name of employee, thereunder by year, month, and day. The effi-

ciency ratings are recorded weekly and an average score recorded at the end of the month. Some of the volumes are indexed.

49.A34 Also among the records are sample volumes from two series of fiscal records maintained by the General Land Office. The fees entered in the **record of adjusted accounts of Deputy Surveyors and Receivers, 1905–9** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1205}, are arranged under the 13 headings listed below.

Accounts of Receiving Clerks (by month)
Government Property Accounts
Accounts of Deputy Surveyors, Adjusted, FY 1905
Miscellaneous Accounts
Repayment Accounts: Lands Erroneously Sold, Adjusted, FY 1905
Accounts of Surveyors General, Adjusted, FY 1905
Accounts chargeable to Deposits for individuals, Adjusted, FY 1905
Accounts of R.P.M. [Receivers of Public Moneys] as Disb'g Agents, Adjusted, FY 1905
Accounts of R.P. Moneys, Sales of Land, Adjusted, FY 1905
Accounts of R.P. Moneys, Unearned Fees, Receipts, Adjusted, FY 1905
Accounts of R.P. Moneys, Unearned Fees Disbursements
Timber Depredation Accounts, 1905
Accounts Sales of Timber, 1905

The volume contains no information other than the fees recorded.

Other Records

49.A35 Press copies of miscellaneous memoranda from the Chief Clerk, Division "A," 1908–13 (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1300}, cover such subjects as the disposition of lands, land surveys, mineral deposits, the preparation and publication of maps, office space, personnel, and personnel matters. The volume is indexed alphabetically by subject. Matters of operational procedure are covered by **special orders, 1860–61** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 33}, which are arranged chronologically and indexed alphabetically by subject. These special orders and instructions, which were directed to other divisions of the General Land Office, deal with arrears of patents, certificates of payment, work of the Board of Examiners, as well as weekly reports and monthly returns. Documents of a similar nature for a later time period make up the **GLO orders to Divisions, 1906–25** (10 in.), {UD 969}, arranged chronologically by year and thereunder by date of order. Signed by either the Commissioner or the Chief Clerk, most of these are directed to the chiefs of the divisions, but some are addressed to Registers and Receivers. Interspersed are copies of letters to the Secretary of the Interior and the heads of other departmental agencies and bureaus. The segments for 1907, 1910, 1911, and 1912 are indexed.

49.A36 Printed forms recording specimens received from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, historical societies, Surveyors General and surveyors, and private persons and organizations constitute the series **receipts for specimens, 1868–72** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 34}. The receipts are arranged by certificate number and chronologically, and the first volume is indexed alphabetically by name of donor. The second volume is not indexed. The contributions consisted largely of samples of rocks and ores intended for display in the geological and mineral cabinet maintained by the General Land Office, but samples of soils, wood, water, bones, and Indian artifacts were also acknowledged.

49.A37 A **record of daily cash receipts for exemplification of records of the General Land Office, 1902–5** (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 1202}, gives the name of persons or organizations requesting copies of documents, their address (city and State), and the amount paid. The entries are arranged chronologically by year

and thereunder by month and day. The volumes cover the periods April 28, 1902, through January 14, 1903, and March 29 through December 11, 1905.

49.A38 Press copies of **statistical reports, 1904** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 35}, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, and others concern Revolutionary War military bounty land warrants granted, the number of entries from the public domain during 1904, scrip acts and applications, forest reserves, mineral claims, and printed documents. The volume is indexed alphabetically by subject of report.

49.A39 Also available among the Divisional records are press copies of the **annual reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1902–6** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 12A}, for fiscal years 1902 through 1906, and **draft copies of tabular and historical statements used in annual reports, 1904–11** (½ in.), {UD12B}.

49.A40 Two series concern the types of documents and publications produced for the General Land Office and the quantities ordered. The Commissioner's requests for the printing of circulars, reports, patents, scrip, and other forms, and blank volumes for registers and transcriptions of letters, make up the chronologically arranged **press copies of letters sent relating to public printing and binding, 1867–71** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1441}. Most of the letters are to the Secretary of the Interior, who was asked to direct the Congressional Printer to print the various items. Publication of State and Territorial maps, general maps of the United States, and township plats are covered by **contracts for the printing of maps, 1888–1912** (5 in.), {UD 1053}. The chronologically arranged contracts, negotiated with various firms, specify the method of publication, the size of the maps, and the number to be printed.

49.A41 Three agreements making up the **leases for office space, California and South Dakota, 1909–10** (½ in.), {UD 1459}, provide a limited glimpse of the cost of office accommodations for some GLO field employees. They cover the land office in Susanville, CA, 1909, an office for a Special Agent in Los Angeles, CA, 1910, and an office for the Chief of the 16th Field Division in Huron, SD, 1909. The Register and Receiver at Susanville rented two rooms with wood for fuel, light, and water for $25 per month, while in Los Angeles, the Special Agent made do with one room with light, heat, water, gas, elevator, and janitor service for $18.50 per month. The Field Division Chief leased three rooms with light, coal, and janitor service for $35 per month.

49.A42 The bulk of the series titled **collection of issuances relating to the administration of public lands, ca. 1800–1948** (see 49.12 et al.), consists of a multivolume set of circulars sent to Registers and Receivers and U.S. Surveyors General, 1820–1940 (32 vols., ca. 6 ft.), that was compiled in the Office of the Chief Clerk. The documents in each volume are arranged chronologically through early 1911 and numerically thereafter. Most of the volumes include indexes.

49.A43 The series **divisional "Scrapbooks" of circulars, orders, and other issuances pertaining to public land matters, ca. 1866–1924** (see 49.16), is a compilation of volumes maintained by clerks of several divisions for ready reference. Included are two volumes (5 in.) for Division "A" covering the period 1907–10, and containing chronologically arranged copies of published and unpublished orders, circulars, regulations, legislation, and instructions regarding office conduct and work procedures issued by the Chief Clerk, chiefs of other divisions, the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, and the Secretary of the Interior. Most of the documents are directed to Registers and Receivers and chiefs of the divisions. The published items are similar to those discussed previously (49.12–49.15).

49.B1 Prior to the establishment of the General Land Office, grants of land from the public domain were documented by letters patent issued from the Department of State and bearing the signature of both the President and the Secretary of State. The act of April 25, 1812 (2 Stat. 716), establishing the General Land Office, provided "that all patents issuing from the said office shall be issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the said office, and be signed by the President of the United States, and counter signed by the Commissioner of the said office; and shall be recorded in the said office, in books to be kept for the purpose." Although the language of this provision implied the need for an official to record the patents, it was not until the General Land Office was reorganized under the act of July 4, 1836, that the office of "Recorder of the General Land Office" was legally established.

49.B2 Section 4 of the 1836 act (5 Stat. 107) provided that "...there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, A Recorder of the General Land Office, whose duty it shall be, in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner, to certify and affix the seal of the General Land Office to all patents for public lands, and he shall attend to the correct engrossing, and recording, and transmission of such patents. He shall prepare alphabetical indexes of the names of patentees, and of persons entitled to patents; and he shall prepare such copies and exemplifications of matters on file, or records in the General Land Office, as the Commissioner may from time to time direct." This act also made permanent a provision for a Secretary "whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the President, to sign in his name, and for him, all patents for lands sold or granted under the authority of the United States." By tradition this post was held by a woman. The 1887 report *Methods of Business in the Department of the Interior*, lists the position as "Female clerk to sign land patents"; the incumbent, who was assigned to the Office of the Secretary, earned an annual salary of $1,200. By an act of March 3, 1841, the Recorder was authorized to countersign all patents issued from the office, a duty which originally had devolved upon the Commissioner.

49.B3 By 1875 the Division was responsible for preparing patents for all tracts sold or located with warrants or scrip at the district land offices, maintaining a record of all patents issued, preparing letters transmitting the patents, and filing the original papers for each patent as well as all undelivered or uncalled for patents. The duties of Division "B" were expanded under an office order dated July 2, 1878, directing the merger of Division "H," the Military Bounty Land Warrant Division, and Division "B." The Division's new functions included examining and processing papers for locations made with military bounty land warrants issued under various acts of Congress and agricultural college scrip and Porterfield scrip; examining and verifying land warrants and script submitted for official approval; and preparing Revolutionary War bounty land scrip and patents for lands in the Virginia Military District in Ohio.

49.B4 In 1887 the responsibilities of Division "B" were delineated in the *Report of the Secretary of the Interior in Response to Inquiries of Select Committee of United States Senate, Appointed in Pursuance of Resolution of the Senate adopted March 3, 1887, to Inquire Into and Examine the Methods of Business and Work of the Executive Departments* (Government Printing Office, 1887, p. 199). At that time the Division's duties consisted of receiving and answering letters concerning bounty land warrants, the public lands, and miscellaneous subjects; issu-

A military bounty land warrant certificate issued under the act of March 3, 1855, attesting that Benjamin Turner was entitled to 120 acres for his service as a private in a New York militia company during the War of 1812. {PI22 18}

ing and recording patents after examining them in connection with the certificates of entry; examining bounty land warrants that were returned to the office by district officers after their location upon the public lands; furnishing certified copies of records and papers on file in the Division; answering attorneys' cards; and indexing the records.

49.B5 During the 19th century, patents emanating from entries such as mineral, private land, and donation claims and swamp, school, and railroad grants were prepared by the various divisions of the General Land Office having jurisdiction over the particular type of entry. Between 1900 and 1904, however, Division "B" began to prepare patents for all types of entries. In November 1901 the Division was made responsible for assigning mineral and coal patents to their respective records and their recording and transmission; for preparing and furnishing certified copies of papers, plats, and records of patent for patented mineral and coal entries; and for engrossing coal patents, duties formerly performed by the Mineral Division ("N"). In April 1903 the Division inherited the preparation of private land claim and donation land patents from the Preemption Division ("G") and the patent-writing function of the Mineral Division in August 1903. By 1903 the Division also was responsible for the records and papers pertaining to various divisions of

the General Land Office that had been discontinued.

49.B6 Division "B," while thus assuming certain functions formerly handled by other divisions, saw several of its activities transferred to other offices in the early 1900s. Military bounty land warrant patenting and warrant locations were transferred from the Division to the Forestry Division ("R") in January 1905; and the issuance of Virginia military bounty land scrip was transferred from "B" and Division "G," (Preemption) to Division "R" in July 1905. The "land entry papers," consisting of those documents submitted by the local land offices that were used as the basis for the issuance of patents, were transferred from the custody of Division "B" to the new Mail and Files Division ("D") in December 1906. In this guide, they are discussed with the records of that division (see 49.DM4l et al.) and identified in the State lists in the Supplement, but they are also described in detail in *Preliminary Inventory of the Land-Entry Papers of the General Land Office* (PI 22) and in NARA's online Archival Research Catalog (ARC).

49.B7 In accordance with Reorganization Plan No. III, Section 4, effective June 30, 1940, the office of Recorder of the General Land Office was abolished and the functions of the Recorder were "directed to be exercised under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior through such officers and employees of the General Land Office as he may direct."

49.B8 In addition to its general responsibilities regarding the processing and issuance of patents, Division "B" originally prepared patents for credit system, cash, and military bounty land warrant entries. It also issued and recorded the various types of land scrip authorized by the Federal Government, including military bounty land scrip under the acts of May 30, 1830, March 2, l833, and March 3, 1835; Surveyor General scrip under the act of July 4, 1836; Choctaw scrip under the act of August 23, 1842; Sioux half-breed scrip under the act of July 17, 1854; Chippewa half-breed scrip under the act of September 30, 1854; and agricultural college scrip under the act of July 2, 1862.

49.B9 The Division's areas of responsibility are clearly reflected in the arrangement of the divisional records which are in the following groups: general records consisting chiefly of copies of letters sent by the Division's correspondence section dealing with all of the Division's functions; letters and other records relating to military bounty land warrants; records relating to scrip issuances; and records concerning patents. The bulk of the divisional records discussed below consists of bound volumes, mostly copies of letters sent. Unless stated otherwise the contents of the volumes are arranged chronologically by date of letter or other document.

General Records

49.B10 A **register of letters received by Division "B," September 1889–September 1892** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 35A}, lists the letters in rough chronological order by date received in the General Land Office. Entries give GLO letter number, date of letter, name of correspondent, city and State, date received, date answered, date mailed, subject, and initials of the clerk who wrote the reply. The letters may be found either in the consolidated series of miscellaneous letters received (49.DM27) or in case files. Amidst the entries on the last page is the following note:

> Leave granted for 6 days from 19 to 24 inclusive. Meeting of "Grand Army of the Republic" A glorious reunion for the "Old Boys" between 68 & 70,000 old soldiers in line. The railroads brought over 300,000 people into the city. Office closed all day Tuesday 21st day of grand parade - half day Monday, Wed. Thurs & Friday. The day of the parade was a beautiful

> day all that could be wished. Not hot. Wed' & Thursday rainy - Friday rain part of the day - Afternoon clear & very pleasant - Every body well pleased with the turn out.

On the inside back cover the weather-conscious clerk pasted newspaper articles concerning the weather on December 27, 1890, and on Good Friday, March 27, 1891. Another brief article, dated March 8, 1891, reported the celebration of the 81st birthday of a former clerk in Division "B" who, "after serving faithfully" for 27 years in the General Land Office, had been "removed" in May 1888. His former coworkers presented him with a fruit basket, a bouquet, and a poem written especially for the occasion.

49.B11 A **register of letters received concerning military warrants and scrip matters, 1853–77** (4 vols., 5 in.), {UD 1485}, that were assigned to the Bounty Land ("I") and Virginia Military ("H") Divisions and their predecessors. The volumes were probably inherited by Division "B" along with the functions of the original Division "H," which at some point had absorbed Division "I" and been renamed the Military Bounty Land Warrant Division. A stamp on the spine of one of the volumes shows that they eventually were transferred to Division "K," but they are described here with related records. Many of the letters are requests for patents. The entries show the date each letter was received, GLO letter number, name of correspondent, date of reply, subject, and money received for copies. One register appears to be missing since there is a chronological gap between the last entry of volume one (February 16, 1856) and the first entry of volume two (January 19, 1858). The entries are chronologically arranged by date of receipt. The letters themselves, if extant, are among the consolidated series of miscellaneous letters received (49.DM27), Division "D" (Mail and Files).

49.B12 Letters sent to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1836–68 (3 vols., 6 in.), {UD 36}, by the Recorder relate to the recording of land patents, defective certificates of entry, reports of work accomplished, issuance of military bounty land warrant patents, reports of examination of applications and entries, and similar matters pertaining to the operation of the Recorder's Division. Scattered letters to the President, officials of other Government departments, and private persons are also included in these volumes. The first volume contains an alphabetical index by name of addressee.

49.B13 Miscellaneous letters sent, 1871–1902 (102 vols., 21 ft.), {UD 37}, prepared for the signature of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, are addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, officials of other Government departments, Governors of States, and private persons. They relate to such matters as the issuance and certification of patents, graduation entries, homestead entries, settlement and cultivation claims, and other activities of the Division. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee. Described below (49.B17 et al.) are separate sets of press copy books maintained for letters relating to homesteads (beginning in 1888) for letters relating to warrants and scrip (beginning in 1889) and for other subjects at later dates.

49.B14 Many routine letters relating to the transmittal of patents and similar matters, which are merely listed in the miscellaneous letters sent, are found in complete form in the **press copies of miscellaneous letters sent, 1882–1907** (379 vols., 30 ft.), {UD 39}. Drafted by various clerks of the Division, the letters relate chiefly to military bounty land warrant applications; various kinds of land scrip; homestead, mineral, and other types of land entries; and the copying of patent records. An alphabetical index by name of addressee or office is in the front of each volume. These letters are arranged alphabetically by name of clerk, as shown below, and thereunder chronologically.

A. Braddock	1902–6	2 vols.
J.A. Deeble	1886–1907	51 vols.
E.S. Evans	1886–89	6 vols.
G.M. Heaton and D. McCarthy	1886–88	6 vols.
E.W. Hough	1891	2 vols.
M.F. Howard	1899–1902	44 vols.
J.C. Howland	1900–7	16 vols.
E.F. Larkin	1889–90	3 vols.
F.H. McCullough	1888–89	3 vols.
H.V. McLeod	1900–5	22 vols.
H.V. McLeod and H.K. Walsh	1905–7	11 vols.
W.A. Moore	1886–93	31 vols.
A. Rose	1895–98	11 vols.
S.J. Seaman	1889–91	2 vols.
A.C. Starkey	1886–91	13 vols.
T.F. Stokes	1882–1906	76 vols.
H.K. Walsh	1886–99	18 vols.
J.F. Webster	1891–1905	33 vols.
M.J. Whitehead	1889–95	22 vols.
E.K. Winans	1886–91	8 vols.

As previously noted, separate press copy books for letters concerning homesteads were maintained beginning in 1888, for letters relating to warrants and scrip in 1889, and for other subjects at later dates. The practice of filing outgoing letters by name of clerk was followed by several divisions. The clerks usually were responsible for specific geographic areas or functions.

49.B15 Many of the Division's operations documented in the series discussed above are also the subject of the **press copies of letters sent relating to administrative matters, 1897–1907** (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 44}, addressed to the Commissioner and the Chief Clerk, chief clerks of other GLO divisions, officials of other Government departments, and private persons. While these letters chiefly concern office orders and the administrative operations of the Division, some letters relating to patent applications and land entries are included.

49.B16 Land entries are the subject of two series of letters. Letters sent to Registers and Receivers, officials of other Government departments, attorneys and agents, and private persons concerning various types of entries upon the public domain are recorded in **letters sent relating to land entries, 1886–87** (4 vols., 8 in.), {UD 38}. The first and last volumes in this series are marked "Miscellaneous Letters." Letters relating chiefly to the cancellation of entries and transmittal of patents constitute the **press copies of letters sent relating to land entries, 1898–1902** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 42}, which are addressed to Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, and private persons. All of the volumes in these two series are indexed alphabetically by name of addressee. Other letters concerning land entries are found in series discussed previously (49.B14) or in the series immediately below (49.B17–49.B19).

49.B17 Homestead applications and final certificates, patents for homesteads, certified copies of patents, and the recording of patents and homestead cases are subjects covered by **press copies of letters sent relating to homesteads, 1888–1907** (86 vols., ca. 8 ft.), {UD 40}. The letters are addressed to Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, attorneys and agents, and private persons. Letters sent concerning homesteads prior to 1888 are found in the series discussed in 49.B13, 49.B14, and 49.B16.

49.B18 Registers and Receivers, officials of other Government departments, attorneys and agents, and private persons received the letters recorded in the **press copies of letters sent relating to Indian lands, private lands, and coal lands, 1903–7** (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 43}. The first volume is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee. For letters sent concerning these same categories prior to 1903, see the series discussed in 49.B14, 49.B15, and 49.B17.

49.B19 Press copies of letters sent relating to warrants and scrip, 1889–1906 (16 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 41}, concern the assignment, location,

cancellation, or patenting of bounty land warrants and the several types of land scrip issued by the General Land Office. The letters were sent to Registers and Receivers, officials of other Government departments, attorneys and agents, members of Congress, and private persons. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee. Similar in content are **letters sent relating to military bounty land warrants, 1886–87** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 50}, and **letters sent relating to Virginia and U.S. military bounty land warrants, 1886–87** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 51}. Both series deal not only with transactions regarding military land warrants, but also with scrip, cash, and homestead transactions. Additional letters sent relating to warrants and scrip prior to 1889 are found in records discussed in 49.B12 through 49.B14 above, while numerous other series documenting the Division's work with bounty land warrants and land scrip are discussed below.

Records Relating to Military Bounty Land Warrants

49.B20 The practice of granting bounty land in exchange for military service, developed by the Continental Congress and several colonies during the Revolutionary War, was adopted by the United States Government and used during the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. Between 1846 and 1855, the United States granted a series of increasingly generous land bounties, first for veterans of the Mexican War, and then for veterans of all wars since 1790 (including Indian Wars), and finally, additional land bounties for surviving veterans of all U.S. wars and their immediate survivors. No land bounties were offered to Civil War veterans, but Union soldiers could deduct all or part of the time they served from the residency requirements of the Homestead Act of 1862.

49.B21 Depending on the period in which a claim was made, persons claiming bounty land warrants sent applications to the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Pensions, or the Secretary of the Interior. Applicants sent in documents supporting their claims, such as affidavits of witnesses, marriage records, and other forms of evidence of identity and military service. Claimants whose applications were approved received a warrant for a specified number of acres. They could then "locate" their warrant, that is exchange it either for land located in an assigned military district or on the public domain. The Department of the Treasury and, after 1849, the Department of the Interior, accepted the warrants and, through the General Land Office, issued patents which gave title to the land. While the bounty land warrant application files are found in Record Group 15, Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, the military bounty land warrants that were used, or surrendered, to the Federal Government in exchange for land are among the records of the General Land Office, Division "D" (Mail and Files). Also filed with the records of that division are numerous series of indexes, abstracts, and related records pertaining to the various warrant issuances.

49.B22 Most of the early U.S. warrants could only be used for land in military districts, principally in Ohio and several other eastern public land States. The majority of the Revolutionary War bounty land warrants, which awarded tracts ranging from 100 to 1,100 acres depending upon the rank of the recipient, were sold or assigned by the soldiers or warrantees to others. In 1811 and 1812 Congress, anticipating the forthcoming war with Great Britain, passed acts awarding a cash bounty and 160 acres to every man enlisting for five years or for the duration of the war; no land was offered to officers. An act of December 10, 1814, doubled the acreage offered to soldiers enlisting after that date; warrants issued under this act were called double bounty warrants. Unlike other military bounty land warrants issued by the United States, warrants issued under these acts could not be trans-

ferred or assigned to another person, except by inheritance. In addition, warrants were not actually delivered to the veteran, but were retained by the General Land Office. The veteran received a document of notification attesting that a warrant had been issued in his name. The warrants and four related indexes have been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication M848, *War of 1812 Military Bounty Land Warrants 1815–1858* (14 rolls). The indexes appear on roll 1 of the publication and three of them are relevant.

1. "Alphabetical Index of Missouri Patentees." Entries are arranged alphabetically by name of patentee and include date of patent, warrant number, warrantee's military rank, company in which he served, and legal description of the land.
2. Index of Arkansas Patentees. Entries are arranged alphabetically by first letter of surname of patentee and contain GLO patent book citation, legal description of the land, and warrant number.
3. Index of Patentees Under the Act of 1812. Entries are arranged alphabetically by first two letters of surname of patentee and include GLO patent book citation, legal description of the land, and warrant number.

The fourth index is a partial index of Illinois patentees, containing entries only for those whose surnames begin with "C" and "D." The warrants, indexes, notifications, and a few other related records are filed with records retired to Division "D" (Mail and Files).

49.B23 To accommodate the warrants, military tracts were set aside in Michigan and Illinois Territories, and in Louisiana Territory where the reserved land was located between the St. Francis and Arkansas Rivers, an area in what is now Arkansas. The Michigan tract was abandoned in 1816 in favor of lands located in Illinois and Missouri Territories. When the land was distributed following the War of 1812, the veteran could select only the State, the actual location of the land being determined by lottery. An act of July 27, 1842, authorized the use of War of 1812 warrants for any available public domain land instead of land in the assigned districts. It was not until 1852 that the prohibition against assigning the warrants was rescinded.

49.B24 Volumes 10–29 of the series of **letters sent relating to Revolutionary War and War of 1812 military bounty land warrants, 1821–78** (29 vols., 6 ft.), {UD 45}, are specifically labeled "Military-Late War with Great Britain," but volumes 1–9 also include letters concerning bounty land warrants issued for service in the War of 1812. The letters are addressed to officials of other Government departments, attorneys and agents, and private persons, as well as to land office officials in several States and Territories, including Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri, concerning lands located in those areas. Record copies of form **letters sent transmitting patents on military bounty land warrants, ca. 1817–25** (8 vols., 10 in.), {UD 108}, to private persons and to Registers of local land offices cover lands located in Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri Territories. The form letters, including warrant numbers and legal land descriptions, are arranged by Territory and thereunder chronologically with the letters for Missouri Territory (1 vol.) covering the period January 9, 1819, to November 12, 1823, and those for Arkansas Territory (3 vols.) the period December 5, 1820, to April 19, 1825. Each volume is indexed by name of addressee.

49.B25 When certain lands in Arkansas were determined to be unfit for cultivation, soldiers holding patents to those lands were authorized by an act of April 22, 1826, to exchange the lands for the same amount of land in another location. These transactions are the subject of **letters sent relating to the exchange of military bounty land warrants, 1826–42** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 48}, which concern rejected applications and copies of records, as

well as the exchange of warrants and lands, and exchange certificates. The letters are addressed to the President, Members of Congress, other Government officials, attorneys, agents, private persons, and Registers and Receivers, including those stationed at land offices in Batesville, Helena, and Little Rock, AR, and Franklin, MO, among others.

49.B26 In 1847, Congress authorized the issuance of land warrants to noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates serving in the Mexican War. Those persons who had served out their 12-month commitments or who were discharged for wounds or sickness prior to the expiration of the 12-month period were eligible to receive either 160 acres or Treasury scrip for $100 at 6-percent interest; those who volunteered after the beginning of the war and served for shorter periods of time were eligible for 40 acres or Treasury scrip for $25, if preferred. The warrants could be used for any public lands open to private entry. Commissioned officers who served in the Mexican War were recognized by the act of September 28, 1850, which not only authorized bounty land warrants for them but also for officers and soldiers not previously given land for service in the War of 1812 and for any soldier serving in any Indian war since 1790. Once again the quantity of land provided depended upon the length of service commitment (engagement) and time served. These warrants could be used to locate land anywhere in the public domain. An act of March 22, 1852, extended the bounty land privilege to members of militia called into service after 1812. It credited them with one day of service for every 20 miles marched away from or back to the place where the regiment was organized. Provisions of the act of March 3, 1855, extended the bounty land entitlement to all soldiers and seamen who had served in any war since 1790. The minimum service requirement was shortened from 30 to 14 days, but persons who had not served 14 days yet had been engaged in a battle were also eligible. Eligible as well, were American Indians, chaplains, wagon masters, and teamsters who had been employed in the transportation of military stores and supplies. The majority of persons receiving warrants under the acts of 1852 and 1855 did not use them to make land entries but sold them to others.

49.B27 While nearly 1,300 feet of surrendered warrants issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855 and innumerable volumes of bound control documents are with the land entry papers in Division "D" (Mail and Files), more than 300 volumes filed with the records of Division "B" concern actions deriving from those four acts. The volumes constitute approximately 50 series, most of which consist of copies of letters sent by the Division relating to the warrants and the various stages of their disposition. Unless otherwise noted, the contents of the letters sent volumes discussed below are arranged chronologically. Each volume usually contains an index arranged alphabetically by name of addressee.

49.B28 Relatively few of the 50-odd series are made up of records concerning transactions conducted under a single legislative act. For example, only six of the series consist solely of documents stemming from the 1847 act, but letters and other documents resulting from that act are found in nine other series. In the discussion that follows, record series derived solely from a single act are considered first, followed by listings of series recording actions derived from two or more of the acts.

49.B29 Because the quantity of bounty land due the veterans of the Mexican War was determined by length of service, many of the **letters sent relating to military bounty land warrants, under the act of February 11, 1847, 1847–78** (25 vols., 5 ft.), {UD 49}, concern requests for service records. Also included are letters pertaining to the issuance of warrants, regulations, oaths, discharge certificates, statements of service, location of warrants on land, transfers or assignments of warrants, cancella-

tions, and requests for reissues of faulty warrants. Copies of printed form letters make up the **notices of caveats on military bounty land warrants, act of 1847, 1850–52** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 70}. These forms were sent to original warrantees or their agents to notify them that a warrant certificate on which they had filed a caveat, or request for suspension, had been used by another individual, or assignee, to locate land. The notice further stated that a patent would be issued to the assignee unless the warrantee furnished evidence within a given period to prove that the warrant assignment was fraudulent because the original warrant was lost, stolen, or otherwise missing. The form identifies the warrantee, the date and the land office where the certificate was filed, the land description, the assignee and the circumstances of the assignment, and the date of the caveat and the reason it was filed.

49.B30 On November 10, 1851, the Secretary of the Interior issued a decision to the effect that the Department would honor "fraudulent" suspended and canceled land warrants that were held by "innocent purchasers." **Letters sent as notices to assignees of military bounty land warrants, act of 1847, 1853–61** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 75}, consist of copies of printed form letters notifying assignees of such warrants of the Secretary's decision and advising them to submit to the Pension Office affidavits attesting to their ignorance regarding the questionable status of the warrant and requesting the restoration of their claim. The letters cover warrants filed at land offices in Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri. The volume is labeled "Notices to Assignees, Suspended and Cancelled Land Warrants, Act. 11, Feb. 1847." The index is arranged alphabetically by the name of the soldier who received the original warrant; each entry also gives the name of the assignee. A series titled **retained copies of notices of suspended and canceled Mexican bounty land warrants 1852–60** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 110H}, consists of copies of form letters notifying individuals holding suspended applications for patents that they had to submit evidence validating their claim within a given period, usually 3 or 4 months. These letters cover warrants filed at land offices in Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Missouri. The spine of this volume reads "Notices to Assignees, Mexican Bounty Land." The index is arranged alphabetically by name of addressee. Both sets of notices give the reasons for the cancellations or suspensions.

49.B31 Official returns showing the location of military bounty land warrants issued under the act of 1847 were submitted periodically by the Registers and Receivers. Entries in the handwritten **record of monthly returns of military bounty land locations, act of 1847, 1847–85** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 80}, arranged by name of local land office and thereunder chronologically by year and month, document the number of warrants filed at each land office. Listed by month, the entries give the official application numbers of locations assigned by the Register and Receiver, the number of warrants entered for 160-acre and 40-acre tracts, and the total number of acres located in the month. Not given are the military bounty land warrant numbers. The volume, which is indexed by local land office name, includes entries for land offices in the following States and Territories: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. Additional monthly and quarterly returns are discussed in 49.B32 and 49.B39.6.

49.B32 Two series, letters sent and monthly returns, relate solely to transactions under the act of 1850. A third series is discussed here because many of the warrants listed were issued under the 1850 act. Most of the **letters sent relating to military bounty land warrants, act of September 28, 1850, 1850–53** (11 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 55}, are addressed to Registers

and Receivers and to private persons. The spines of the volumes, numbered 1 to 11, are marked "Register and Receiver and Miscellaneous." Volume 2 is missing. Entries in the **record of monthly returns of military locations, act of September 28, 1850, 1858–86** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 110M}, are similar to those mentioned in 49.B31 above, but they are entered on printed forms, and a section recording "Progress of Abstracts and of Warrants from Time of Receipt to Time of Being Patented" has been added. Tracked in this section are the dates when the documents were sent to and returned from the examiners, bookkeepers, and briefers, and the date they were sent for patenting. The volume is alphabetically indexed by name of land office. Included are entries for land offices in the following States and Territories: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The warrants listed in the **record of warrants filed for patenting, duplicates, and suspensions, 1854–56** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 110E}, are not identified by act, but many of the warrant numbers can be readily traced to the 1850 act. The volume is divided into sections covering warrants filed for patenting, 1854–56; duplicate 40-, 80-, and 160-acre warrants; individual suspensions, 40-, 80-, and 160-acre warrants; and Pension Office suspensions, 40- and 80-acre warrants. All entries show the warrant number and the local land office where it was filed. Other comments vary from section to section.

49.B33 Documents stemming from the act of March 22, 1852, are found in series covering transactions conducted under one or more of the other acts, usually that of September 28, 1850, and they are discussed later. Fourteen series, however, concern only transactions deriving from the 1855 act. Three of these are relatively general in nature. **Letters sent to the Commissioner of Pensions relating to military bounty land warrants, act of March 3, 1855, 1857–78** (5 vols., 11 in.), {UD 58}, not only pertain to military bounty land warrants, but also to affidavits, caveats, patents, applications, and the rejection, cancellation, location, transfer, or assignment of warrants issued under the 1855 act. Copies of letters to the Commissioner of Pensions after 1878 are found in the miscellaneous letters sent discussed in 49.B13. The volumes are not indexed. Indexes arranged alphabetically by name of land office are included in the volumes containing copies of **letters sent to Registers and Receivers relating to military bounty land warrants, act of 1855, 1855–78** (14 vols., 3 ft.), {UD 57}. The letters concern the use of the warrants and their location, patents, cancellations, rejections, and approvals, and include requests for information, affidavits or statements, and duplicate certificates. Letters sent to private persons, attorneys, agents, and to Government officials other than the Commissioner of Patents and Registers and Receivers are found in the **miscellaneous letters sent relating to military bounty warrants, act of 1855, 1855–78** (44 vols., 9 ft.), {UD 59}. In general, these letters pertain to issuances of warrants, regulations, oaths, discharge certificates, location of warrants on land, statements of service, transfer or assignment of warrants, and requests for reissues of faulty warrants.

49.B34 Record copies of form **letters sent regarding assignment of military bounty land warrants, under the act of 1855, 1867–69** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 79}, include letters from agents to private persons, and from owners to attorneys or agents. The letters, which approve the transfers, show the military bounty land warrant numbers and the number of acres involved in each transfer. The volume is labeled "Approval of Land Warrants." It is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee.

49.B35 The form letters making up the series **letters sent relating to duplicate military bounty land warrants, act of 1855, 1859–**

66 (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 65}, are copies of letters to private persons transmitting replacement warrants to be used by the owners to locate land. The form letters constituting **letters sent relating to duplicate certificates on military bounty land warrants, act of 1855, 1856–77** (11 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 64}, on the other hand, are copies of letters to Registers and Receivers and private persons acknowledging the receipt of duplicate certificates showing the location of warrants. The number of the warrant and acreage located appears on each form letter. Although each volume contains an alphabetical index by name of the person locating the duplicate certificate, a separate alphabetical **index to duplicate certificates, military bounty land warrants, act of 1855, ca. 1855–61** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 62}, is also available. The entries list name, letter number, and date of location. Also covering land entries under the act of March 3, 1855, are copies of **lists of suspended or canceled warrants and duplicate certificates of location returned to local land offices, 1858–64** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1094}. The information provided varies somewhat from list to list, but the entries generally give the Register and Receiver number, warrant number, acreage involved, a legal land description, date of location, name and residence of the locator, and reason for suspension or cancellation. Most of the lists were sent to land offices in Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri. Included is "A List of Warrants issued to Indians under Act of 1855, submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for approval of the assignments," covering warrants the Indian warrantees had assigned to others.

49.B36 Four series concern caveats filed on warrants issued under the 1855 act. **Letters sent relating to caveats on military bounty land warrants, act of March 3, 1855** (3 vols., 5 in.), {UD 63}, are form letters sent to Registers and Receivers, attorneys, agents, and private persons relating to caveats issued on lost, stolen, or missing warrants to prevent their use in locating land until "a proper investigation" was completed. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee. Similar in content are **letters sent relating to temporary caveats on military bounty land warrants, act of 1855, 1856–62** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 74}. The spines of all five volumes making up these two series are marked "55." Entries in a docket of **"individual" caveats on military bounty land warrants, act of 1855, 1855–60** (1 vol., 1 in), {UD 72}, give the warrant number and identify the warrantee, the locator, the person who filed the caveat, and, sometimes, comments on the nature of the caveat. The entries are arranged in rough chronological order. The volume is indexed by name of warrantee. Record copies of form letters and notices make up the series called **testimony required in caveat cases, act of 1855, 1860–64** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 110I}. The letters informed persons who had filed caveats of the procedures required to protect their claims. A printed "Notice," which accompanied each letter, was to be served on the person who had filed the warrant; it included instructions on procedures necessary to validate claims. The volume's index gives the names of persons filing caveats as well as those filing the questionable warrants.

49.B37 Warrants accepted by Registers of local land offices to satisfy preemption claims are listed in the **record of preemption location of military bounty land warrants, act of 1855, 1855–61** (4 vols., 9 in.), {UD 83}. Entries give the Register and Receiver number, warrant number, acreage located, and action taken regarding the location. The volumes are arranged by local land office and indexed by name of local land office.

49.B38 The **abstracts of military bounty land warrants for patenting, act of 1855, 1855–71** (10 vols., 3 ft.), {UD 61}, constitute a monthly record of warrants submitted by Registers of local land offices. For each warrant, entries on printed forms show the Register's and Receiver's number, the warrant

number, the numbers of acres located, and the action taken by the Division. Entries for land offices may be carried over from one volume to another, although not necessarily carried forward; i.e., entries for the Council Bluffs, IA, land office begun in volume 2 are continued in volume 1. Each volume covers one or more States or Territories, including the following: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Each volume is indexed by name of land office. Replies to written inquiries regarding the status of impending patents constitute the **answers to applications for patents, act of 1855, 1859–61** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 110K}. The letters give the warrant number, the number of acres, and the name of the land office where the warrant was filed. The volume is indexed by name of addressee.

49.B39 Discussed below are series of records documenting transactions conducted under two or more of the laws discussed above. Unless a series title is misleading or the contents of the records varies greatly from similar records discussed above, description generally is limited to series title, date spans, number of volumes, and footage figures.

Acts of 1847, 1850, 1852

1. **Letters Sent to Commissioner of Pensions on Suspension of Military Bounty Land Warrants, Acts of 1847, 1850, and 1852, 1859–61** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 68}, and **Letters Sent to Commissioner of Pensions Relating to Patents Issued on Military Bounty Land Warrants, Acts of 1847, 1850, and 1852** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 67}.

2. **Letters Sent Relating to Assignment of Military Bounty Land Warrants, Acts of 1847, 1850, and 1852, 1865** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 78}.

3. **Letters Sent Recalling Patents on Military Bounty Land Warrants, Acts of 1847, 1850, and 1852, 1859–62** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 66}.

4. **Abstract of Unpatented Military Bounty Land Warrants, Acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, as of September 1861** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 69}. The entries are arranged by act, thereunder by the number of acres involved, and thereunder numerically by warrant number. Covered are canceled or suspended warrants as well as those warrants not issued, but no reasons are given for cancellation, suspension, or nonissue. Although the volume is labeled "Miscellaneous, Act. March. 3rd. 1855," the abstract does not include any entries for warrants issued under the 1855 act.

5. **Register of Abstracts With Warrants, No. 6, 1854–67** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 110O}. The entries, covering warrants issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, and 1852, are arranged in rough chronological order and thereunder by name of land office. They give the warrant number, the name of the land office involved, and the dates of unidentified actions. The volume is indexed by name of land office; it contains entries for land offices in Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska. The volume also is labeled "No. 16."

6. **Monthly and Quarterly Reports of Military Locations, Acts of 1847, 1850, and 1852, 1862–69** (3 vols., 5 in.), {UD 82}. Series consists of one volume for each act with all volumes labeled "No. 2." Entries are arranged by name of local land office, and the volumes are indexed by name of local office.

Acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, 1855

7. **Letters Sent Relating to Assignment of Military Bounty Land Warrants, Acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, 1855–65** (5 vols., 10 in), {UD 77}. The volumes are labeled "Special Warrant Record." The spine is missing on volume 1 and the last volume is numbered "7."

8. **Abstracts of Warrants Located, 1886–1906** (3 vols., 3 in.), {UD 110D}. Two of

these volumes, each having the number "64" on their spines, include indexes arranged by name of local land office. The cover and index are missing from the third volume.

9. Lists of Bounty Land Warrants Located, undated (2 items, 1 in.), {UD 1438}. One list (9 pp.) gives the warrant number, the date of the act, the acreage involved, and the name of the locator. The other (4 pp.) gives a brief history through approximately 1904 of each warrant listed, including the warrant number, the date of the act, the acreage involved, the name and military assignment of the warrantee, the name of assignees, the date and land office of location, and the legal land description.

Acts of 1850, 1852

10. Letters Sent to Commissioner of Pensions Regarding Caveats on Military Bounty Land Warrants, Acts of 1850 and 1852, 1855–61 (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 73}.

11. Letters Sent to Registers and Receivers Relating to Military Bounty Land Warrants, Acts of 1850 and 1852, 1853–78 (19 vols., 3 ft.), {UD 52}.

12. Miscellaneous Letters Sent Relating to Military Bounty Land Warrants, Acts of 1850 and 1852, 1861–63 (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 53}, and **Miscellaneous Letters Sent Relating to Military Bounty Land Warrants Under the Acts of 1850 and 1852, 1853–78** (35 vols., 6 ft.), {UD 54}. These volumes contain letters sent to private persons and to Government officials other than Registers and Receivers.

13. Letters Sent as Notices to Assignees of Military Bounty Land Warrants, Acts of 1850 and 1852, 1853–61 (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 76}. The volume labeled "Notices to Assignees" contains copies of printed form letters sent to holders of suspended applications for patent.

14. Abstracts of Military Warrants Returned, Act of 1850, 1850–67 (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 110L}. Both volumes are labeled "Abstracts of Military Warrants Returned, Act of 28th September 1850," but they are actually a record of warrants issued under the acts of 1850 and 1852. Entries in volume 1, covering the period 1851–53, are arranged by name of local land office, thereunder by act, and thereunder chronologically by month. They show the number of warrants located for 100-, 80-, and 40-acre tracts, and the total acreage located per month. The volume is not indexed, but entries are included for land offices located in Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Missouri. Most of the entries in volume 2 concern warrants issued under the 1850 act. Arranged in rough numerical order by warrant number (100–103,945), they cover the period 1850–67 and show the number of acres located, the name of the land office involved, the name of the individual filing the warrant, and actions taken. Included are entries for land offices in Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska.

15. Abstracts of Warrants Located in Missouri, Arkansas, and Florida, Acts of 1850 and 1852 (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 56}. The information recorded is similar to that provided in the abstracts described above. The entries in each volume are arranged by State and thereunder by name of land office. Volume 1 covers warrants issued under the act of 1850, volume 2 those issued under the act of 1852.

16. List of Bounty Land Warrants Under Acts of 1850 and 1852 Delivered to Recorder, 1855–57 (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 110N}. The entries, which are arranged by the date the warrant was sent to the recorder, show the warrant number, the land office of location, and the date of location. Entries cover warrants for lands located in Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Missouri.

Acts of 1850, 1852, and 1855

17. Letters Sent Relating to Bounty Land Warrant Patents, Acts of 1850, 1852, and 1855, 1857–1903 (81 vols., 13 ft.), {UD 60}. Included

are letters concerning patents issued, cancelled, withdrawn, held for correction, or missing and applications for patents under the warrant acts. Each volume is indexed by name of addressee.

18. **Caveat "Docket" on Military Bounty Land Warrants, Acts of 1850, 1852, and 1855, 1851–60** (3 vols., 4 in.), {UD 71}. The format varies somewhat from volume to volume, but the entries generally show the warrant number, name of the warrantee, locator or assignee, person who filed the caveat, and remarks on the nature of the caveat. The entries are in rough chronological order. Depending on the volumes, the indexes are alphabetical by name of warrantee or locator.

19. **Record of Monthly Returns of Military Bounty Land Locations, ca. 1853–80** (4 vols., 7 in.), {UD 81}. Similar in content to returns described in 49.B27. The volumes are indexed by name of local land office; the contents of each volume are arranged by local land office. Three series concern actions taken on certificates and warrants surrendered in California and Nebraska. A **record of military bounty land warrant locations in California, 1879–1900** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1431}, documents warrants issued under the acts of 1842, 1847, 1850, 1852, 1855 and related acts of 1853 and 1862. The entries, arranged by land office and thereunder by act, give the certificate numbers and the dates they were sent to the Preemption Division and the Recorder. Entries are given for the following land offices listed in the order in which they are recorded in the volume: San Francisco, Marysville, Humboldt, Stockton, Sacramento, Visalia, Los Angeles, Shasta, Susanville, and Independence. The entries for Visalia include one for land located under the Wyandot float treaty of 1842. The volume contains a partial index by name of land office.

49.B40 Township plats showing the location of military bounty lands in portions of Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and Iowa, ca. 1850–62 (8 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 1176}, show the location of bounty lands in the Dubuque land district secured by warrants issued under the acts of 1847 and 1850 and in the Sioux City land district by warrants issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855. The diagrams are arranged by township, thereunder by range. Introductory tables in the Sioux City volume record cash sales and warrant locations by year, from 1856 to 1862 and thereunder by month and act of Congress. Also recorded are locations by Sioux half-breed script certificates 1–23 (see 49.B54).

49.B41 Additional abstracts recording the use of the warrants are filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files), and they are discussed with those records.

Records Relating to Scrip

49.B42 During the period 1806 to 1872, Congress occasionally ordered the issuance of indemnity scrip for confirmed private land and other land claims which had been left either entirely or partially unsatisfied as to location—because of non-location, conflict with other claims, grants, or entries—or reduced by deficient surveys. In 1830, for example, Congress passed an act authorizing claimants to bounty land in the Virginia Military Tract to exchange their warrants for Revolutionary War scrip because the amount of good land still available in the Tract was insufficient to satisfy all outstanding claims. The scrip was used initially to enter public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, but an 1833 act removed the restriction on location. Several acts affecting the use of the scrip were subsequently passed. Many of the scrip acts passed by Congress were enacted to meet specific cases and some were local or temporary in nature. An act of June 2, 1858, which provided for all unsatisfied claims previously confirmed by Congress, placed the responsibility of ascertaining and satisfying these claims upon the executive officers of the Government. The scrip thus issued was to be located upon the public lands under

certain conditions and regulations issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The records discussed below document the role of the General Land Office in implementing the various scrip acts passed by Congress. Also addressed here are the relevant monthly abstracts among the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files) that document the use of the scrip in land transactions made at local land offices. In addition to these abstracts, reports of the use of scrip, particularly the agricultural college scrip, may be found in the sets of abstracts compiled for each land office, also among the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files).

49.B43 The **letters sent relating to the Virginia military bounty land warrant scrip act of August 31, 1852, 1852–78** (13 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 88}, are similar in content to those concerning the acts of 1830 and 1832. Addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, Registers and Receivers, attorneys, agents, and private individuals, the letters concern the issuance of scrip for unsatisfied Virginia warrants issued before March 1, 1852. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee. On the spine of the last volume in the series is the notation "continued in 321," a volume found in the series **letters sent relating to Revolutionary War•Virginia Military Bounty Land Warrants, 1817–1900** (26 vols., 5 ft.), {UD 46}. A small quantity of correspondence and other documents concerning scrip issued under the 1852 act is filed with the land entry papers in Division "D" (Mail and Files).

49.B44 Letters sent relating to Virginia military bounty land warrant scrip, acts of 1831–35 (7 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 87}, consist of copies of letters to Registers and Receivers, other Government officials and departments, attorneys, agents, and private individuals relating to the scrip acts of May 30, 1830, and March 31, 1832, authorizing the surrender of warrants for scrip. The letters concern warrants surrendered, scrip issued, applications approved or rejected, land offices eligible to receive scrip, authorizations to use or issue scrip, receipts for certificates, and requests for information. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee.

49.B45 The **scrip location docket** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 84}, an undated, oversize volume, identifies the States and Territories where the various scrip issuances were used. The entries for Revolutionary War scrip, for example, show that some of the scrip was used after 1900 for land in Arkansas and Louisiana. The docket also includes entries for the following: agricultural college scrip, Surveyor General scrip, Supreme Court scrip, Ware scrip, Chippewa scrip, Sioux half-breed scrip, Porterfield scrip, Valentine scrip, Fenwick scrip, Dodge scrip, Choctaw scrip, McKee scrip, Arredondo scrip, and Wyandot scrip. All of these issuances except that for the Arredondo claim are pertinent to this guide and are discussed in more detail below. The docket entries are recorded on forms titled "Abstract of Bounty Land Warrants issued under Act of 3rd March, 1855." Arranged by type of scrip, the entries generally list the certificate or scrip number, Register and Receiver number, locator's name, legal description of selected land, land district and land office, date of location, and recording information. Because these informational elements, or variants thereof, are common to almost all entries in the scrip abstracts and registers considered below, they will not be repeated in the descriptions that follow.

49.B46 A volume titled "Agricultural College Scrip, Warrants 1847, 1850, 1852, 1855," was adapted for use as the **Recorder's book of scrip and special acts, 1859–88** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 86}, a numerical register of land entries located under various scrip and special acts. The volume covers agricultural college scrip, military bounty land warrants issued under acts passed in the years cited on the spine, special acts, Indian allotments, and cash entries, primarily those made at the land office in St.

Cloud, MN. The kind of information provided varies from one section to another. The volume is indexed by act or type of entry.

49.B47 On July 2, 1862, Congress passed an act donating to each State public lands that were to be used to support State agricultural and mechanical colleges. Each State was to receive 30,000 acres of public land not otherwise reserved for each Senator and Representative to which the State was entitled under the apportionment of 1860. Only quarter-sections could be selected and no mineral lands could be included. The law contained a provision for location "in place" and an issue of scrip in lieu of "in place" locations. "In place" meant that selections for a State having available public lands within its boundaries were to be located within the State. States which had no available public lands were to receive scrip from the General Land Office that could be located upon public land subject to sale as an ordinary private entry at $1.25 an acre, or used in the payment of preemption claims and the commutation of homestead entries. Both the lands and the scrip were to be sold and the proceeds used to endow the colleges. Special certificates with printed forms of selections were furnished to those States making "in place" selections, a group including most of the established western States. Among the 27 States receiving scrip, however, were Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Arkansas and Louisiana received the scrip because the Southern Homestead Act of 1866, until its "repeal" in 1876, restricted the disposal of public lands within those States to entries under the terms of the Homestead Act. Texas was not a public lands State.

49.B48 The surrendered scrip acquired and disposed of by the various States under provisions of the 1862 act constitutes the series **agricultural college scrip** (110 ft.), {PI 22 20}. Although used mostly to obtain land west of the Mississippi River, the scrip is arranged numerically under the name of the State that sold it. For example, South Carolina scrip numbers 1000 and 1112 surrendered at land offices in Vermillion, Dakota Territory, and Grand Island, NE, respectively, are found in the South Carolina segment of the series. Agricultural college scrip (ACS) was issued to the following States (scrip numbers and approximate footage are shown in parentheses): Alabama (1–500, 5 ft.); Arkansas (1–937, 4 ft.); Connecticut (1–1125, 3 ft.); Delaware (1–563, 2 ft.); Florida (1–562, 3 ft.); Georgia (1–1687, 7 ft.); Illinois (1–3000, 5 ft.); Indiana (1–2438, 4 ft.); Kentucky (1–2062, 3 ft.); Louisiana (1–1312, 5 ft.); Maine (1–1312, 2 ft.); Maryland (1–1312, 2 ft.); Massachusetts (1–2250 and 1 package of counterfeit scrip, 3 ft.); Mississippi (1–1312, 5 ft.); New Hampshire (1–937, ca. 1 ft.); New Jersey (1–1312, 2 ft.); New York (1–6187, 9 ft.); North Carolina (1–1688, 3 ft.); Ohio (1–3938, 5 ft.); Pennsylvania (1–4875 and 1 package of counterfeit scrip, 7 ft.); Rhode Island (1–750, 2 ft.); South Carolina (1–1125, 4 ft.); Tennessee (1–1875, 4 ft.); Texas (1–1125, 5 ft.); Vermont (1–937, 2 ft.); Virginia (1–1875, 9 ft.); and West Virginia (1–937, 1 ft.). The last two boxes of the series contain related correspondence arranged by State and the counterfeit scrip. Abstracts covering the use of the scrip are interfiled with the abstracts of land transactions listed in the Division "D" (Mail and Files) section of the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.B49 A scrip file is similar in content to a land entry file for a cash or homestead transaction and, like those files, the number of documents constituting each file varies. A scrip file can be easily retrieved if the State of origin and the scrip number are known, but if this information is not available, retrieving a specific scrip file becomes more complicated. The search begins with the tract book covering the land in question. At the very least, the tract book entry should give the scrip number, the date the land was located, and the R&R ("receipt and certificate of purchase") number. Some tract book entries may also identify the

State that issued the scrip and the land office where it was surrendered. The name of the land office is essential to the next step in the search. If it is not shown in the entry or cannot otherwise be determined from the tract book, an educated guess may be necessary to determine which land office had jurisdiction over the tract of land when the scrip was surrendered. Generally this is the land office closest to the location of the tract, and to help in this regard the names of the land offices are given at the beginning of each of the State lists (except Texas) found in the Supplement to this guide. After this determination is made, the search shifts to the abstracts of agricultural college scrip which are filed with the Register and Receiver's abstracts for other types of land entries administered by that land office, referred to above, and listed in the Division "D" (Mail and Files) section of the State lists. The monthly abstracts are bound in chronological segments, and a single volume of abstracts may cover several types of transactions, including those using various scrip issuances. In most instances the ACS abstracts are interfiled with abstracts covering homestead and cash transactions, but in others they are filed in separate volumes. In any event, it is necessary to locate the abstracts covering the date of sale. The entries in the ACS abstracts are arranged by R&R number; they give the scrip number, date issued, acreage, legal land description, date of location, and name of person using the scrip. In addition, if the form is completed correctly, the entries in a column headed "In Whose Favor" identify the State that sold the scrip. Once both the State name and scrip number have been determined the task of locating the scrip is relatively simple.

49.B50 Copies of letters to the Secretary of the Interior, Registers and Receivers, other Government officials, attorneys, agents and private persons concerning applications for scrip, its use, and location, make up the **letters sent relating to agricultural college scrip, 1862–78** (3 vols., 5 in.), {UD 95}. Some of the letters found in the volumes relate to homestead applications. The spine of volume 264 provides a cross-reference, "continued in 621," to a volume found in the general series of **miscellaneous letters sent** (see 49.B13).

49.B51 A **docket of locations of agriculture college scrip, 1863–68** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 1231}, records the acreage located by scrip at land offices in Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Dakota and Nebraska Territories. The entries, arranged by land office, thereunder chronologically by year and month, give the Register and Receiver number, and the number of acres located by month, quarter, and year. The volume includes an index arranged by State or Territory and thereunder by name of land office. An extensive collection of abstracts filed with the land entry papers in Division "D" (Mail and Files) covers the use of agricultural college scrip at land offices in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington.

49.B52 Members of four Native American tribes, the Choctaw, the Sioux, the Chippewa, and the Wyandot, were issued scrip under terms of treaties negotiated between 1830 and 1864, and records relating specifically to the issuances to the first three tribes mentioned are discussed below. Information about the Wyandot scrip, issued to certain members of the tribe under terms of the treaties of March 17, 1842, and January 31, 1855, is limited to entries in the scrip locations docket mentioned above (49.B45) and the register of location of Valentine land scrip discussed below (49.B60).

49.B53 By the terms of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded on September 27, 1830, the Choctaw Nation ceded their lands east of the Mississippi River to the United States in exchange for certain lands west of the river. Heads of families wishing to remain in the East

and become citizens of the United States were entitled to 640 acres of land and lands for their children and to receive a patent in fee simple after occupying the land for five years. In 1842 an act of Congress provided for the use of scrip in the settlement of land claims arising from the 14th article of the 1830 treaty. The scrip was to be redeemable for land in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Copies of printed **lists of claims under the Choctaw treaty of 1830, ca. 1844–49** (3 vols., 1 ½ in.), {UD 89}, bound in volumes marked "Choctaw Scrip," "Alabama," and "Louisiana," identify the claims for which certificates of scrip were issued by the Secretary of War on October 1, 1846. The "Remarks" section of the forms in the "Choctaw Scrip" volume are heavily annotated with location information, some of which was transcribed from other records as recently as 1921. Interspersed throughout this volume are copies of letters and related documents. The forms give the names of the heads of families as well as those of children over and under 10 years of age at the time of the treaty. Among the volumes filed with those of Division "D" (Mail and Files) are two relevant abstracts recording the use of the scrip, namely **Arkansas Abstracts, Choctaw Scrip** (1 vol., ca. 3 in.), {UD 2256}, and **Louisiana, Choctaw Scrip, Opelousas, Quachita, Monroe, Nachitoches, New Orleans, 1846–61** (1 vol., 1 in.), (UD 2509). The latter volume is part of the many series of abstracts received from land offices in Louisiana.

49.B54 Article 9 of the Treaty of Prairie du Chien of July 15, 1830, concluded with several groups of Sioux, set aside a reserve on the west side of Lake Pepin in what is now Minnesota for use of the mixed-blood Sioux of the Mississippi. In 1854 the mixed bloods were asked to relinquish their rights to the entire reserve in exchange for scrip entitling them to select allotments on the reserve. The records in Division "B" consist of an undated alphabetical **index to Sioux half-breed scrip** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 91}, listing the persons who received "Half-Breed Dacotah or Sioux Scrip," issued under the act of July 17, 1854, and **location register of Sioux half-breed scrip and Chippewa scrip, 1856–1908** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 92}. The entries show that the scrip was used to locate land in the following western States and Territories: Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington. The scrip covered by the register, about 9 feet of surrendered Sioux half-breed scrip and 3 feet of Chippewa scrip, is filed apart from the divisional records, and is discussed below (see 49.B66). Filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files) are several abstracts recording the use of the scrip.

1. **"Abstract of Chippewa Red Lake and Pembina Half-breed Scrip," 1858–1901** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2254}.
2. **"Abstracts of Sioux Half-breed Scrip," 1857–64** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2258}.
3. **Sioux Half-breed Scrip, Dakota, Colorado, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, California, and Minnesota, 1858–84** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2259}.
4. **Abstracts of Sioux Half-breed Scrip, Dakotas, 1879–99** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2260}.
5. **Register of Locations Made with Sioux Half-breed Scrip Under the Act of 1860, Minnesota, 1879–99** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2261}. One filing recorded in 1899 under the act of July 17, 1854, is found midway through the volume.
6. **Sioux Half-breed Scrip, Duluth MN, 1873–1904** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2262}.
7. **Register of Locations Made with Red Lake and Pembina (Chippewa) and Sioux Half-breed Scrip, 1873–1906** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2266}.

More than 2 feet of records relating to the disposition of the Lake Pepin Reserve included in Record Group 75 are described as entries 378–381 in volume 1 of the *Preliminary*

Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (PI 163, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, 1965).

49.B55 The Chippewa scrip recorded in the location register was issued under terms of treaties concluded with the Chippewas of Lake Superior on September 30, 1854, the Bois Forte band on April 7, 1866, and the Red Lake and Pembina bands on October 2, 1863, and April 12, 1864. The register entries show that the scrip received by members of the Lake Superior group was used to locate land in Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Washington, and Wyoming, as well as in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Scrip for the Bois Forte band was used for land in Minnesota, while the scrip issued to members of the Red Lake and Pembina bands was used in Minnesota and Dakota Territory.

49.B56 Under terms of the treaty of February 22, 1855, with the Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians, mixed-blood heads of families who had residences and improvements on lands ceded by the treaty were entitled to 80-acre tracts which would include their improvements. The **abstract of scrip applications of Chippewa scrip and Porterfield scrip, 1865–1907** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 93}, lists the applications made at the land office at St. Cloud, MN, from 1881 to 1886, giving the name of the applicant and dates of the actions taken on the application. The entries are arranged by the date that the applications were received from the Register and Receiver at St. Cloud. The volume contains an alphabetical index by name of applicant. Also included in the volume is a record of applications received for what is known as Porterfield scrip.

49.B57 The Porterfield Scrip Act of April 11, 1860, authorized the issuance of scrip to legal representatives of Charles Porterfield who had used his private fortune to support a corps of soldiers during the Revolutionary War. He and many of his men were killed during the battle of Camden in South Carolina. Entries in the abstract cited above list the 153 certificates by number and show that the scrip was used to locate 40-acre tracts in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, and Washington, as well as in several States east of the Mississippi River. Neither the abstract nor the bound printed **copies of Porterfield scrip certificates, Act of April 11, 1860** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 94}, identify the applicants by name. The numerically arranged certificates, which were issued on April 27, 1860, are annotated in the left margin with location information. The applicants can be identified by examining the scrip, or warrant certificates, and related papers constituting File 123 in the **special acts files** {PI22 28} discussed in 49.K122 in the chapter on the records of Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands and Special Entries). Additional abstracts, **Porterfield scrip abstracts, 1860–82** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2277}, and **"South Dakota Scrip Locations," ca. 1872–84** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2267}, documenting the use of the scrip west of the Mississippi River, are filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files).

49.B58 A location register covering lands in several States located with scrip issued under an act of June 2, 1858, and other acts intended to settle unsatisfied confirmed private land claims is recorded in a volume rather misleadingly titled **"Surveyor General's Scrip certificates in Missouri and Florida," ca. 1862–1902** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 97}. The entries in this docket provide the usual information, but some of them also give the date the certificate was sent to the Board of Review, a short-lived body, operating as Division "O," which was charged with the final examination of all entries and locations made upon agricultural lands under the various public land laws. While the volume includes sections for scrip issued by Surveyors General in Florida and Missouri under the 1858 act, other claims covered by the volume are listed on

the front cover. Of those listed, the following are pertinent to this guide: Israel Dodge, Nicholas Estefanopoly, Walter Fenwick, John Forbes, Charles Gayare (Gayarré), Joseph Gerard, Benjamin Metoyer, Louis Reggio, and Mackey Wherry scrip. Also included are entries for Regis Loisel and the heirs of Thomas Forbes. The volume is indexed alphabetically by type of scrip. The entries are arranged by type of scrip and thereunder numerically by the Surveyor General or other scrip number. Entries in the **location register of Surveyor General scrip, 1872–1917** (2 vols., 1 in.), {UD 96}, are arranged numerically by scrip number, 1–1118B. Those in volume one give scrip number, Register and Receiver number, name of locator, land district, date received in Division "D," date transferred to Division "B," volume, and page numbers of the recorded patent. Entries in volume two show scrip number, Register and Receiver number, name of locator, land district, date approved for patent, and remarks.

49.B59 The Israel Dodge claim for land in Missouri is further documented by bound **certificates of location, claim of Israel Dodge, April 14, 1881** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 102}, consisting of numerically arranged stubs of certificates issued in conformity with an act of June 15, 1880, which allocated 3,963.9 acres to satisfy the claim of the Dodge heirs. The stubs indicate that Certificates 1 to 99, referred to as the "Dodge Scrip," were issued on April 14, 1881, and delivered to H.L. Caldwell, St. Marys, MO, on the following day. The stubs do not provide location information, but the Dodge entries in the docket of Surveyor General scrip certificates discussed above (49.B58) show that the scrip was used to locate land primarily in Dakota Territory, but also in Minnesota, Nebraska, and New Mexico and Wyoming Territories. In addition, the **special acts files** (49.K122 et al.) filed with the records of Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands and Special Entries) includes a file for Dodge scrip (file 118), containing documents showing that the scrip was used for land in Missouri, California, and Washington as well.

49.B60 A few entries recording the use of Dodge scrip in New Mexico are also found in the **register of location of Valentine land scrip, 1872–ca. 1906** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 104}, which shows the location of scrip issued to satisfy the claim of Thomas B. Valentine who had held a Mexican land grant for a property called Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio in Sonoma County, CA. The entries, indexed by name of land office where the scrip was surrendered, record use of the scrip in Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota Territory, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington, as well as Florida and Illinois. Some of the entries carry annotations made as recently as 1944. Although the volume consists of printed forms titled "Valentine Land Scrip issued under Act of April 5, 1872," it includes (in addition to entries for Dodge scrip) entries for the Gerard, Porterfield, McKee, Surveyor General, Ware, and Wyandot scrip issuances covered by the **scrip location docket** (49.B45) and other series discussed above. Attached to the page for the McKee entries is a carbon copy of a letter dated May 2, 1950, regarding McKee scrip certificates. Also included are several entries for scrip issued to Joseph Wilson and one entry for "Cole scrip" which William J. Holt located at Las Cruces, NM, in 1885. Filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files) are two relevant volumes of abstracts titled **"McKee Scrip, Valentine Scrip," 1889–90** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2274}, which includes entries for locations made with Sioux half-breed scrip, and **"Valentine scrip," 1875–1905** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2275}.

49.B61 Also available is a series dealing exclusively with the use of scrip in Louisiana, primarily at the New Orleans land office, but also at the office in Natchitoches. The **record of land scrip locations in Louisiana, 1879–1906** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 110F}, documents locations made with the following: Supreme Court scrip

issued under the acts of 1860, 1867, and 1862; Surveyor General scrip issued under the acts of 1824 and 1844 (New Orleans) and 1858 (Natchitoches and New Orleans); agricultural college scrip (Natchitoches and New Orleans); scrip issued under an act of June 21, 1860; Choctaw scrip issued under the 1842 act; and scrip issued under an act of August 23, 1856, to the heirs and legal representatives of Louis Reggio, who had a claim to land situated on the Bayou Lacomb. The contents of the volume are listed on one of the first pages; the entries are arranged by type of scrip and give Register and Receiver number, date and office of location, scrip number, acreage involved, whether in full or partial satisfaction of the claim, and recording remarks.

49.B62 Additional documentation on many of the scrip issuances mentioned above is found in the previously cited **special acts files** (49.B57, 49.B59). Included are materials concerning the claims of Walter Fenwick (file 126), Charles Gayarré (file 23), Joseph Gerard (files 101, 102), Benjamin Metoyer (file 98), Charles Porterfield (file 123), Louis Reggio (file 109), Thomas B. Valentine (file 120), Samuel Ware (file 134), Joseph F. Wilson (file 137), and the Wyandot Indians (file 157). Relevant abstracts filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files) are **Missouri abstracts, Surveyor General scrip, 1843–56** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2269}, and **Surveyor General scrip, act of 1836, Jackson, MO, 1825–82** (1 vol., ca. 1 in.), {UD 2270}. The latter volume includes copies of certificates entitling named individuals to preemptions. Reports on a few filings with the script are in the **abstract of Supreme Court scrip, Minnesota, 1874–92** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2265}, and **"South Dakota, Scrip Locations," ca. 1872–84** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2267}. Included in both volumes are abstracts for locations made with agricultural college scrip, and Surveyor General scrip. In addition the Minnesota volume includes entries for scrip issued under the act of March 17, 1862, and the South Dakota volume includes abstracts for the Cole, Dodge, and Porterfield scrip issuances and for desert land entries.

49.B63 On June 2, 1860, Congress passed an act providing for the final adjustment of private land claims granted by foreign governments or their representatives in Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri that had not previously been recognized by judicial rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States. The claims were to be settled within a five-year period, but the time limits were extended by acts passed in 1867 and 1872. Certificates issued as Supreme Court scrip under the act of 1860 and supplemental acts are recorded in a **location register of Supreme Court Scrip, acts of 1860, 1870** [sic.]**, and 1872, ca. 1876–1895** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 98}. The entries in both volumes are composed of the standard informational elements including a description of the land located. Since the numbers ("certificate of location" numbers) assigned to most of these scrip certificates included letter prefixes, the entries in the volumes are arranged, for the most part, in alphabetical segments and thereunder numerically, e.g., D1, D2, and D3. Entries for one exception, a group of certificates where the number 1 precedes the alphabetical designation, e.g., 1A, 1B, and 1C, are listed at the beginning of each volume. The first volume records only scrip that was subdivided, such as the location of 40 acres of an 80-acre scrip certificate or other divisions of one numbered certificate, and the entries show the quantity of land for each subdivision. The subdivision entries are designated by numerical subentries, e.g., 1C 1, 1C 2, or K14 1, K14 2. Neither volume includes an index. Form **assignment certificates for Supreme Court scrip, 1875–92** (3 vols., 7 in.), {UD 99}, record the transfer of scrip from one owner to another, from heirs of owners to others, or from owners to attorneys and agents. The volumes, which are indexed by name of scrip holder, are labeled "Record of Certificates, Approving Assignment of Certif-

icates of Location Acts June 22, 1860, March 2, 1867, June 10, 1872." The certificates are arranged chronologically in each volume.

49.B64 Filed with the abstracts in Division "D" (Mail and Files) is a record set of printed **copies of Supreme Court scrip final approval forms, acts of 1860, 1867, and 1872** (4 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 2263}. The original forms accompanied the final certificates sent to the persons locating the land. The name of the addressee and the date the certificates were mailed are entered in red ink in the upper left corner. A completed form gives the date, legal land description of the tract involved, names of land office and Register, date of location, certificate of location number, name of individual locating land, date of location certificate, date of authorizing act of Congress, name of confirmee, and date of issuance. The forms were signed by the Commissioner. They are arranged in rough numerical order by certificate of location number. Many of the forms are blank except for certain basic information, such as the certificate of location number, which apparently was entered in anticipation of their use. The volumes are not indexed, so knowledge of the certificate of location number is necessary to locate a specific form.

49.B65 The abstracts in Division "D" (Mail and Files) include **"Abstracts of Supreme Court Scrip, Salina, Kansas," 1879–80** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2264}; the **"Abstract of Supreme Court Scrip, Minnesota," 1874–92** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 2265}; and **"South Dakota Scrip Locations," ca. 1872–84** (1 vol. 1 in.), {UD 2267}. The Minnesota volume also includes reports of entries made with agricultural college scrip, Surveyor General scrip, and scrip issued to certain individuals under the act of March 17, 1862, in satisfaction of claims against the Government for lands sold within two land grants in the State of Louisiana. The South Dakota volume covers entries made with agricultural college scrip, Cole scrip, Dodge scrip, Porterfield scrip, and Surveyor General scrip, as well as some desert land entries. A set of unbound **abstracts for scrip used in Nebraska, 1876–83** (1/2 in.), {UD 2361}, covers the surrender of Supreme Court scrip at Bloomington, 1879–80, Grand Island, 1877–80, Lincoln, 1879–80, Niobrara, 1879–80, and North Platte, 1880; agricultural college scrip at Neligh, 1882, and Niobrara, 1883; and scrip used to satisfy private land claims at Beatrice, 1879–80, and Niobrara, 1876–79.

49.B66 Like the agricultural college scrip, the series of surrendered scrip and related documents for many of the issuances discussed above are filed apart from the divisional records. The various series of trifolded documents are listed below. Within each series the contents of the files vary, but common to all the Indian-related scrip is a certificate of entitlement issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the various recipients, as well as the scrip certificate. The jackets of the individual files generally show the scrip number, the Register and Receivers number, name of land office, name of recipient and/or the individual locating the land, legal land description of the tract involved, actions taken, and the number of the volume and page of the recorded patent. The files for the Surveyor General and Supreme Court scrip usually contain the most documentation. The series are arranged numerically by scrip number. As mentioned in 49.B58, several pieces of scrip often were issued with the same certificate number, differentiated by alphabetic designators and the number of acres authorized. The date spans of the series are not readily identifiable.

1. **Choctaw Scrip** (ca. 5 ft.), {PI22 23}, numbered 1–946. The certificates or scrip were issued under acts of 1842 and 1845 in satisfaction of claims of heads of Choctaw families under the treaty of September 27, 1830, made with the Choctaw Indians at Dancing Rabbit Creek. Filed with the certificates are records of assignments and patents. In addition, miscellaneous papers relating to the scrip include

Register's letters transmitting abstracts of locations of Choctaw certificates; lists of locations; lists of entries in conflict with selections under the 1850 Swamp Act; a list of Choctaw scrip certificates prepared by the General Land Office, April 27, 1854, to be submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in response to his letter of December 3, 1953, "relative to frauds practiced upon Choctaw Indians, for the purpose of an examination with a view of detecting the same"; and three unnumbered patents issued on Choctaw locations.

2. **Sioux Half-breed Scrip** (ca. 9 ft.), {P122 24}, numbered 1–641. Filed with the certificates issued under acts of 1854 and 1858 are powers of attorney, applications for and records of locations, and patents.

3. **Chippewa Half-breed Scrip** (ca. 3 ft.), {PI22 21}, numbered 1–490. Scrip issued under the various treaties of 1854, 1863, and 1864 is interfiled in one numerical sequence. Included are certificates as to scrip rights, applications to locate land in satisfaction of scrip, records of selection, powers of attorney, and patents.

4. **Chippewa Half-breed Scrip, Cancelled Applications** (ca. 5 in.), {UD PI22 22}.

5. **Surveyor General Scrip, Act of 1836** (ca. 1 ft.), {PI22 26}, numbered 1–232. These certificates, authorized by the act of July 1, 1836, "confirming claims to land in the State of Missouri and for other purposes," and issued by the Surveyor General of Missouri, allowed persons whose private land claims were found to be included within surveys of earlier confirmations to enter other land in the State. Included are reports, correspondence, Registers' certificates as to new locations, and patents. A random search shows that many of the higher numbered files actually are for entries made under the 1858 act.

6. **Surveyor General Scrip, Act of 1858** (ca. 19 ft.), {PI22 27}, numbered 1–1117. This series consists of certificates issued for unsatisfied private land claims confirmed by Congress under the act of June 2, 1858, "An Act to provide for the location of certain confirmed Private Land Claims in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes." These certificates could be located upon any of the public lands subject to sale at private entry at a price not exceeding $1.25 an acre. Included are applications to locate, assignments, Registers' certificates of entry, and patents. Some scrip issued under the 1858 act is called Private Land Claim scrip.

7. **Supreme Court Scrip** (ca. 23 ft.), {PI 22 25}. This scrip was issued by virtue of decrees of the U.S. Supreme Court confirming private land claims which could be entered pursuant to acts of June 22, 1860, March 2, 1867, and June 10, 1872. As portions of these lands had been sold by the United States before confirmation of the claims, these certificates were issued to allow holders to file entries on any of the public lands of the United States, except in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, where disposal of the public lands was restricted to homestead settlement by an act of June 31, 1866. Included are applications to locate lands, Registers' certificates as to location, assignments, and patents. Some of these files contain elaborately embellished Certificates of Location.

49.B67 A series called **records relating to the location of scrip, 1900–7** (4 in.), {UD 1339}, consists of unbound abstracts showing the use of various kinds of scrip at land offices in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon. Most of the scrip covered by these abstracts was issued under the 1858 act to satisfy confirmed land claims, but some abstracts record the use of Porterfield, Sioux half-breed, Supreme Court, Surveyor General, Valentine, and Ware scrip. The records are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory and land office, and thereunder by type of scrip.

Records Relating to Land Patents

49.B68 Although relating primarily to cash entries, the **press copies of letters to Registers and Receivers transmitting cash patents,**

1886–1907 (128 vols., 13 ft.), {UD 110A}, document the transmittal of patents for homestead, desert land, timber culture, and lieu selection land entries as well as some lands obtained using various types of scrip and bounty land warrants. The volumes are alphabetically indexed by name of land office and some individuals. The letters themselves show the type of patent and the patent numbers involved. The entrymen are not identified.

49.B69 Letters concerning mineral patents and related matters constitute the **press copies of letters sent relating to mineral patents, 1901–6** (7 vols., 7 in.), {UD 105}. Addressed chiefly to Registers and Receivers of local land offices, these letters concern not only patents for mineral lands but also lode mining claims, mineral certificates, mining rights, and applications for mineral rights on the public domain. Recommendations for some patents on mineral lands are among the **letters from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the President's Secretary to Sign Land Patents, 1897–1912** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 1198}, transmitting patents for signature. Also in this group for the later years are letters to the Recorder requesting the Commissioner's signature. The letters of transmittal usually give the patent number and the land office involved. Record copies of the **mineral patents, 1868–1908** (460 vols.), are discussed in 49.N49.

49.B70 A **docket of certificates of purchase received for patenting or examining, 1836–41** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 107}, records submissions from Registers and Receivers showing the local land office; date certificates were received; first and last numbers of the certificates; total number submitted; date of the patents; and dates written, transmitted to the President for his signature, signed by the Recorder, and transmitted to the Register of the land office. The entries are arranged by land office and thereunder chronologically. Included are entries for land offices in Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Iowa Territory. The volume is indexed by name of land office.

49.B71 When local land offices closed, undelivered patents were returned to the General Land Office and listed in the **record of patents returned from discontinued local land offices, act of 1847, ca. 1841–64** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 110J}. The entries are arranged by land office and thereunder by patent number. Some entries include remarks regarding the disposition of the patent. Included are entries for land offices in Chariton, Dacorrah, Dubuque, Fairfield, Iowa City, and Osage, IA; Atchison and Kickapoo, KS; and St. Louis, MO.

49.B72 Also indexed by name of land office is a volume containing **lists of patents for entries in Southern States issued during the Civil War, ca. 1861–96** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 110}. The lists cover both cash entry patents for lands in seceded States that were being held by the General Land Office pending action by the "General Government" and patents returned to the General Land Office from land offices that were discontinued at the outbreak of the Civil War. Included are entries for land offices in Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. A few of the patents listed for land offices in Arkansas and Louisiana are for lands located with Choctaw scrip.

49.B73 Bound record copies of the pre-1908 **patent files** (2448 vols.), {UD nos. 2118 through 2133}, are arranged by State or Territory, thereunder by land office, and thereunder by type of land entry. Volumes are available for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. They are part of the Mail and Files Division ("D") and are described in more detail with related records in the chapter for that division (see 49.DM47). **Mineral patents** {A1 2032}, filed with the records of the Minerals Division ("N"), are discussed in 49.N49, and some patents that were undeliverable to purchasers of Ottawa Indian lands in Kansas {UD 698AD} are with the records of Division "K" (see 49.K83).

49.B74 The holdings of NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section include **patent examiners mineral land plats, ca. 1886–96** (1072 items), consisting of manuscript and annotated plats and diagrams of townships and fractional townships in scattered areas in California, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The plats show locations of mines and mining claims, many of which show entry and patent numbers and dates of patent; manuscript diagrams showing amendments made in accordance with mining surveys for some of the States; and tracings of diagrams showing approved mineral claims in Colorado and parts of 40-acre subdivisions made fractional by the surveys. Filed with the plats, particularly those for California, are diagrams apparently used as work sheets for the purpose of verifying the correctness of the locations of the patents as described in the original applications. The items are arranged alphabetically by name of State and thereunder by township and range under the governing meridian.

Other Records

49.B75 The **docket of appeals to the Secretary of the Interior, 1903–8** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 699}, is a record of warrants, credit system entries, various scrip issuances, and miscellaneous entries referred to the Secretary for action. Most of the entries involve military bounty land warrants. They give Register and Receiver number, warrant number, number of acres, year of authorizing act of Congress, legal land description of tract involved, names of locator and appellant, name of land office and date of location, and remarks concerning actions taken and dates. Two entries for credit system cases give final certificate number, legal land description of tract, name of locator and appellant, name of land office and date of certificate, and actions taken and dates. The scrip entries are for Valentine, Surveyor General, and Sioux half-breed scrip, with the Valentine scrip entries being the most detailed. They give scrip number, number of acres, legal land description of tract, name of locator, date of application to locate, name of land office, and actions taken. All of these entries are marked closed. The Surveyor General scrip entries give scrip number, Register and Receiver number, State and date of act, legal land description, name of locator, date of entry and name of land office, and actions taken. The Sioux half-breed scrip entries give scrip number, name of person receiving the scrip, legal land description, names of locator and appellant, date of entry, and actions taken. The single miscellaneous case covers an entry made in Florida. The volume contains a table of contents.

49.B76 The Division "B" segment of the series of **Divisional "Scrapbooks" of circulars, orders, and other issuances pertaining to public land matters, ca. 1866–1924** (see 49.16), consists of one volume (2 in.) covering the period 1862–74. Contained in the volume are letters and printed circulars dealing with homesteads, preemptions, warrants, timber, Indians, railroads, and miscellaneous matters.

[No. 723.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROCLAMATION

For the sale of valuable lands in that part of the Sioux Indian Reservation on *Minnesota River*, MINNESOTA, lying within the limits of the district of lands subject to sale at ST. PETER.

In pursuance of law, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the undermentioned Land Office, in the State of Minnesota, at the period hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at ST. PETER, commencing on MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF DECEMBER next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following townships and parts of townships lying inside of the late reserve above mentioned for the Sioux Indians, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian, and in the following townships and parts of townships falling within said reserve:

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 109, 110, and 111 of range 31.

The tracts or parcels in the part of township 109 of range 32.

The tracts or parcels in the part of township 110 of range 32, except the NW ¼ of section 4.

The tracts or parcels in the part of township 111 of range 32, except fractional sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, lots 6, 8, 9 and 11, NE ¼ of SW ¼ and SW ¼ of SW ¼ section 22; W ½ of NW ¼ section 27; sections 28, 29, 30; NE ¼ section 31; sections 32 and 33.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 109 and 110 of range 33.

The tracts or parcels in the part of township 111 of range 33, except sections 1, 2, 3; east half section 4; sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; North half section 16; NE ¼ section 22; sections 23, 24; North half and SE ¼ section 25.

The tracts or parcels in the part of township 112 of range 33, except the E ½ of SE ¼ section 33; fractional sections 34 and 35.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 110, 111, and 112 of range 34.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 111, 112, and 113 of range 35.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 111, 112, 113, and 114 of range 36.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 112, 113, and 114 of range 37.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 113, 114, and 115 of range 38.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 113, 114, and 115 of range 39.

The tracts or parcels in the parts of townships 114 and 115 of range 40.

The tracts or parcels in the part of township 115 of range 41.

The above-mentioned lands will not be sold at less than their appraised values, and a list of the sectional subdivisions, with the appraised values attached, is in the hands of the local officers and will be open for the examination of those desiring to purchase.

The offering of the above lands will commence on the day appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised until the whole shall have been offered, and the sale thus closed; but the sale shall not be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be permitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Thereafter the tracts offered and remaining unsold will be subject to sale at private entry at the appraised valuation.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 28th day of August, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the tracts within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice and *before* the day appointed for the commencement of the public sales of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

A copy of the Presidential proclamation announcing the sale of reservation lands relinquished by the Sioux Indians in Minnesota following their uprising in 1862. {UD 984}

49.C1 The first patents for lands sold by the U.S. Government were issued by the Board of Treasury, established by the Ordinance of 1785 to handle sales of public lands and to give certificates of purchase. This same ordinance also provided for the first public land surveys, an essential prerequisite to the sale and conveyance of the public lands. The credit system of sales was established by the land law of May 18, 1796, which authorized sales at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The land law of May 10, 1800, which amended the 1796 act, provided for the establishment of four district land offices each staffed with a Register and a Receiver. As the western lands were surveyed and opened for settlement, the business of the General Land Office increased many times over. By the end of 1813, the Commissioner was reporting on the activities and status of 18 land offices, a few of which were provided for by law but not yet operational. By the end of 1836, about 60 land offices were open with 5 located in Arkansas, 3 in Louisiana, and 6 in Missouri. The development of the land office system during the period 1802-1901 is illustrated by a set of **diagrams of land districts, 1901** (3 in.), {UD 163F}, prepared by Andrew F. Dinsmore, which show the boundaries of local land districts in the various States and Territories and the dates the land offices were established and abolished. References to pertinent acts of Congress and executive orders are also provided.

49.C2 The ever-burgeoning workload necessitated an improved internal organization of the General Land Office. The reorganization act of 1836 provided for the appointment of a Principal Clerk of Public Lands, who was to be acting Commissioner during the absence or illness of the Commissioner, and whose duties came to include serving as a liaison with the congressional committees on public lands and directing the opening of new land offices. Responsibility for keeping a written record of all transactions involving surveyed lands in the public domain also rested with the Principal Clerk of Public Lands. In his annual report for 1875 the Commissioner noted that Division "C," which was headed by the Principal Clerk of Public Lands, maintained the numerous tract books showing "in well-arranged order, the status of every surveyed tract of land which is or has been included in the public domain." Recorded in the volumes were "all sales or other disposals of land made and reported in the district offices," and all "reservations for Indian, military, or other purposes, private grants and special appropriations of land." The Commissioner's 1888 annual report notes that during the year ending June 30, 1888, Division "C" recorded 70,468 final and 72,479 original entries and received an additional 49,884 filings that had not yet been recorded. The final entries were enumerated by the following classes: public sale, private entry, preemption, timber and stone, coal, mineral, townsites, town lots, abandoned military reservations, Indian lands, desert lands, commuted homesteads, act of June 15, 1880, military bounty land warrants, agricultural college scrip, private land scrip, Supreme Court scrip, Valentine scrip, Sioux half-breed scrip, donation claims, Indian allotments, homesteads (final), and timber cultures (final).

49.C3 Maintenance of the tract books continued to be the primary responsibility of Division "C" until 1907 when the function was transferred to the newly created Posting and Tract Book Division ("O"), and Division "C" became the Homestead, Timber and Stone Lands Division. Over the years, however, Division "C" had performed numerous other duties for varying lengths of time. For example, the Commissioner reported in 1875 that the Division also had charge "of the examina-

tion and final action on all entries under the homestead and timber-culture laws, of ordinary private purchase by cash or by sale at public offerings, [and] all selections under internal improvement grants or made under the various grants for educational purposes." Much of the responsibility for the latter function rested with the District land officers, who initiated the transfer of grant lands to the States by preparing State Selection Lists—compilations of legal land descriptions—and similar lists identifying the lands covered by the congressional grants for educational and internal improvement purposes. These lists were forwarded to Division "C," which examined and certified them and then submitted them to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. When the approved lists were returned, Division "C" prepared certified transcripts and sent them to the various State Governors, thereby transferring title to the lands covered by the lists from the Federal Government to the States. For a related record in this Division see 49.C65. During fiscal year 1881, the duties of Division "C" regarding the various grants to the several States for school, internal improvement, seminary, public buildings, and agricultural college purposes, were transferred to Division "G" (Preemption). As a result, the bulk of the relevant administrative records are filed with that division, although bound lists of approved indemnity school lands and State selections, 1866–1934 {A1 2025} were retired to Division "D" (Mail and Files). Other functions of Division "C" are discussed below along with the records they generated.

49.C4 At some point Division "C" was divided into sections designated "A" through "G," with each section being responsible for work dealing with specified States and/or Territories. The States and Territories assigned to each section are identified in **weekly statements of work done in the Division of Public Lands, Mar. 11, 1899–Feb. 10, 1900** (3 in.), {UD 1366}, a series of oversize statistical reports listing all types of work done by the various sections of the "Division of Public Lands." The sections and their geographical areas of responsibility are listed below:

Section A: Idaho, Montana, Wisconsin, Hawaii, and Alaska
Section B: California, Mississippi, Oregon, and Washington
Section C: Kansas and North Dakota
Section D: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming
Section E: Oklahoma, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota
Section F: Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, and Missouri
Section G: Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio

These sectional assignments are reflected in the contents of some of the volumes discussed below.

Letters Sent

49.C5 The records of Division "C" include several series identified as "miscellaneous" letters sent. They range in size from one to several hundred volumes and often cover the same time period. In many instances "miscellaneous" refers to the addressees (letters to miscellaneous persons) rather than the contents of the series. Nevertheless, most of these series consist of letters of a fairly routine administrative nature that concern all aspects of the Division's jurisdiction. Although some series may emphasize a particular subject or may relate primarily to a particular group of States or Territories, few of them pertain solely to one subject or geographical area. In some cases where a single clerk composed the letters, the easiest way to distinguish between these series is to incorporate in the series title the name or initials of the clerk: e.g., [Miller series] or [D.K. series].

49.C6 Some idea of the subjects discussed in these series is provided by a list of topics

covered by the letters in the single-volume **press copies of letters sent [D.K. series], 1882–85** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 124}. This volume, which has the word "Miscellaneous" written on its cover, has a rough table of contents recorded on the first index page. Although a few of the topics are peculiar to the time period covered by this series, the list gives a good overview of the various matters discussed in other Division "C" series. The list of subjects, with a few emendations and without page numbers, is quoted below.

Cannot undertake to search records for entry not described
Cannot place party in communication with scrip dealers
Who is entitled to make Soldiers Hd [homestead]
Cutting timber
What constitutes settlement
No publications about Alaska
As to Land warrants
Water rights
No land in Texas
Cannot name a particular locality
Public Land Strip
Land suitable for colonists
Fees of local officers
Why amendment will not be allowed
What party who has lost his discharge must do
Lands in Indian Ty. [Territory]
How Scrip may be obtained
Cannot state quantity of land in any state
Illegal fencing
No publication descriptive of land in any state
Cannot deed T.C. [timber culture claim] prior to entry or patent
Soldier can make only one Hd [homestead] entry
Land subject to Private entry
Cannot give positions to settlers on land
Party may enter land although he has abandoned other land not entered
No maps or lists of vacant public lands
As to construction of wagon roads
Only one HD [homestead] allowed
Do not keep index
Report on Bill
Abandoned wife
Transfers
How to amend an entry
When conflicts will be acted on
As to absence [from homestead]
Inclosing form for circular for Sec[retary's] approval
Inclosing circular
Indian Homesteads
Residence of family
As to citizenship before entry
Party referred to local authorities
Need not file until entire tract is surveyed
A.C.S. [agricultural college scrip] on offered land
Joint entry
Party under age wants to make entry
Statement not in proper form
No warrants for late war
Statement of service received from Navy Dept—Party advised
How to take up a small tract of land without settlement

Most of the letters in this series were sent to private parties, but a few went to the Secretary of the Interior and Members of Congress. Many of the letters are addressed to individuals in Colorado, and some cross-references are provided to letters found in the Colorado volumes described below (49.C14). Although most press copy volumes are indexed by name of addressee, this particular volume is not.

49.C7 Fair copies of letters relating to public lands sent by the Secretary of the Treasury, 1796–1812 (vols. 1 and 2), by the Register's Office of the Treasury Department, 1802–12 (vols. 3 and 4), and by the newly established General Land Office of the Treasury Department, 1812–29 (vols. 4–24), are combined to form the series **mis-**

cellaneous letters sent [Old Series], 1796–1829 (24 vols., 4 ft.), {UD 111}. The Secretary's letters concern matters of general policy in the administration of the public lands and cover such subjects as appointments, sales of land, affidavits, monthly returns of entries, certificates, and repayments. The letters from the Register's Office, recorded in the third volume and the greater part of the fourth, concern the bookkeeping aspects of public lands disposal, chiefly the transmission of cash receipts and land patents. They include also information about bounty land warrants, assignments, plats, legislation, accounts, certificates, bonds, entries returned by Receivers, and other administrative matters concerning the public domain. Letters issued by the General Land Office begin in the latter part of the fourth volume (April–August 1812), and they consist of transcripts of the types of communications formerly issued by the separate offices of the Secretary and the Register of the Treasury. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee. The letters were sent to the President of the United States, Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, officials of other Government departments, and private persons.

49.C8 Beginning in 1829 a separate series of communications to the Registers and Receivers of district land offices was established, and, except as noted below, letters to those officials are not found among the copies of the outgoing letters of the Commissioner that make up the **miscellaneous letters sent (New Series), 1830–89** (242 vols., 50 ft.), {UD 112}. Other series were eventually established for communications concerning private land claims, Indian matters, military bounty land warrants, and the like. The letters in this series are recorded in volumes numbered from 1 to 147, although the numbers 92, 94, 105, 106, 110, and 111 were not used; some numbers are used for two or more volumes covering the same time period (see 49.C9). They cover approximately the same subjects as those of the earlier letters. The addressees include the Secretary of the Treasury, the Register of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior (after 1849), Members of Congress (to 1868), the Adjutant General, officials of other Government departments, Governors and other State officials, attorneys, agents, and private persons. Some of the later volumes of this series contain mostly names and addresses of persons to whom identical or form letters were sent. Included in these later volumes, 1886–89, are some letters to Registers and Receivers and to other persons not usually found among the "miscellaneous letters." The last two volumes contain chiefly letters relating to soldiers additional homestead entries. With the exception of volume 198A, each volume contains an index arranged alphabetically by name or official title of addressee; the indexes in some of the later volumes also include names of persons mentioned in the letters.

49.C9 The letters in all the volumes are arranged chronologically by date of letter. Until July 1877, letters were generally transcribed in the chronological order in which they were dispatched, which was usually, but not necessarily, the same as the chronological order of their writing. Occasionally there is some overlapping of the dates covered by the volumes. From July 1877 through June 1886, two volumes were used at the same time. One volume contains letters to persons whose surnames or official titles begin with letters in the first part of the alphabet; the other volume was used for the last part of the alphabet. Except for the first two such volumes, the divisions were A–I and J–Z. During July and August 1886, three volumes were used. The alphabetical divisions were not used after August 10, 1886. For press copies of these communications after 1877 and a continuation of the series in that form subsequent to 1889, see 49.C16. Letters sent to Registers and Receivers after 1829 are described in 49.C14; letters to Members of Congress after 1868 and to officials of other Government departments after 1851 are described in 49.C13 and 49.C12, respectively.

49.C10 The volumes constituting both the "Old" and "New" series of miscellaneous letters sent have been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication M25, *Miscellaneous Letters Sent by the General Land Office, 1796–1889* (228 rolls). Related correspondence from Record Group 56, General Records of the Department of the Treasury, has been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publications M733, *Letters Sent by the Secretary of the Treasury Relating to Public Lands ("N" Series), 1801–1878* (4 rolls), and M726, *Letters Received by the Secretary of the Treasury Relating to Public Lands ("N" Series), 1831–1849* (23 rolls).

49.C11 The early volumes of miscellaneous letters sent (New Series), discussed above, are covered by a set of **indexes to letters sent by Division "C," 1829–46** (3 vols., 5 in.), {UD 112A}, consisting of volumes numbered 2, 3, and 4. Volume 1 is missing. The entries briefly identify the subject or contents of each letter and are arranged alphabetically by title of addressee, by geographical location, and by subject and thereunder in approximate chronological order. The indexes also cover early volumes of letters sent to Registers and Receivers (see 49.C14) and two volumes of letters to the Surveyors General (49.E31). The description of each letter is followed by a reference to the pertinent volume and page. Volume 2 refers to letters in volumes 7–16 of the miscellaneous letters sent (New Series), volumes 7–15 of the letters sent to Registers and Receivers (New Series), and volumes 6 and 7 of letters to the Surveyors General. Volume 3 refers mainly to letters sent to Registers and Receivers (vols. 14–19 New Series) with some references to miscellaneous letters sent, while the emphasis in volume 4 is on miscellaneous letters (vols. 1–20 New Series) with some references to letters to Registers and Receivers. The registers also refer to Statement Books, which were part of the records of Division "M" (Accounts), but have not been located.

49.C12 A list of the Government officials who received letters transcribed in the first volume of **letters sent to other Government Departments, 1851–78** (18 vols., 4 ft.), {UD 118}, identifies the following correspondents: the President and his private secretary; the Vice President; the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, the Treasury, the Interior, and their chief clerks; the Attorney General; the Postmaster General and his assistants; the U.S. Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, and Auditors 1 through 5 of the Treasury Department; and the Commissioners of Pensions, Indian Affairs, Patents, and the General Land Office. A note at the end of the list states that letters to the Speaker and the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate were "Retained in Miscellaneous Records, as heretofore." Later volumes contain copies of letters to the Adjutant General requesting verification of entrymen's military service similar to those described in 49.C39. The letters concern homestead applications, land schedules, status of public lands, appeals and contests, conflict of entries, opinions, and other land questions. The volumes are alphabetically indexed by name or office of addressee and by the names of the persons mentioned in the letters. Some of the letters to the Secretary of the Interior transmitting and listing documents relating to appeals of decisions are similar to those of a later date transcribed in the "Congress'nl" volumes discussed immediately below.

49.C13 Not surprisingly, a considerable number of the chronologically arranged fair copies of **letters sent to Members of Congress, 1868–88** (23 vols., 5 ft.), {UD 120}, recorded in volumes labeled "Congress'nl" and numbered 1–23, concern constituents' problems, but some relate to policy and the general administration and sale of public lands. Subjects touched upon include proposed legislation, homestead applications, rejections, cancellations, amendments and contests, appeals, reservations, orders and opinions, railroads, location of land offices, appointment of Registers and Receivers, and distribution of GLO reports and other publica-

tions. Beginning in about 1881 the volumes were also used to record letters to the Secretary of the Interior, the number increasing to the extent that volume 22 contains only letters to the Secretary. The majority of such letters transmit and list documents relating to appeal cases. Also included are a few letters to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs chiefly involving land entries on Indian reservations and related matters. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee or entryman. The letters sent to Members of Congress during the period August 10, 1886, through January 9, 1888, are registered in a **record of congressional letters, 1886–88** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 119}, which lists name or initials of the clerk writing the letter, name of Senator or Congressman, and date of letter. The entries are indexed alphabetically by name of addressee. Letters to Members of Congress prior to 1868 and after January l888 can be found in the series discussed in 49.C8 and 49.C16. Additional letters are dispersed throughout many of the other series discussed below.

49.C14 Handwritten fair copies of **letters sent to Registers and Receivers, 1829–97** (533 vols., 101 ft.), {UD 116}, relate to land locations, applications, right of preemption claims, Indian treaty rights, land status, title deeds, receipts, and matters pertaining to the administration of the local land offices. Arranged chronologically in volumes numbered 308 to 841, the letters are in three segments that clearly reflect the increase in land office business. From 1829 to mid-1868 the letters (New Series) are chronologically arranged regardless of the location of the addressee. Beginning in 1868 each volume covers specific States and Territories whose names are listed on the spine; i.e., volume number 403 contains letters sent to land office officials in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Idaho, and Kansas, while volume 404 contains letters directed to those in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, Nevada, and California. This filing system lasted until 1881 when the practice of using separate volumes for each State and Territory was adopted. These volumes contain only letters to Registers and Receivers within the given State or Territory. The number of volumes, volume numbers, and covering dates for each relevant State and Territory are given below.

Arizona, 2 vols. (591–592), Sept. 1, 1881–Dec. 17, 1887
Arkansas, 10 vols. (593–602), Sept. 1, 1881–Jan. 24, 1889
California, 17 vols. (603–619), Sept. 1, 1881–May 9, 1894
Colorado, 9 vols. (620–628), Sept. 1, 1881–Jan. 22, 1889
Dakota, 53 vols. (629–681), Jan 20, 1881–Nov. 7, 1890
Idaho, 5 vols. (687–691), Sept. 1, 1881–Feb. 3, 1890
Iowa, 1 vol. (692), Sept. 1, 1881–Dec. 16, 1887
Kansas, 27 vols. (693–719), Sept. 1, 1881–July 13, 1895
Louisiana, 11 vols. (720–730), Sept. 2, 1881–May 20, 1896
Minnesota, 24 vols. (735–750), Sept. 1, 1881–Aug. 3, 1897
Missouri, 7 vols. (761–767), Sept. 1, 1881–May 9, 1892
Montana, 5 vols. (768–772), Sept. 1, 1881–Nov. 13, 1891
Nebraska, 27 vols. (773–799), Sept. 1, 1881–Dec. 13, 1889
Nevada, 1 vol. (800), Sept. 1, 1881–Feb. 1, 1888
New Mexico, 3 vols. (801–803), Sept. 16, 1881–Jan. 7, 1888
Oklahoma, 5 vols. (804–808), May 14, 1889–Aug. 10, 1892
Oregon, 4 vols. (809–812), Sept. 1, 1881–Jan. 7, 1888
Utah, 4 vols. (813–816), Sept. 1, 1881–Apr. 17, 1890
Washington, 11 vols. (817–827), Sept. 2, 1881–Mar. 27, 1884

Wyoming, 4 vols. (838–841), Sept. 17, 1881–Jan. 5, 1888

All of the volumes are alphabetically indexed by name of land office, but some of the later volumes in the second segment and all of the volumes in the third segment also include index entries for the names of entrymen.

49.C15 Many of the letters to the Registers and Receivers that are recorded by State or Territory in the fair copy volumes are reproduced in the volumes of **letterpress copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers, 1879–83** (83 vols., 9 ft.), {UD 117}. These letters are chronologically arranged without reference to location in volumes numbered 26–109; volume 27, covering March and April 1879, is missing. Interspersed are copies of letters to the Secretary of the Interior and a few to other individuals. The volumes include alphabetical indexes by name of land office, Government official, or other correspondent.

49.C16 Some of the fair copy letters to the Registers and Receivers discussed above were also recorded in the series **press copies of miscellaneous letters sent, State Series, 1872–1906** (1,873 vols., 194 ft.), {UD 114}. Unlike the fair copy volumes, however, these press copy volumes contain letters addressed not only to Registers and Receivers but also to the Secretary of the Interior and all other correspondents interested in land matters within a given State or Territory. Most volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of office or addressee. They are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory as shown below and shelved in that order. Although the volumes carry specific State or Territorial designations it is doubtful that all of the letters they contain relate solely to the designated geographical area. The early "California and Mississippi" volumes, might more accurately be designated "California and Miscellaneous" since they contain numerous letters either of a general nature or relating to other States. The number of volumes, volume numbers, and covering dates for each State and Territory segment are as follows:

Arizona, 8 vols. (1–8), July 11, 1872–July 31, 1906 (see also New Mexico)

Arkansas, 89 vols. (9–97), Sept. 29, 1879–July 31, 1906

California and Washington Territory, 3 vols. (1–6, 2 press copy books per volume), Aug. 18, 1871–June 23, 1873

California, 16 vols. (multiple press copy books in some volumes), Aug. 13, 1872–July 23, 1881

California and Mississippi, 117 vols. (31–147), July 23, 1881–July 31, 1906

Colorado, 73 vols. (1–73), Oct. 16, 1877–July 31, 1906

Idaho, 46 vols. (2–47), Jan. 1, 1880–July 31, 1906

Indian Territory (see Oregon and Washington prior to 1892, Oklahoma thereafter)

Kansas, 96 vols. (6–18), Mar. 12, 1880–Nov. 3, 1890, and (12–94), Dec. 19, 1879–May 28, 1906

Louisiana, 62 vols. (5–66), July 2, 1880–July 31, 1906

Michigan and Iowa, 64 vols. (1–64), Nov. 21, 1878–July 30, 1906

Minnesota, 117 vols. (24–139), Dec. 5, 1879–July 31, 1906 (see 49.C17 below)

Missouri, 69 vols. (10–78), July 18, 1879–July 31, 1906

Montana, 42 vols. (3–44), Jan. 1, 1880–July 31, 1906

Nebraska, 159 vols. (26–184), Dec. 6, 1879–July 31, 1906

Nevada, 4 vols. (1–4), Oct. 11, 1877–July 31, 1906

New Mexico, 23 vols. (2–24), July 2, 1873–July 31, 1906 (vols. 3–6, Feb. 1, 1880–Jan. 24, 1885, contain letters on Arizona Territory)

Dakota Territory, 164 vols. (11–174), June 19, 1879–Nov. 15, 1889 (vol. 174 includes

letter of Sept. 14, 1898, concerning Martin Maloney, applicant for purchase of Omaha Indian land)

North Dakota, 87 vols. (1–87), Nov. 16, 1889–July 28, 1906

Oklahoma, 160 vols. (1–160), Dec. 16, 1891–July 31, 1906 (see Oregon and Washington prior to 1892)

Oregon and Washington, 178 vols. (17–195), Nov. 14, 1879–July 31, 1906 (index entries for Guthrie and Kingfisher, Oklahoma and Indian Territories, begin appearing in vol. 53, mid-1889)

South Dakota, 68 vols. (1–68), Nov. 16, 1889–July 31, 1906

Utah and Wyoming, 31 vols. (4–33), Sept. 9, 1879–July 31, 1906

49.C17 An unnumbered volume filed as an adjunct to Minnesota volumes 95 and 96 contains copies of schedules and reports, ca. 80 pages, transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior as enclosures to letters reproduced in those two volumes. Included are the following:

1. List of Lands Embraced in Indian Allotments, of Which No Examination will be Made (6 pp.);
2. List of Lands Embraced in Indian Allotments and Sold, of Which No Examination Will Made (5 pp.);
3. "Schedule of Agricultural Lands Restored to Entry" covering ceded Chippewa lands within the former Red Lake Reservation in the Crookston and Duluth land districts (13 pp.);
4. "Schedule of Agricultural Lands to be Opened to Settlement and Entry by Publication" on October 5, 1898 (16 pp.);
5. Fiscal reports documenting logging operations of Chippewa reservations in Minnesota;
6. Comparative Statements of Estimates of Pine on the Four Ceded Townships White Earth Reservation, MN, Made By the Corps of Examiners Under Douglas and Staples (4 pp.); and
7. "A List of Swamp and Overflowed Lands selected as inuring to the State of Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 12, 1860 (12 Stat., 3), in the District of Lands subject to sale at Cass Lake, Minnesota, containing 11,178.04 acres" (10 pp.).

Additional information regarding the subjects of these documents is available in the letters discussed in 49.C22 and 49.C23.

49.C18 In August 1906 the practice of maintaining record copies of outgoing letters in State and Territorial segments was discontinued and replaced by a single chronological file. The result is the series **press copies of miscellaneous letters sent, Aug. 1906–Dec. 1908** (222 vols., 32 ft.), {UD 115}, which consists chiefly of letters sent to Registers and Receivers. Also included are letters to officials of the War Department requesting verification of military service during the Civil and Spanish-American Wars and to private individuals in response to their inquiries regarding the status or ownership of certain tracts of land, legal requirements, and interpretation of the land laws. Each volume contains an alphabetical index by name of addressee or subject.

Records Relating Chiefly to Timber Depredations, Reserves, Logging Operations, and Withdrawals and Restorations

49.C19 Valuable stands of timber growing on unappropriated public lands were tempting targets for depredators, and in 1831 Congress passed an act making the unauthorized cutting or removal of timber from the public lands an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. A system of timber agencies was established under the supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury to police these activities. In the early

1850s the function was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Interior Department, and in 1854 the Commissioner of the General Land Office was charged with managing the timber interest. In the following year the timber agents were dismissed, and their duties were assigned to the Registers and Receivers who were instructed to seize and sell all timber found to be cut illegally on the public lands and to deposit the proceeds in the U.S. Treasury. Depredation cases were to be reported to the appropriate district attorneys for prosecution unless a compromise settlement had been reached. At some point before 1876, when the Commissioner commented on divisional duties in his annual report, Division "C" was made responsible for monitoring timber depredation activities. Record copies of **letters sent relating to timberland and timber, 1849–62** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 1235}, by the Secretary of the Interior through January 1854, and thereafter by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, are addressed to the Solicitor of the Treasury; the Secretary of the Interior; timber agents in Iowa, Louisiana and Minnesota; Registers and Receivers in Iowa and Minnesota; Members of Congress; U.S. district attorneys and marshals; other Government officials; and private persons. Included are copies of circulars stating the duties of the timber agents and the Registers and Receivers, and letters of appointment of timber agents and instructions. Many of the letters concern the settlement of accounts. Most of the letters relate to incidents in heavily forested areas of Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin, but one of the 1862 letters concerns depredations by settlers in Nevada Territory.

49.C20 Among the many other tasks assigned to Division "C" was the work incidental to the disposition of ceded Indian lands and other lands restored to the public domain by either the cancellation of railroad grants and reservoir sites or the abandonment of military reservations. As the result of an act of June 27, 1902, the Division also had charge of logging operations on ceded Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota and the sales of timber from the ceded lands. Although information about the Division's work in these areas of responsibility can be found in many of the series of letters sent, the series discussed below (49.C21–49.C26) are particularly relevant. The functions themselves were transferred in April 1907 to the Swamp Lands Division ("K"), which became the Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries Division.

49.C21 With the passage of the General Allotment Act in 1887, the division of communally owned reservation lands held by Native American tribes into tracts or allotments to be owned by individual tribal members, a practice called for by treaties with some Indian tribes, became basic Federal policy. After the allotments were made the unallotted, or surplus, reservation lands were opened for sale to the public. Many of the letters found in **press copies of "C" letters sent, 1891–94** (18 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 126}, are responses to inquiries concerning the status of lands in the Cherokee Strip [Outlet] and the Cheyenne and Arapaho, Lake Traverse, Red Lake, and Yankton Indian reservations, among others. Most of the letters in this series, however, are standard replies regarding policies and procedures concerning various types of land entries and applications. Many of the letters enclosed copies of circulars or other publications explaining Federal laws and regulations relating to public lands. The letters are addressed to Members of Congress, attorneys and agents, and private persons. A unique characteristic of this particular series is that the front covers of 17 volumes are decorated with designs or scenes incorporating some or all elements of the title "Miscellaneous Letters, Division C." The volumes are indexed by name of addressee.

49.C22 Letters, lengthy reports, and memorandums prepared by F.B. Walker, a clerk in Division "C," make up the series **press copies of letters sent relating to Indian lands**

[Walker Series], 1902–6 (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 149}. The documents are arranged in rough chronological order, but they are not indexed. Since this series includes several items of interest that may otherwise be difficult to locate, the contents are listed below in the order in which they appear in the volume.

1. Undated–Statistical Reports on total number of booth, town lot, and homestead certificates issued for Cherokee Strip [Outlet] and Wichita Reservation lands; number of homestead entries and soldiers' homestead declaratory statements filed during the first 10 days following the opening of the Cherokee Strip.
2. 1901–Statements showing total acreage in the Wichita and Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservations and acreage reserved for schools, colleges, and university and public buildings; total acreage of lands to be opened; and total acreage to be allotted to tribal members.
3. 1901–Lists of entries for tracts of less than 160 acres adjoining the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation; canceled entries; Mangum entries; entries for less than 160 acres "in the Cheyenne and Arapaho country contiguous to the west boundary of the Wichita reservation"; and Indian lands covered by Cheyenne and Arapaho allotments made under the act of March 3, 1891. The entries give the homestead entry number, date, name of entryman, legal land description, and acreage.
4. 1902–Lists of houses and buildings on Fort Marcy abandoned military reservation, Santa Fe, NM, and names of occupants.
5. 1903–Memorandum regarding State's right to swamp lands on Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota.
6. 1903–Statements showing by section and townships the amount of white and Norway pine to be sold at Cass Lake, MN, in December 1903.
7. 1903–Memorandum on State's right to school lands on Indian reservations in Minnesota.
8. 1904–Memorandum on the proposed removal of "Swede Hill," a settlement situated on Federal land near Cass Lake.
9. 1904–Narrative report [20 pp.] regarding sales of timber on ceded Chippewa lands and statistical tables [6 pp.] showing results of timber sales held at Cass Lake; dates of approval of plats of surveys of townships in whole or in part within ceded Chippewa lands; dates of swamp selections and their approval; and dates of selection and approvals on swamp lands in townships partly public and partly Indian.
10. Undated–Narrative report [20 pp.] summarizing by year, 1861–1901, legislation concerning swamp lands and railroad construction in Minnesota.
11. 1906–Memorandum on prospective receipts from Chippewa lands.

49.C23 Although the volumes making up the series **press copies of letters sent pertaining to logging, 1897–99, 1904–7** (9 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 159}, in Minnesota are numbered consecutively 1 to 9, they actually constitute two series. The first consists primarily of letters, 1897–99, sent by R.H. Rosa, Superintendent of Logging of Dead and Down Timber, Chippewa Ceded Lands, which are recorded in four volumes labeled "Miscellaneous" or "Miscellaneous Logging" on the covers. Addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior, assistant superintendents of logging, attorneys and agents, loggers, and private persons, these letters concern such matters as contracts with Indian loggers and lumber companies, purchase agreements, timber sales, relinquishments of timber claims, and appointments of timber scalers. Interspersed are a few copies of letters received. The second series, recorded in five volumes labeled "Chippewa

Logging," consists of copies of letters regarding logging activities on ceded Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota sent from 1904 to 1907 by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to his Chief Clerk, Registers, and Receivers; the Secretary of the Interior; the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Indian agents; officials of other Government Departments; attorneys; and private individuals. Included are letters concerning contracts, employment of scalers, timber purchases, and rules and regulations regarding logging and sales. The final volume in the series contains copies of letters sent by Division "K," April 15–24, 1907, concerning national forests, land scrip, reclamation withdrawals, and private land claims outside Minnesota. Each of the nine volumes is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee. Correspondence of the Superintendent of Logging and additional records relating to logging on the Chippewa ceded lands are filed with the records of Division "K" (see 49.K93–49.K121).

49.C24 Press copies of "General" letters sent, chiefly concerning abandoned military reservations, 1889–1907 (17 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 158}, relate largely to the disposal of abandoned military reservations with their grounds and buildings pursuant to an 1884 act of Congress. Addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers, custodians, State officials, and private persons, the letters include instructions, circulars, reports on proposed legislation, schedules, land entries, and purchases. In volume 1, for example, is a copy of a report dated February 26, 1890, prepared for the Secretary of the Interior in response to a Senate resolution, enclosing Statement A, a "List of Military Reservations or Parts Thereof Relinquished by the War Department to the Interior Department Under the Provisions of the Act of Congress Approved July 5, 1884 (23 Stats., 103)," (11 pp.), and Statement B, a narrative "Statement Showing the Condition of Each of the Reservations Named in Statement A" (14 pp.). Earlier letters are among the letters discussed in 49.C16. Copies of a few, but by no means all, of the letters found in these volumes may be found in the **abandoned military reservation files, 1822–1937**, {UD 690}, documenting the disposition of military reserve lands that are part of the records of Division "K"; the names of the reservations for which separate files exist are given in the State lists in the Supplement. Not all of the "General" letters concern military reservations, however. Dispersed throughout the volumes are letters dealing with such matters as the withdrawal of coal lands, proposed legislation, settlers, and timber trepassers. Many of these letters are listed in the volume indexes under the heading "Secretary of the Interior"; for instance, a report of May 28, 1896, "on HR 4993 for relief of settlers on Mille Lac [Indian Reservation] Lands." Each volume is alphabetically indexed, but the nature of the index varies from one volume to another. Some are by name or office of addressee, thereunder by subject (the letter about the Mille Lac reservation lands, for example), while others are chiefly by name of State or Territory and thereunder by subject.

49.C25 Filed with the records of Division "K," (49.K43), is a copy of a report of November 21, 1889 (1/4 in.), prepared by Division "C" to inform the Secretary of the Interior of the status of the abandoned military reservations "under the supervision of the Department." Included are lists of reservations disposed of as other public lands, those ready for appraisal but not yet appraised, those that were appraised but waiting for the Secretary's approval, and those that had not been surveyed or only partially surveyed. The entries give acreage, date of relinquishment, and remarks peculiar to the reservation. This report has been reproduced on roll 2 of National Archives Microfilm Publication M1385, *Unbound Records of the General Land Office Relating to Private Land Claims in Louisiana, 1805–1896* (2 rolls).

49.C26 Letters sent relating to scrip, 1873–75, 1892–1906 (11 vols., 1 1/4 ft.), {UD 148},

are primarily responses to inquiries concerning the location of lands using Sioux and Chippewa (Red Lake and Pembina) half-breed scrip, although some letters relate to the use of Porterfield, Valentine, Supreme Court, Surveyor General and other scrip issuances. Other subjects covered by the letters include regulations, affidavits, timber culture entries, and land plats and diagrams. The chronologically arranged press copies are addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Registers and Receivers, Members of Congress, officials of other Government agencies, attorneys and agents, and private persons. Those in the volume for the period 1873–75 are not indexed, but many of the letters are directed to Registers and Receivers in Minnesota. The other volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of addressee. For additional information concerning scrip issuances see Division "B" (49.B37–49.B57) and the land entry papers.

49.C27 Press copies of letters relating to withdrawal and restoration of public lands [Backus Series], 1902–6 (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 160}, concern the withdrawal or restoration of public lands by Executive order, proclamation, or departmental order, for irrigation, reclamation, forest reserves, Indian reservations, ranger stations, and other purposes. These volumes, prepared by William H. Backus, a clerk in Division "C," contain a few copies of letters sent by Division "C," but most of the letters through early February 1904 are copies of incoming letters notifying the Chief of Division "C" of withdrawals and restorations ordered by the Chief of the Division of Public Surveys ("E"). Beginning in February 1904, Division "C" was notified of such actions by information copies of the actual letters sent by Division "E" and Division "A" to the Registers and Receivers in the various States and Territories informing them that certain tracts of land were either to be withdrawn from "disposal" or restored to settlement and entry. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee. The letters are chronologically arranged. Some letters from Division "E" are also found in a set of unbound copies of letters to Registers and Receivers, arranged by State and Territory and thereunder chronologically. These letters, chiefly from Divisions "L," "K," and "R," constitute the **notifications of withdrawal and restoration of public lands for national forests and other purposes, 1903–12** (5 in.), {UD 160A}. Most of these withdrawals are for lands to be added to national forests or reserved for irrigation projects. A file at the end of the series holds "unsorted" letters. Although the "sorted" letters relate only to areas west of the Mississippi River, some of the unsorted letters concern lands in States east of the Mississippi. The series includes letters for Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For similar letters see 49.OP13

49.C28 The original Executive orders and proclamations referred to in the letters are filed in Mail and Files Division ("D") and relevant forest files are among the records of the Forestry, Scrip, and Warrant Division ("R"). Additional letters relating to withdrawals and restorations are recorded in volumes described previously (49.C16).

49.C29 Correspondence, plats, and schedules of lands make up the **records relating to the withdrawal of public lands for reservoir sites, 1889–1907** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 160B}, referred to by the Division as the "Reservoir Files." Included are letters to the Secretary of the Interior, chiefly from the Director of the Geological Survey who recommended the sites, letters exchanged with Divisions "K" and "E" regarding the proposed sites, plats of the sites, and schedules listing the lands to be withdrawn for the sites. The records are arranged by name of State or Territory and thereunder numerically by reservoir site number. A few documents of a general nature usu-

ally precede each set of numerical files. The series covers sites in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Utah. Some of the Idaho sites are shared with Utah and Wyoming.

Records Relating Chiefly to Homestead Entries

49.C30 Much of the work of Division "C" was involved with homestead entries, as attested to by its renaming in 1907, and in 1917, after many of its other functions were stripped away, the Division became the Homestead Division. The Division's records concern the status of the homestead entries—whether relinquished, abandoned, cancelled, delinquent, amended, or contested—and the administration of the Soldiers Homestead Rights program established by Congress to allow Union soldiers of the Civil War to avail themselves of homesteads. The contest dockets deriving from disputed homestead entries were destroyed under authority of Congress.

49.C31 Press copies of "C" letters sent [Miller Series], 1885–87 (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 125}, relate to homesteads and other land matters in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Found inside the front covers of these volumes are a few penciled references to specific letters. One of these advised a homesteader that his appointment as postmaster at Sweet Water, WY, some miles away from his homestead, did not exempt him from the residence requirement of the Homestead Act. Another assured a blind man that he could file for a homestead provided he lived on the property and arranged to have the land cultivated. A third letter, which is transcribed in the accompanying sidebar, is a response to a letter from David M. Nunn, of Lake Valley, New Mexico Territory, who had been forced off his homestead by a "stock-raiser" who threatened his life. Because Nunn's situation exemplifies one of the basic conflicts that developed during the settlement of the West—the large rancher versus the small rancher or farmer—the Assistant Commissioner's reply of November 14, 1885, has been selected to demonstrate how this letter can be used to locate other documents concerning David Nunn. Analyzing this particular searchpath will also show to some extent the interaction between the various divisions of the General Land Office.

Research Case Study

C *1885–106,080* *WMJr*

Nov 14 *5*

Mr. D.M. Nuun,
Lake Valley, New Mexico
Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th. Ulto., enclosing your affidavit, corroborated by two witnesses, showing that you have been forced to leave your homestead by one D.C. Cantwell, a stock raiser, and that your life is in danger should you attempt to return &c. In reply you are advised that the act of Congress of Feby. 25/85, prohibits the assertion of unlawful control over public lands, or the prevention of settlement by force, threats, or intimidation, and that Citizens have a remedy for violation of the act by laying the proper information before the U.S. Dist. Attorney.

You have also a remedy in the local courts of your county, for your persoual protection and the protection of your property.

Very respectfully,
S.M. Stockslager
Asst. Commissioner

Since we are beginning with the record copy of the Assistant Commissioner's reply to David Nunn's inquiry, the logical first step is to locate Nunn's letter. The reply transcribed above shows that Nunn's incoming letter was registered as the 106,080th letter received during 1885 (1st line, center); while the form of the citation used here is most common the letter

number might also be shown as 106,080–1885 or 85–106,080. For many agencies the letter would be filed with other letters received by Division "C", which prepared the reply (1st line, left corner), but as noted elsewhere, the General Land Office consolidated incoming letters in a huge miscellaneous letters received file maintained by Division "D" (Mail and Files). A search of this file does indeed yield Nunn's original letter, which provides new research clues as well as specific information about Nunn's plight.

Nunn's notarized affidavit, enclosed with his letter of October 20, 1885, presents the following account: On June 28, 1884, Nunn made an application and obtained a Receiver's receipt for "Homestead Entry" No. 731 for a tract of land in section 29, township 11 south, range 12 west. On June 17, 1885, he was served with papers from D.C. Cantwell contesting his claim. This took place at the Las Cruces land office in the presence of the Register. Cantwell informed Nunn that neither he nor "no other dam Thieving son of a B could come there and take his rights and live in his door." Nunn also stated that his "House on his Homestead Land was burnt to the Ground," and since he could not live on his claim without endangering his life, he feared he would lose his right to the land. He further stated that Cantwell and others had a herd of 5,000 cattle on his homestead and adjacent range and had fenced in a "considerable portion of the water on said Homestead." Allen Ricketson and H.R. Nunn attested to Nunn's affidavit. The endorsement on Nunn's letter summarizes his letter as follows: "How to proceed to perfect title to descr'd land." Annotations show that the letter was received in Division "B" and referred to Division "C" on October 29, 1885, where it was answered on November 14, 1885. Based no doubt on Nunn's reference to "Homestead Entry" no. 731 and his repeated use of the word "homestead," a clerk annotated the endorsement with the cross-reference "Las Cruces Homestead 731."

These documents contain two pieces of information that should facilitate our research: the legal land description and the homestead entry number. Because we have the homestead entry number, locating the land entry papers for Nunn's homestead is a seemingly easy task. Among the land entry papers for the Las Cruces land office (see New Mexico State list in the Supplement) are files for cash entries, homestead entries, timber culture entries, and desert land entries, but none of them include a file for David Nunn under the number 731. Homestead Entry File 731 is for Maximo Garcia. What to do now? The answer, because we know the legal land description, is to consult the tract books for New Mexico. Without the land description our search would end at this point.

Transactions involving section 29, township 11 south, range 12 west are recorded in New Mexico Tract Book, No. 159, and on page 127 we find two entries for David Nunn. An annotation in pencil shows that he filed Declaratory Statement No. 1524 in May 1884, and an entry in ink shows that on June 27, 1884, he purchased 160 acres at $1.25 per acre for a total of $200. Now we can more fully appreciate Nunn's concern about losing his claim since he had a fairly substantial financial investment in it. More important for research purposes, the entry shows that Nunn's Certificate of Purchase is numbered 633, and that number is used to identify the cash entry file in the land entry papers. A second search of the land entry papers for the Las Cruces land office yields Cash Entry File 633 for David Nunn.

The file's cover sheet lists several letters written in the Washington office. As noted below a preemption action was involved in Nunn's claim so it fell within the jurisdiction of Division "G," the Preemption Division, and record copies of those documents are found in the letter books for that division. Copies of all but one of these letters are actually among the documents included in Cash Entry File 633, which are listed below in chronological order:

May 6, 1884–Receipt and Certificate for issuance of Declaratory Statement No. 1524.

June 16, 1884–Certificate stating that notice of Nunn's intention to buy the tract had been published for 30 days in *The Black Range*, a newspaper published at Chloride, NM.

June 18, 1884–Preemption Proof form containing testimony and an affidavit from David Nunn and testimony from Allen Ricketson and James M. Grover. Nunn stated that he was 25 years old, single, and a native-born citizen. Since November 23, 1882, when he settled on the land, he had built two houses and a corral valued at $200 or more. He also had purchased a house and improvements from the previous tenant of the property. He was using the land to graze livestock.

June 27, 1884–Certification by the Register that a notice of Nunn's intention to buy the tract had been displayed in his office for 30 days.

June 27, 1884–Certificate of the Register and Receiver that a plat of survey had been filed for the land covered by Nunn's Declaratory Statement.

June 27, 1884–Receiver's receipt for $200.

June 27, 1884–Register's certification that Nunn had purchased the land. This form includes an endorsement section showing that the purchase was approved by a clerk in Division "G" on November 2, 1891, and a patent was issued on January 5, 1892, and recorded in vol. 3, page 465.

During the period between 1884 and 1891 some unexplained and apparently irrelevant correspondence is introduced into the file. On October 18, 1886, Division "G" prepared a letter for the Assistant Commissioner asking the Las Cruces Land Office officials to have Nunn submit a new "Pre-Affidavit covering date of entry June 27–84." On December 4, 1889, the Assistant Commissioner, through Division "G," wrote again requesting that Nunn furnish a "non-mineral affidavit" within 30 days and asking for "an immediate report showing what action has been taken by your office and by claimant, under instructions contained in my letter of Oct. 18, 86." On June 7, 1890, Division "G" sent a form letter (not included in the file) to the Las Cruces officials requesting an immediate report on the request of December 4, 1889. On March 31, 1891, the Register at Las Cruces wrote to Nunn "c/o Black Range Land & Cattle Co., Chloride N.M." enclosing copies of the letters of October 18, 1886, and December 4, 1889, and informing him that he had 30 days "to comply with the requirements of said letters, or your entry will be canceled." It appears that the Register's letter may have been undeliverable since someone had changed the address on the envelope from Chloride to Fairview and the envelope and the Register's original letter and its enclosures are in the file. On October 15, 1891, the Register wrote to the Commissioner transmitting evidence (apparently the envelope and its contents) that Nunn had been notified of the Commissioner's requests, and recommending that Nunn's entry be cancelled since "no compliance has been made." The subsequent actions listed below show that the Register's recommendation was ignored.

October 29, 1891–In response to a form request from Division "G," the Chief of Division "C" certifies that no conflicts appeared on the tract book for Cash Entry No. 633.

November 2, 1891–As noted above, entries on the Register's certification form show that a clerk in Division "G" approved Nunn's entry, and Nunn's patent issued on January 5, 1892, is indeed recorded on page 465 of volume 3, Cash Entry Patents, for New Mexico.

At this point this particular searchpath is completed. All of the references provided by the documents at our disposal have been tracked down. Yet David Nunn's story, as based on those records, ends on an inconclusive note. Why was his entry patented instead of cancelled as the Register recommended? Did he know that the patent was issued? Was

he able to reoccupy his land? Our search of the GLO records was successful since we found all of the relevant documents recorded, but the questions remain.

David Nunn's story does not necessarily have to end so inconclusively. Some of these questions might be answered by extending the search to court and census records. They may show whether Nunn took Cantwell to court and, if Nunn remained in New Mexico, where he was living when the decennial censuses were taken.

49.C32 Miscellaneous letters sent relating to homestead and other entries, 1881–1906 (45 vols., 5 ft.), {UD 121}, are arranged chronologically in two sets of numbered press copy volumes. The first set (vols. 14–28) covers the period June 23, 1881, to December 3, 1885, and the second set (vols. 1–30) covers the period May 14 1887, to July 31, 1906. A few letters for 1886 are found in volume 28 of the first set, but the volumes for 1886 and the first part of 1887 appear to be missing. The letters—addressed to Registers and Receivers, other Government officials, attorneys and agents, and private persons—concern suspensions, cancellations, rejections, abandonment of homestead entries, and appeals filed at local land offices of rejections by abandonment of homestead entries. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of office or addressee.

49.C33 Copies of form and other letters from the Commissioner approving recommendations of Registers and Receivers regarding homestead and other land entries and asking them to annotate their records accordingly make up the several series listed below. In cases where the land office officials were to initiate the action, they were instructed to inform Division "C" when the transaction was completed so the Central Office records could be updated. In general, the letters show homestead or other land entry number, name of entryman, date of entry, and land description. The volumes are indexed by name of local land office.

1. **Record of Voluntarily Relinquished Homestead Entries, 1872–78** (10 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 131}.
2. **Record of Abandoned Homesteads, 1868–78** (13 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 132}. These letters notified Registers and Receivers that they were to notify entrymen that their claims had been forfeited and annotate their records accordingly.
3. **Record of Homestead Entries Canceled by Statutory Limitations, 1874–78** (3 vols., 8 in.), {UD 133}. These letters, recorded in volumes titled "Cancellation of Homesteads by Limitation of Law 7 Years Having Expired," advised Registers and Receivers to notify entrymen that their entries were canceled because they had not made the "required proof of settlement and cultivation" within the "period of seven years allowed by law."
4. **Record of Canceled Homestead Entries, 1872–78** (7 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 134}. These letters advised Registers and Receivers of the cancellation of entries in cases where entrymen had not filed an appeal of the Commissioner's decision to reject their entries.
5. **Record of New Entries Allowed for Canceled Homestead Entries, 1873–78** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 135}. Recorded in a volume titled "Canceled Homesteads Parties Allowed to Take New Entries," these letters instructed Registers and Receivers to notify entrymen that their entries had been canceled because of prior claims and that they would be allowed to make new entries. Some of the letters concern timber culture entries. This volume is indexed by name of local land office and by name of entryman.
6. **Record of Reinstatement of Delinquent Homestead Entries, 1875–77** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 136}. These letters advise Registers and Receivers of the reinstatement of claims for entrymen who have satisfactory explanations for their failure to com-

ply with the regulations regarding homestead declarations.

7. **Record of "Voluntary Relinquished Declaratory Statements," 1873–78** (5 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 130}. These letters advising Registers and Receivers of the cancellation of relinquished declaratory statements give the number of the statement, name of entryman, and description of the land involved.
8. **Record of Amended Homestead Entries, 1870–78** (4 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 137}. These letters approving petitions of entrymen to amend their original homestead applications to include improvements they thought were covered by their original applications include instructions to the Registers and Receivers regarding the procedures involved in completing the paperwork.
9. **Cancellation Record of Land Entries in North Dakota, 1902–8** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1238}. Entries show application number, date, applicant's name, legal land description of tract involved, and date of Commissioner's letter or relinquishment, and, in some instances, county and number of acres. The entries are arranged by date of Commissioner's letter. The volume is alphabetically indexed by name of applicant.

49.C34 A **register of homestead entries, Dodge City, KS, land office, 1906–7** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 163D}, covers patented and relinquished homestead entries. Because the patents for land entries covered by this volume were issued after the General Land Office established the serial patent case files in 1908, the register provides the index numbers necessary to access the index entries identifying individual patent case files. For the relinquished entries the register provides the application number used to file the related land entry papers in the series of canceled homestead entries for the Dodge City land office. In addition to the numbers, the register entries give date of application, legal land description, quantity of land, name of applicant, residence (city and State), fees, commissions, and remarks. The latter column is used to record relinquishment dates.

49.C35 Registers of homestead entries were compiled for land offices in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. The forms used for the registers is identical. The entries, on folio pages, are arranged chronologically by day and thereunder numerically by application number. They show application number, legal land description and acreage of tract involved, name of applicant, residence (town and State), fees, commission, and remarks on actions taken. The registers are listed below along with the numbers of the applications covered by each volume.

1. **Register of Homestead Entries Compiled by the U.S. Land Office in Colby, Kansas, 1901–8** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 1035}. Covers applications 17135–20393.
2. **Register of Homestead Entries Compiled by the U.S. Land Office in Boonville, Missouri, 1895–1905** (1 vol. 2 in.), {UD 1037}. Covers applications 15438–19116.
3. **Register of Homestead Entries Compiled by the U.S. Land Office in Ironton, Missouri, 1893–1905** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 1038}. Covers applications 12385–16247.
4. **Register of Homestead Entries Compiled by the U.S. Land Office in Springfield, Missouri, 1894–1902** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 1036}. Covers applications 21293–27671. The spine says "Boonville."
5. **Register of Homestead Entries Compiled by the U.S. Land Office in Sydney, Nebraska, 1887–1902** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 1039}. Covers applications 1–4746.

49.C36 A **docket of homestead entries, Natchitoches, LA, land office, 1877–87** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 162}, lists homestead entries by Register and Receiver (application) numbers

1–3,715, gives final certificate numbers and dates of actions taken, but relatively few docket entries for applications beyond 2,300 are complete. Many of the entries were canceled. Annotations at the beginning of the volume note that the volume covers 1,458 homestead applications made before February 1, 1879. Of these, 496 were "Proved up & canceled," while 962 remained "on which proof may be made." As noted in the listing of land entry papers for Louisiana in the Supplement to this guide, a total of 5,363 homestead entries were made at the Natchitoches land office.

49.C37 Volume 3 of the **dockets of suspended homestead entries in certain States, ca. 1872–1907** (3 vols., 6 in.), {UD 128}, concerns cases in South Dakota, 1898–1906. The docket entries show number of entry, description of land, name of entryman and contestee, date of final entry, cause of suspension, and reference to actions taken. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of entryman.

49.C38 Dockets of appeal cases, 1877–1914 (5 vols., 10 in.), {UD 139}, list actions taken in appeals of decisions made regarding rejected entries, primarily homestead entries but also including a few timber culture claims. In most instances the docket entries show the number of the application, land description, date of action, name of entryman, and references to action, rejection or review. The docket entries in each volume are arranged chronologically. Volume 4 does not include an index, but the other volumes are indexed by name of entryman. The number of trans-Mississippi States and Territories covered by the volumes varies greatly from one volume to another, ranging from 3 in volumes 2 and 5 to 11 in volume 3. Those represented in each volume are: volume 1 (CO, KS, LA, MN, NE, NM, ND, OK, OR, SD, WA, WY); volume 2 (IA, LA, MO); volume 3 (AR, LA, MN, MO, MT, NE, NM, ND, SD, WA, WY); volume 4 (AZ, CA, CO, MT, NM, OK, UT, WY); and volume 5 (CA, OR, WA). Volume 5 contains information on California cases relating to reservoir sites and to Rancho Punta de la Laguna. Copies of letters sent to attorneys regarding cases in Nebraska and Oregon, and to Registers and Receivers in Boonville, MO, and Springfield, SD, are found in **letters sent relating to appeals, 1879** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 140}, from decisions of the Commissioner concerning contested homestead entries.

Records Relating to Soldiers' Additional Homestead Entries

49.C39 An act of April 4, 1872, as amended on June 8, 1872, and March 3, 1873, gave Civil War soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the Army and Navy of the United States lands under the homestead act and deducted their term of military service from the five years' residence which was required to make title. One year's residence and cultivation, however, were necessary, and applicants had six months from the date they filed their application to make entry and commence settlement and improvement. Veterans who had already made a homestead entry for less than 160 acres were given the opportunity to select enough additional public land to make up the difference between the area of their homestead and 160 acres. Originally, the additional land had to be contiguous to the original homestead, but this was changed to make the additional rights locatable on unoffered public land in any locality. On May 17, 1877, the Commissioner issued a circular to the Registers and Receivers listing the criteria that had to be met when submitting papers for soldiers' additional homestead entries for examination. If the applications were approved, the General Land Office issued certificates authorizing the locations. Despite the precautions taken, the Commissioner states in a section of the 1902 annual report titled "Fraudulent Soldiers' Additional Homestead Entries" that "notorious frauds have been discovered in this class of cases," citing 10 convictions for frauds committed in Arkansas, and

discussing the status of work on fraudulent entries made in Iowa, Minnesota, and several States east of the Mississippi River. Volumes 9 and 11 of the **press copies of reports submitted by Special Agents, 1884–1909** {UD 885}, filed with the records of Division "P" (Timber Depredation, Special Services, and Field Service) and discussed in 49.P49, contain reports of investigations conducted by Special Agents. The series discussed below document some of the procedures involving these land entries.

49.C40 The chronologically arranged form and regular letters constituting the **letters sent to the Adjutant General regarding proof of military service of Civil War veterans making homestead applications, 1876–87** (13 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 138}, are requests for official statements of service to verify information submitted by the applicants. The letters list the name of the entryman, unit in which service was claimed, and the muster and discharge dates furnished by the entryman. The volumes are not indexed.

49.C41 Abstracts of soldiers' additional homestead entries, 1863–99 (3 vols., 8 in.), {UD 150}, are arranged in three alphabetical segments by surname as follows: A–G (vol. 1), H–O (vol. 2), and P–Z (vol. 3). Entries show name of entryman, number of original homestead entry and final certificate number, date of original entry, land district, acreage and land description, and date of additional entry with its land district, acreage, land description, and military service statement. A remarks column is also included. An oversize "Special Abstract of Soldiers' Additional Homestead Applications, 1902–1903," is part of the series titled **oversize proclamations of land sales and other records, ca. 1822–1909,** discussed in 49.11. Entries show GLO letter number, date of location and land office, name of locator, names of assignees, names of witnesses, names of soldier and beneficiary, name of notary, county and State, and date of sale. Some related abstracts and dockets filed with the records of the Mail and Files Division ("D") are described in 49.C47.

49.C42 "Dockets" of letters received as applications for soldiers' additional homestead entries, 1898–1904 (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 156}, show GLO letter number and year, name of soldier, name of assignee if rights were assigned, land office, date of action, and remarks, including approval or rejections. The final certificate number is listed, if approved. Volume 1, covering the period 1898–1902, is not indexed, but volume 2, 1902–4, is indexed by name of entryman. Filed with these volumes is one titled "Timber Culture Entries" which actually is a **record of final certificates issued for soldiers additional homestead entries, 1899–1904** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 156A}. The volume is indexed by State or Territory, and the entries are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory, and thereunder by land office. The entries for each land office are arranged numerically by final certificate number and give, in addition, the original application number, and the date received by the recorder.

49.C43 Entries in a **register of letters received concerning applications for certification of soldiers' additional homestead entries, 1876–1901** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 151}, give letter number and date, name of writer (frequently an attorney), name of applicant, unit of military service, State or Territory of original homestead entry, and date of approval or rejection. The entries are arranged in alphabetical segments by name of applicant, thereunder chronologically by date, and numerically by letter number. Some of the registered letters are found in the extensive series of miscellaneous letters received in Division "D" (Mail and Files).

49.C44 Letters concerning pertinent land transactions in all public land States and Territories make up the bulk of the **press copies of letters sent regarding soldiers' additional homestead entries, 1877–1904** (212 vols., 26 ft.), {UD 155}, but some of the volumes include let-

ters relating to all types of land entries in Wisconsin. The series consists of two numbered sets of letter books. The first set of 47 volumes, made up of letter books 1 through 49 (letter books 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 are bound together in the first two volumes) covers the period 1877–90, while the second set, letter books 1 through 165, covers the period 1890–1904. All of the letter books are labeled "Soldiers Additional Letters," but the words "and Wisc." are included in the titles of letter books 6 through 49 of the first set, identifying the volumes including the Wisconsin letters for the period 1878–90. The remainder of the letters, consisting of copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers, the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, officials of other Government Departments, private attorneys, agents, and private persons, concern requests for certificates of service, notice of location, perfection, or patenting of entries, and rejection or cancellation of entries. The volumes are indexed by name or position of correspondent. It appears that A.C. Shaw, Chief of the Public Lands Division, was particularly concerned about privacy during the period January through June 1898 since his name appears on the following notice pasted on the cover of volume 16: "Attorneys, in examining this press-copy book, will confine their examination to the letter in which they are interested and which is mentioned on their application through the attorneys' room, for this press-copy book."

49.C45 Most of the chronologically arranged **press copies of letters sent to the Commissioner of Pensions relating to soldiers' additional homestead entries, 1900–1902** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 157}, are requests from the Commissioner for addresses of certain Civil War veterans or their heirs who had to be contacted regarding various land transactions. The volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of entryman.

49.C46 Also available are **registers of entries made in California under the Additional Homestead Act, 1875–76, and Nebraska, 1875–77** (1 in.), {UD 1380}. The California registers, numbered 1–8, cover entries made at Visalia, San Francisco, Susanville, Sacramento, Humboldt, Shasta, Los Angeles, and Independence; the Nebraska register covers entries at North Platte, Bloomington, and Lincoln.

49.C47 The abstracts and dockets discussed below are filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files). The date spans for these series are not readily discernable.

1. **Abstracts of Soldiers' Additional Homestead Entries** (9 vols., 1 ½ ft.), {UD 2316}. The volumes, arranged in alphabetical segments (e.g. volume 1, A & B; volume 5, J, K & L), provide information about each land entry made. The volume entries, listed by name of veteran, are in two parts on folio pages. The "Original Entry" portion gives name of claimant, application number, final certificate number, date of entry, name of land district, legal land description of the tract involved, and number of acres included. The "Additional Entry" part shows number of application, number of final certificate, date of entry, name of land district, legal land description, number of acres, unit of military service, remarks (such as name of assignee), and year and GLO number of the relevant letter received.
2. **Docket of Applications for Soldiers' Additional Certificates** (4 vols., ca. 7 in.), {UD 2314}. The entries were made in *Schlicht's Standard Index* volumes, and a note on the flyleaf reads as follows: "This Docket is arranged according to the first three letters of the name of the Soldier in the four books as indicated by the tags on the margin." The entries give year and GLO letter number of the application, name of lawyer or assignee, date of letter, name of veteran, unit of military service, State, and remarks regarding status of the claim.

3. **Docket of "Soldiers Additional Certified Rights"** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 2313}. These volumes are a record of actions taken on approved claims. The entries are arranged by veteran's surname in rough alphabetical order and consist of the name, a date, and the number of acres involved. At some point every entry was annotated, usually in red ink, showing the name of the land office where the land was entered, and the final certificate number. The dates appear to correspond somewhat closely to the date of entry shown in the "Abstracts" described above.
4. **Soldiers' Additional Homestead Rights, Additional Docket No. 1, 1900–3** (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 2315}. These volumes serve as a register of applications that either were investigated or considered for investigation. Entries give original homestead application number, name of soldier, name of land office, name of locator and land office, GLO letter number, dates of referral for investigation, suspension, cancellation, and other referrals, and remarks. The volume is indexed by name of veteran.

49.C48 Also available is the **index to soldiers' additional homestead applications** (ca. 9 ft.), {UD 1027}, compiled on 5- by 8-inch cards by Division "P" after it was given responsibility for matters relating to soldiers' additional homestead applications. Entries give name of soldier, military unit, and data relative to original homestead entry, consisting of district land office, certificate number, legal land description, number of acres, and disposition. The lower portion of the card covers additional applications, such as those of assignees. Shown are name of applicant, name of district land office, number of final certificate, and legal land description. Intermixed are some cards titled "Abstract of Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights." Entries on these cards give name of soldier, military unit, number of application, number of final certificate, date, land district, legal land description of tract, number of acres, information concerning certifications and recertifications. Information about uncertified locations, show land district, legal land description of tract, date of application, and serial number.

Records Concerning Other Land Entries

49.C49 Entries in three series of volumes provide a summary of settlement patterns over time by recording the number of locations made at each land office with various types of land entries (credit, cash, homestead, timber culture, and desert land) using benchmark numbers and dates. For example, the land office in Milan, MO, made its first cash sale (no. 1) on December 3, 1849, and its last (no. 14414) on December 28, 1858. The intermediate sales are shown as follows: number 500 on January 22, 1851, 1000 on October 17, 1851, 2000 on August 24, 1883. Subsequent sales are shown in increments of one thousand until number 14,000 is reached on September 10, 1857, and the final sale, number 14,414, is made on December 28, 1858. The same system, using numbers in the hundreds, is used for fewer than a thousand sales. The first series, **a record of locations, 1818–1908** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 1310}, records credit, cash, homestead, timber culture, and desert land transactions in 15 States, including California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and Washington. Also listed are entries for locations made with Indian-related scrip. The entries are arranged by State, thereunder by land office. The second series is a **record of final homestead certificates issued at local land offices, 1863–1908** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1311}, in Dakota Territory, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Washington. Entries for some land offices are lists of final certificate

numbers arranged chronologically. All entries in the **record of dates of cash locations at local land offices, 1820–1908** (1 vols., 3 in.), {UD 1312}, use the benchmark system. Volume 1 contains entries for land offices in Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Kansas, and Washington. Volume 2 is a typed version of volume 1, with the Dakota entries assigned to North and South Dakota and an additional section for California land offices.

49.C50 An undated **record of credit system papers for transactions in various States** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 1091}, lists certificate numbers under the headings "Prior to the Relief Law," "Under the Relief Laws," "Declarations," and "Relinquishments," for land offices in Opelousas, LA, and Franklin and St. Louis, MO, and for some offices in Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, and Ohio. Entries in the **abstract of credit system suspensions, ca. 1825–89** (1 vol., ca. 3 in.), {UD 1012}, give number of entry, legal land description of the tract involved, name of original purchaser, information on the chain of title, reason for suspension, and action taken and date. Included are entries for land offices in Louisiana and Missouri. A table of contents gives the page numbers for each land office. The entries themselves are arranged numerically by land entry number.

49.C51 The **"Abstract of Certificates Prepared for Patenting," 1835–40** (1 vol., ca. 2 in.), {UD 1901A}, contains a record of approved certificates from 63 land offices, including those in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri. The entries, arranged by land office and thereunder by date of delivery, show total number of certificates, certificate numbers listed numerically in blocks, date of first and last certificate listed, "To whom delivered and for what purpose," and remarks. A rather distinctive table of contents lists the land offices and relevant page numbers. A table of contents similar in appearance is included in the **record of certificates returned to local land offices, 1840–48** (1 vol., 1 ¼ in.), {UD 1214}, in 13 States, including Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, and Missouri. Entries, arranged by land office and thereunder chronologically, show number of certificate, name of purchaser and legal description of tract, date returned, and reason.

49.C52 An attempt at numbering the many lists bound in the volume of **"Warrants and Duplicate Certificates, suspended or cancelled and returned to Registers and Receivers," 1855–70** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1094}, ended at 42, far short of the actual number of lists recording the return of bounty land warrants to land offices in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, and Minnesota. The formats of the lists vary, but they generally give date of the act, Register and Receiver number, warrant number, number of acres, date of location, legal land description of tract involved, name and address of locator, and cause of suspension or cancellation.

49.C53 A **list of cash certificate numbers, 1849–1855** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1298}, documents actions taken by Division "C" on cash entries made in Indiana, Michigan, and Iowa. The Iowa section covers entries made at land offices in Dubuque, Fairfield, Iowa City, Chariton, Fort Des Moines, Kanesville, and Council Bluffs. In a similar vein, a volume titled **"Docket No. 8., Iowa and Michigan, Cash & Warrants to Recorder," 1847–88** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {1298A}, is a list of cash, warrant, and script entries forwarded to the Recorder. The volume includes information on cash and warrant entries from Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Fort Dodge, and Sioux City, and on Ware scrip from Des Moines. The volume entries show the Register and Receiver numbers, the warrant and scrip numbers when appropriate, and the action taken.

49.C54 A **record of actions taken on cash entries in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Territory, 1850–57** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 1091B}, shows whether the land entries were approved for patenting or cancelled and the date of the action. The entries are arranged by State or Territory, thereunder by land office, and there-

under numerically by certificate number. The entries for Minnesota are from the Stillwater Land Office.

49.C55 Two volumes deal with land entries in Nebraska. The first is a **record of land warrants located in Omaha City, Nebraska, 1859–75** (1 vol., 3/4 in.), {UD 1093}, covering locations made with bounty land warrants under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, 1855, and 1860. The numerically arranged entries show Register and Receiver number, action taken, and date sent to the Military Division or "sent out." The second volume is a **record of actions taken on certificates, warrants, and scrip from the Dakota land district in Nebraska, ca. 1860–73** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1092}, showing the disposition of the following: cash entry certificates, Pawnee half-breed scrip, agricultural college scrip, bounty land warrants under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, 1855, and Ponca half-breed scrip. Entries show certificate or Register and Receiver number, action taken, and date sent to the Recorder or other division. The entries in each section are arranged numerically.

49.C56 A **record of cash entries, agricultural college scrip locations, and warrant locations [Charge Book] in Kansas, 1871–1909** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 163C}, actually covers only entries made at the Concordia land office. The cash entry section covers all cash entries, numbers 1–3,000, made at Concordia; the agricultural college scrip entries give the scrip number and name of the State that issued it; the warrant locations section gives the numbers for bounty land warrants issued under the acts of 1847, 1852, and 1855. The entrymen are not identified.

49.C57 A **docket of Register and Receiver numbers for scrip, warrants, and certain other locations in North and South Dakota, ca. 1872–1908** (2 vols., ca. 4 in.), {UD 1267}, records to some extent the administrative actions taken on such land entries in those States. Each volume contains a table of contents identifying the scrip and warrants by date of congressional act, land office, and page number. The entries in volume 1 are not consolidated by land office; the table of contents in volume 2 is arranged by land office and thereunder by type of entry. The amount of information recorded for each land office also varies. The format includes headings for Register and Receiver number; warrant or scrip number; date of act; dates sent to Division of Private Claims, Preemption Division, and Recorder; and remarks. Entries for some land offices show only the Register and Receiver number but not the warrant or scrip number. Warrants under the 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855 acts, and all of the various script issuances—including Chippewa, Sioux, Pawnee, and Ponca half-breed Scrip—are represented. Included in volume 2 are references to coal and desert land entries. Found in both volumes are references to grants under the 1858 treaty with the Yankton Sioux ratified on February 16, 1859.

49.C58 All of the local land offices in the United States are represented in the **docket of suspended cash entries, 1885–90** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 129}, which also includes a few listings for homestead entries. The docket listings give type and number of land entry, and reason for suspension. The volume entries are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory, thereunder alphabetically by name of land office, and thereunder chronologically. The docket contains an index.

49.C59 In response to a request of the Register at the consolidated land office in Des Moines, IA, in 1886, Division "C" prepared a seven-page copy of monthly **abstracts of declaratory statements filed in the Land Office at Sioux City, IA, Dec. 1855 through May 1856, 1886** (1 item, negligible), {UD 1393}, to replace the badly damaged record on file at the land office. A copy of the abstracts, certified as being received and filed by the Register at Des Moines, is among the divisional records. Entries show the statement number, date of settlement, date filed, name and residence

(county) of the person who filed, and complete legal land description of the tract involved. Each monthly abstract was certified and signed by the Register at the Sioux City land office.

Records Relating to Land Sales

49.C60 Oversize forms recording sales of land by public venue and land relinquishments make up the **schedules of land sales and relinquishments, Missouri, 1818–27** (ca. 3 ft.), {UD 1046}. The format of the schedules of sales in the Franklin land district for the years 1818, 1819, 1821, 1824, and 1827, varies somewhat, but the entries generally show date of purchase, number of Receiver's receipt, name of purchaser, place of residence, legal land description of tract purchased, number of acres, rate per acre, and amount of purchase money received. The incomplete "Abstract of Relinquishments," 1821, consists of consecutively numbered folio pages divided into parts 1, 2, and 4. The separation of the forms into parts resulted in the peculiar situation of the last folio page in each part being divided, with the left page in one part and the right page in the next. Since part 3 and presumably part 5 are missing, parts of folio pages 12, 18, and 24, and all of pages 13 to 17, are missing. The detailed forms record data on the left page under the following headings: Register's office folio number; number of tracts held by relinquishing party; date of purchase; by whom purchased or held (name and county of State of residence); description of tract (legal land description, number of acres, and price per acre); statement of the account for each tract (debits and credits); relinquishment (number and date); and portion of tract relinquished (whole or part, number of acres, portion of purchase price). The right-hand page is a record of amount of purchase money paid for the tract before relinquishment; payment accompanied by case at time of relinquishment; final certificate (number and date); description of the whole or part of the tract relinquished for which a certificate had been issued; in whose name issued (name and place of residence); description of the part of the tract not relinquished for which a certificate of further credit was issued; and other tract transferred toward the payment of the part not relinquished on credit.

49.C61 The **record of public sales commencing December 1829 at the land office in Opelousas, Louisiana** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 2294C} is a cloth-bound list of tracts of land offered for sale over the period December 7 through 19. The entries, arranged by date, and thereunder by legal land description, show the number of acres in each tract, name of purchaser, price per acre, and total price. Relatively few tracts were sold. The majority of entries are marked "No bid." A copy of Andrew Jackson's proclamation announcing the sale is pasted on the first page. Inserted at the front of the volume are several pages containing references to plat books covering lands under the jurisdiction of the several land offices in Louisiana.

49.C62 The **report of offerings at Fair Play, Colorado, under Proclamation 741, 1870**, (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 2349}, lists the tracts offered for sale during the period August 16–20, 1870. The entries, arranged by date, thereunder by legal land description, show the number of acres in each tract. None of the tracts were sold. A note on the title page states that the "report was mislaid until found in Sept. 1877, subsequent to the patent office fire, and thereafter was noted in tract books." At that time it was filed in Division "A," but it is described here with similar records.

49.C63 In 1876, Congress approved an act removing restrictions on the disposal of those public lands not claimed for homesteads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, and authorized their sale to the public. Included in the Division's records are nine unidentified **lists of lands**

offered at public sale under the act of July 4, 1876, 1877 (2 in.), {UD 1373}. The lists are arranged by range numbers, 6–10, 24–29, and 32–33. Entries give the complete legal land description and acreage of each tract offered, but none of the lists show the State or land office involved, and they are not stamped with a GLO letter number or any other reference that would help to identify their source.

49.C64 The **records of land offerings at Camden, Dardanelle, and Little Rock, Arkansas, 1877–78** (4 vols., ca. 7 in.), {UD 2340}, document sales held at the Camden and Dardanelle land offices from February 4 to 16, 1878, and at the Little Rock land office from October 22 to November 3, 1877, and February 4 to 16, 1878. The entries, arranged by day and thereunder by legal land description, show the number of acres in each tract and price per acre. The format of the forms used did not provide for name of purchaser. Two volumes (5 in.) covering sales held at the Harrison land office during the period October 1–8, 1877, and two undated volumes for sales at Little Rock (5 in.) are among the bound **miscellaneous lists compiled by U.S. land offices in Arkansas, 1866–1907** {UD 1032}, discussed in 49.C69.

Records Concerning Congressional Grants

49.C65 The Division's responsibility for monitoring congressional land grants is reflected in a **record of land grants made to Nevada under various acts of Congress, 1903** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 163E}, which is found in the last few pages of an otherwise blank volume titled "Public Lands Granted to States, &c." Entries show the number of acres due the State as of April 14, 1903. Acreage figures (granted, received, and balance due) are shown in six categories: two million-acre grants under act of June 16, 1880; internal improvements under the act of September 4, 1841; public buildings under the act of March 21, 1864; penitentiary under the acts of March 21, 1864, and June 8, 1868; and university and agricultural college (Mining and Mechanical Arts College), both under the act of July 4, 1866. The entries for all but the first category are broken down by district and date.

Records Concerning Tract Book Entries

49.C66 Division "C" received form letters or notification "slips" from Division "G" requesting that the tract books be annotated to show cancellations or amendments to certain land entries. The forms show type of entry involved, entry number, land office, name of entryman, and a brief land description. The form also includes a block showing the date the tract book was corrected by a Division "C" clerk. Press copies of these forms constitute three series arranged, for the most part, in rough chronological order, two forms on a page. Most of the form **letters relating to cancellation of timber culture, desert land, and homestead entries, 1892–97** (4 vols., 6 in.), {UD 141}, in North and South Dakota (2 vols.), Montana, Idaho, and Wisconsin (1 vol.), and Washington, Oregon, and California (1 vol.), concern timber culture entries; only a few relate to homesteads and desert lands. While the volumes for the Dakotas are indexed by name of entryman, the other volumes are not. Also unindexed are the **letters relating to cancellation or amendment of timber culture and desert land entries, 1892–94** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 142}, covering entries for lands in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, and the **letters canceling timber culture and Osage trust entries, 1892–94** (3 vols., 3 in.), {UD 143}, covering entries for lands in Iowa, Kansas, and Louisiana. A few forms in the latter series relate to homesteads. Files for the canceled entries are found in the land entry papers and

identified in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

Records Relating to Vacant Lands

49.C67 The 1854 Graduation Act established a price scale, based on five-year increments, for public lands that remained unsold after being on the market for 10 years or longer. The prices descended from $1 per acre for lands being offered for 10 years or more to 12 ½ cents per acre for lands that were still unsold after 30 years. Bound **lists of lands subject to entry under the Graduation Act of 1854, 1854–57** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 1229}, identify lands available in the five price classes ($1 and 75, 50, 25, and 12 ½ cents) in 12 States, among them Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, and Missouri. Included in the volume are a few letters directed to Registers and Receivers and a printed copy of "Circular Instructions Under the Graduation Act of August 4, 1854," dated October 30, 1854, which incorporated the text of the 1854 act. The volume also contains an index arranged alphabetically by name of land office. Available lands in three of the above-mentioned States are also listed in the similar volume titled **"Vacant Land in Arizona, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin," 1854–55** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2338}. The entries, which are arranged by land office, give the legal land description of each available tract, the price, and remarks, if any. The volume is indexed by name of land office.

49.C68 Questions regarding some lands acquired under the Graduation Act were addressed early in the 20th century. The cases were handled by Division "R" (Forestry, Scrip, and Warrant) and recorded in a **graduation docket, 1906–10** {UD 1230}, discussed in 49.R44.

49.C69 Lists of vacant lands in the Natchitoches and Opelousas land districts in Louisiana, ca. 1879–80 (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 2339}, were compiled in the General Land Office and forwarded to the land offices for review. The entries are arranged by township and range and consist of the legal land description of each tract and relevant remarks. Annotations in black ink were made by the General Land Office, those in red ink by the land offices. Notes made in colored pencil and initialed by clerks verify that the lists were compared with other documents. Ten similar registers of vacant lands are in the blanket series **miscellaneous lists compiled by U.S. land offices in Arkansas, 1866–1907** (14 vols., ca. 2 ½ ft.), {UD 1032). Included are volumes for the Camden, Dardanelle, Harrison, Little Rock, Helena, and Batesville land offices. The series also includes four volumes covering land sales at Harrison and Little Rock. The Little Rock volumes may be duplicates of the volumes discussed in 49.C64. More detailed information about the volumes in this series is provided in the Arkansas State list in the Supplement to this guide.

Records Concerning the Board of Equitable Adjudication

49.C70 One of the most important responsibilities of Division "C" was the administration of the record activities of the Board of Equitable Adjudication, which was established by an act of August 3, 1846, to provide for the adjustment of all suspended preemption land claims in the several States and Territories. This act authorized the Commissioner of the General Land Office to decide, upon principles of equity and justice according to regulations or rules established by the Secretary of the Treasury (the Secretary of the Interior after 1849) and the Attorney General, all suspended preemption claims and to adjudge in what cases patents should be issued. Each adjustment was to be approved by the Secretary and the Attorney General acting as a board with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The provisions were later made applicable to all cases of suspended entries and locations that had arisen in the General Land Office since

June 26, 1856, as well as to all similar cases that might occur thereafter, embracing locations made with bounty land warrants, ordinary entries and sales, homestead entries and preemption locations, where the law was substantially complied with and the error or informality arose from ignorance, accident, or a mistake which was satisfactorily explained. This adjudication was to apply only in cases where the rights of no other claimant or preemptor would be prejudiced or where there was no adverse claim. Although none of the records discussed below are dated later than 1914, the Board of Equitable Adjudication continued to function, with Division "C" support, well into the 20th century.

49.C71 The Commissioner's annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, includes a "Statement of suspended cases in the public lands division of the General Land Office which were confirmed by the board of adjudication upon equitable principles during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, pursuant to sections 2450 to 2547 United States Revised Statutes" (Serial Set 2017, pp. 78–95), which lists 445 cases that were handled during the year. The table headings are for name of State involved, class (homestead, cash, etc.), number of the rule invoked, Register and Receiver number, name(s) of the claimant(s), legal land description, and cause of suspension. These headings, in a somewhat different order, figure in the series discussed below.

49.C72 In addition to the headings mentioned above, the entries for each case recorded in the oversize **abstracts of cases submitted to the Board of Equitable Adjudication, 1869–1910** (6 ft.), {UD 147}, provide information about the action taken by the Board and the date the certified abstract was returned to the Commissioner after the review process was completed. Most of the abstracts, numbered 1–430, consist of several segments that were submitted to the Board over a period of years. Some of the earlier abstracts contain considerably more information. A no. 2 abstract covering cases submitted for the period 1869–79, shows value of improvements, date of entry, estimated date of residence, date of proof, members of claimant's family, character of residence maintained (continuous, absences, etc.), number of acres broken, number of seasons crops were raised, and period of actual residence claimed. A no. 5 abstract covering preemption cases does not include information on family members but does include a description of the improvements and information about the kind of crops raised. Abstracts 1–330 were used in compiling the **record of cases submitted to the Board of Equitable Adjudication, 1872–1906** (8 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 144}, which, to a large extent, follows the format shown in the Statement printed in the 1881 annual report. The volume entries also provide information about the action taken by the Board for each case and the date the certified abstract was returned to the Commissioner after the review process was completed. The entries in each volume are arranged by abstract number, thereunder chronologically. Given the nature of the submissions, however, entries for a given abstract can be found in several volumes. The volumes were discontinued in 1906 although the abstracts continued to be compiled through 1910.

49.C73 No comprehensive indexes to the abstracts or volumes are available, but an alphabetical index by name of entryman or appellant is available in the **docket of cases submitted to the Board of Equitable Adjudication, 1879–85** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 145}, which covers at least a portion of abstracts 1 to 13. The docket entries, arranged numerically by docket number, show case number, type of land entry, Registers and Receivers number, name of entryman or appellant, land description, land district and State of entry, docket number if given, cause of suspension, number of rule under which submitted, and reference to action of the Board confirming or approving the entry. A **docket of suspended**

entries submitted to the Board of Equitable Adjudication, 1891–1906 (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 146}, is indexed by name of local land office. The docket entries, arranged by name of local land office and thereunder chronologically, show only the type of land entry involved, the Register and Receiver number (which is the same as the cash entry number or the final certificate number and can be used to locate the related land entry papers), and a date, which may be the date the case was received by the Board.

49.C74 Also available for a brief period are **press copies of schedules of Board of Equitable Adjudication decisions sent to the Attorney General for action, 1910–14** (5 in.), {UD 959}, apparently furnished to Division "C" for information purposes. These schedules, sent from the office of the Secretary of the Interior, identify entries adjudicated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and approved by the Secretary. The schedule entries generally give the name of the land office, the land entry number, the name of the entryman, a legal land description, date of entry, date of proof, the reason why the entry was suspended, and other information peculiar to the individual case.

Other Records

49.C75 Although the emphasis of the **press copies of miscellaneous letters sent [Lawrence Series], 1879–93** (32 vols., 4 ft.), {UD 123}, is on land entries and land office administrative matters in Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, some letters pertaining to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri are also found in this set of volumes. The letters are addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, Registers and Receivers, Members of Congress, officials of other Government Departments, and private individuals, and are chronologically arranged in volumes numbered 22 to 52. An unnumbered volume at the end of the series includes a few letters addressed to persons in Arkansas and Missouri, March 1885 to 1888. The volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of addressee.

49.C76 Chronologically arranged **press copies of letters sent chiefly relating to fiscal matters, 1848–53** (5 vols., 6 in.), {UD 122}, concern the receipt of funds, expenses of local land offices, audit of accounts, Treasury warrants and requisitions, fees received or paid, and disbursing agents and commissions. Interspersed are letters relating to the use of bounty land warrants, assignees, and the issuance of patents. The letters are addressed to the Secretary of the Interior after 1849, Registers and Receivers, officials of other Government departments, attorneys and agents, and private persons. Volumes 1 and 2 contain a partial index by name of addressee; the other volumes are unindexed.

49.C77 Docket "A" [Docket of Special Cases], 1885–91 (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 163}, serves several purposes. It includes a docket of cases regarding contested entries; timber appeals; land withdrawals for Indian reservations, and forest and coal reserves; registers of Secretarial decisions, 1885–88, and Departmental decisions, 1885–91; and a weekly statistical record of work performed in processing submissions of various kinds from local land offices in Arkansas and California during 1887. The docket entries give the name of the entryman and local land office involved; list the pertinent documents, identifying the letters received by GLO number and year and the letters sent by date; and provide a brief description of the contents of the documents. The letters received can be found in the consolidated miscellaneous letters received series in Division "D" (Mail and Files) discussed in 49.DM27, and copies of outgoing letters in the letters sent volumes previously discussed (49.C16). Entries in the decision registers give the name of the entryman and local land office, the date and GLO number of the letter(s) received, and the date of the decision. Typical is the case of George Herring whose attempts to file on California land con-

taining "mammoth trees" were rejected. The papers regarding Herring's case are filed with letter 90259–1890 in the consolidated miscellaneous letters received series in Division "D" (Mail and Files).

49.C78 Information about particular townsites and subdivisions, church and cemetery sites, utility and manufacturing sites, and school and park reserves, can be found in the **register of special land purchases, 1897–1920** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {A1 2027}. The entries, arranged alphabetically by name of site, and thereunder chronologically by date of first transaction, give name of site, type of entry, and a summary of transactions establishing the site. Included is a legal land description of the tract involved. Typical of the sites covered by the register are those listed in the "F" section of the register and shown below.

Fairfax, Gregory County, South Dakota
Frederick, Comanche County, Oklahoma (2 entries)
Francis, Greer County, Oklahoma
Fletcher (formerly Frisco), Comanche County, Oklahoma
Fairbanks, Alaska
Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Cemetery Site of Harding, Harding County, South Dakota
Florence Cemetery Site, Pinal County, Arizona
Fort Bidwell Cemetery Site, Modoc County, California
Fort Yukon Protestant Episcopal Mission Site, Alaska
Fish Canners' By-Products Trade & Manufacturing Site, Alaska.

49.C79 The chronologically arranged **press copies of lists of land entry cases approved and sent to the Recorder, 1891–1913** (65 vols., 7 ft.), {UD 163A}, cover all types of land entries. Because separate lists were prepared for each type of final and canceled land entry, several lists may be found for any given date. The entries on each list are arranged by location and thereunder numerically by entry or serial number; the names of the entrymen are not given. In the early volumes the locations are alphabetical by name of land office regardless of State or Territory but in the later volumes the locations are alphabetical by State or Territory and thereunder by name of land office. Volume 1 of the series contains lists for the following entries: agricultural college scrip, cash, private cash, Cherokee school lands, desert lands, homesteads, Kansas trust, military bounty land warrants, timber culture, Pawnee Indian cash, Sioux Indian cash, special scrip, Supreme Court scrip, Surveyor General scrip and Umatilla Indian cash. The volumes are numbered 1 to 66, but volume 41 is missing.

49.C80 A press copy volume labeled **"List of cases referred from C to Div. R," 1897–98, 1906–9** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 163B}, was originally used in 1897 and 1898 to record memorandums, letters, and reports on the status of the public domain that were prepared in connection with proposed legislation. The longest report, compiled in 1897, gives for the Western States and Territories estimates of the acreage acquired by cession and by purchase from France, Spain, Texas, and Mexico; the acreage of vacant public lands, reserved lands, appropriated lands, and total land surface of each State or Territory; and total acreage of reserved lands and appropriated lands as classified by use. Also provided is a list of railroads showing for each the acreage of lands patented or certified, with the effect of patenting in the various States and Territories, and statistics showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in each State or Territory during the fiscal year. Information is also given concerning railroad and wagon road selections, irrigation, Arkansas land claims, Chippewa ceded lands in Minnesota, and mining claims. The transfer lists making up the second portion of the volume identify by type of entry, location, and number, the land entry cases and accom-

panying papers forwarded to Division "R" pursuant to orders of the Chief Clerk of Division "C." The entrymen are not identified.

49.C81 A **list of warrants sent to the Warrant Division, Acts of 1842, 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, ca. 1857–91** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1453}, records the warrant and Register and Receiver numbers of warrants forwarded to Division "H," and later Division "B." Several pages list warrants under the 1855 act that were located at Winnebago City, later Jackson, MN. A few pages towards the rear of the volume give information about agricultural college scrip issued under the acts of 1862 and 1870.

49.C82 An undated set of volumes titled **"Index List of Offices"** (4 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 985}, provides legal descriptions of the lands within the jurisdiction of each land office. The entries are arranged in rough alphabetical order by name of State or Territory, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder by township and range; they are divided among the four volumes in the following fashion: Alabama–Indiana (the latter out of alphabetical order), Idaho–Missouri, Montana–Oklahoma, and Oregon–Wyoming. Each of the volumes is indexed.

49.C83 Weekly attendance reports for the periods January 1 through August 7, 1909, and January 3 through April 30, 1909, make up the chronologically arranged press copies of **Division "C" employees' time reports, 1909–10** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 999}. Entries show name of employee, morning and afternoon sign-in times, and absences. The original reports were forwarded to the Chief Clerk. The volumes appear to be samples of a much larger series.

49.C84 The Division "C" segment of the series of **Divisional "Scrapbooks" of circulars, orders, and other issuances pertaining to public land matters, ca. 1866–1924** (see 49.16), consists of 42 volumes (ca. 9 ft.) covering the period 1871–1923 and containing copies of chronologically arranged instructions regarding office conduct and work procedures and other procedural publications issued by the Chief of the Division, the Commissioner, and the Secretary of the Interior. Since these scrapbooks appear to have been maintained by individual clerks as personal reference sources, the time spans overlap. The earliest and most substantial volume, 1874–92 (5 in.), includes an index arranged alphabetically by subject, but for the most part the volumes are unindexed, and it is necessary to page through them to identify their contents. The indexed volume contains a run of numbered notices announcing the establishment of land offices and/or changes in their location. One of the later volumes covering the years 1900 to 1905 contains a chronological list of its contents although some earlier unbound documents dating from 1891 that have been inserted in the volume are not identified. A volume maintained by E. H. Horne contains copies of reports of work accomplished in Division "C" during the period 1908–19. A volume marked "Exhibit" includes responses to a request for copies of the signatures and seals of the Clerks of the District Courts.

49.DP1 The General Land Office was concerned mainly with the administration of the public domain, but another important function was the adjustment of claims of persons, businesses, or organizations holding land by title or prior rights derived from other Governments in those parts of the country that had once been under foreign rule—that is claims that had their origin under the Governments preceding the United States in sovereignty. The first private land claims the United States had to deal with fall outside the purview of this guide since they were for grants or concessions made to French or British citizens for agricultural lands, farms, and town lots located within the old Northwest Territory, part of the national domain as determined by the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain signed on September 3, 1783. Considered in this section of the guide are records documenting the settlement of claims for lands located in areas acquired by the United States through the Louisiana Purchase, the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the Gadsden Purchase. Division "D" was responsible for examining and taking final action on all such claims recognized as valid under the various laws passed by Congress. This included making certain that the lands covered by the claims were properly located, surveyed, and patented. The Division also was responsible for maintaining copies of dockets relating to the claims as well as printed and original reports concerning the claims. The discussion of the records relating to private land claims is divided into sections for the "Louisiana Purchase" and the "Mexican Cessions" and thereunder, for the most part, by State or Territory. A few series, however, cover more than one State or Territory, and they are discussed at the beginning of each section.

49.DP2 The Division also handled or acted upon donation land claims. These donations were authorized by Congress for special purposes and in exceptional cases. The New Madrid Grant, for example, covered donations made to persons whose lands had been materially damaged by a series of earthquakes beginning on December 16, 1811. Various acts of Congress during the period 1850–75 allowed donation claims in Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington Territories.

49.DP3 Another responsibility of Division "D" was the examination and final action on allotments to Indians made under treaty provisions and the preparation and examination of scrip issued in accordance with law in lieu of certain unsatisfied private claims. Division "D" also handled scrip decreed by the Supreme Court in cases heard there under the act of June 22, 1860, authorizing the final adjustment of private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and Surveyor General scrip issued under the third section of the act of June 2, 1858, providing for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri.

49.DP4 Division "D" continued its functions with regard to the examination of locations with scrip and the patenting of affirmed private land claims until the appropriation for the General Land Office for fiscal year 1896 provided funding for 10 division chiefs, one less than the number funded in the preceding fiscal year. Division "D" was discontinued, and its work transferred to Division "G" as of July 1, 1895. The Division "D" designation was later given to the administrative unit handling mail and retired files.

49.DP5 The records of Division "D" (Private Land Claims) discussed in this chapter consist mainly of letters received, reports, and registers of private land claims. While many of the individual claims files described below consist of letters removed from the miscellaneous letters received filed now in Division "D" (Mail and Files), private land claims dockets (**[confirmed] private land claims papers**, see 49.DP14) were also maintained for Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, and New Mexico, as well as Alabama, Florida,

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and Mississippi. The relevant case files and related indexes are discussed in more detail elsewhere in this chapter. Described with records of other divisions are records concerning Chippewa half-breed scrip, Choctaw scrip, Sioux half-breed scrip, Supreme Court scrip, Surveyor General scrip and special acts of Congress, all of which Division "D" (Private Land Claims) reviewed or handled at one time.

49.DP6 Filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files) are several sets of bound volumes, chiefly registers of letters received and copies of the letters sent by the Commissioner relating to private land claims and other matters handled by the Private Land Claims Division. The series themselves are discussed in more detail with the other files of that division, but for the convenience of the readers of this chapter, the series titles, with covering dates and number of volumes, are listed below:

1. **Registers of Letters Received Relating to Private Claims, 1836–69** (4 vols.), {UD 176};
2. **Registers of Letters Received Relating to Private Land Claims and Miscellaneous, 1870–95** (11 vols.), {UD 177};
3. **Registers of Letters Received Relating to Indian Lands, 1835–63** (3 vols.), {UD 178};
4. **Name Index to Letters Sent by the Commissioner of the General Land Office Relating to Private Land Claims, 1832–1869** (1 vol.), {UD 197};
5. **Letters Sent Relating to Indians and Private Land Claims, 1835–91** (25 vols.), {UD 198};
6. **Press Copies of Letters Sent Relating to Indian and Private Lands Claims, 1871–95** (20 vols.), {UD 199};
7. **Letters Sent Relating to Private Land Claims, 1833–95** (58 vols.), {UD 200};
8. **Press Copies of Letters Sent Relating to Private Land Claims and Miscellaneous, 1878–95** (24 vols.), {UD 203};
9. **Letters Sent General Correspondence Including Surveyor General [Washington, Oregon, California], 1855–95** (26 vols.), {UD 201}; and
10. **Letters Sent Relating to Donation and Private Land Claims and Other Matters, 1895** (1 vol.), {UD 202}.

49.DP7 Many records relating to private land claims were published as congressional documents and can be found in the Congressional Serial Set. As might be expected, the General Land Office received copies of the printed documents. Some were placed in individual files, but others were bound and are now in what is identified as the **reference library** {UD 702} discussed in 49.K143 in the chapter on the records of Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries). Cross-references to those documents are provided in the text.

General Records Relating to Private Land Claims

49.DP8 Although the bulk of the claims discussed below are based on transactions that took place before the United States acquired sovereignty over the land, some claims were based on special considerations, such as the congressional act of February 17, 1815, providing relief for the victims of the New Madrid earthquake. Descriptions of the records relating to such claims are not considered separately but are interspersed throughout the discussion that follows. Additional records for some claims are found in the **special act files, 1785–1926** {PI22 28} filed with the records of Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries), and cross-references are provided where appropriate.

49.DP9 Whenever the United States acquired land from a foreign government, it appointed officials or established a board of commissioners or other body to adjudicate private land claims. This task was complicated by the fact that the lands covered by most of these

grants were often described in terms of metes and bounds using natural features to define boundaries. The land was usually confirmed in these same terms, rather than in terms of section, township, and range. The commissioners or other adjudicating bodies rarely completed their work. The unfinished business was often referred to other agencies such as the General Land Office and its district land offices, the U.S. district courts, the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court, and the Court of Private Land Claims.

49.DP10 Records from 1790 to 1837 relating to individual claims presented before boards of commissioners or other Federal agencies were sent to Congress and transcribed and indexed in *American State Papers: Public Lands*, 8 volumes (Washington: Gales and Seaton, 1832–1861). The transcribed claims papers were printed in chronological segments as shown below:

Vol. 1 (1790–1809)
Vol. 2 (1809–15)
Vol. 3 (1815–24)
Vol. 4 (1824–27)
Vol. 5 (1827–29)
Vol. 6 (1829–34)
Vol. 7 (1834–35)
Vol. 8 (1835–37)

Each volume is indexed. A consolidated index has been published under the title *Grassroots of America*, edited by Phillip W. McMullin (Salt Lake City: Gendex, 1972). Most of the reports published in the Gales and Seaton edition of the *American State Papers* were also included in the less complete edition issued by Duff Green in 1834.

49.DP11 Originals of the congressional committee reports on private land claims are among Records of the U.S. Senate, Record Group 46, and Records of the U.S. House of Representatives, Record Group 233. They are filed by session of Congress, thereunder by name of committee, and thereunder chronologically. Printed copies of the committee reports on individual land claims considered by the two congressional committees during the period 1826 to 1876 were collected and published in *Reports of the Committees of Private Land Claims of the Senate and House of Representatives*, 2 volumes (45th Cong., 3rd sess., Misc. Doc. 81, serial 1836–16-1, 1836–2). Each volume is indexed by name of claimant or subject, but many names were omitted. A copy of the volume of Senate committee reports (serial 1836-1) is volume 83 in the Division "K" library collection (49.K143). Copies of the two volumes of House committee reports printed in serial 1836–2 are volumes 76 and 77 in the Division "K" library.

49.DP12 Indexes prepared by Thomas H. McKee facilitate use of the reports. The "Index to Reports of Committee on Private Land Claims, House of Representatives," is one of a collection of indexes to reports issued by the various House committees that are published under the title *McKee's Compilation of Indexes to House Reports, 14th - 49th Congresses inclusive, 1815–1887* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1887), (Y1.3:C73/2). The call number provided here comes from the *Checklist of United States Public Documents, 1789–1909, Volume 1, Lists of Congressional and Departmental Publications* (3rd edition, revised and enlarged, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911). McKee prepared a similar set of indexes to Senate committee reports. These indexes are not in the Division "K" library.

49.DP13 Some congressional records are filed with the records of Division "D" (Private Land Claims). Printed **copies of private bills, 21st and 22nd Congresses, 1829–32** (1/2 in.), {UD 388}, considered by the Senate and House, relate primarily to the confirmation of private land claims. The bills are arranged alphabetically by name of person who presented the claim or request. Filed under the series title **House papers, private land claims, 22nd Cong., 1st sess., 1831–32** (1 in.), {UD 429}, are printed reports on private land claims presented to committees of the House of Repre-

sentatives, mainly the Committee on Private Land Claims and the Committee on the Public Lands, but also to the Committee on Claims and the Committee on the Judiciary. The reports in each group are arranged in rough alphabetical order by name of claimant.

49.DP14 Documents relating to individual claims such as notices and evidence of claims, certificates and plats of survey, affidavits, deeds, abstracts of title, testimony respecting claims, copies of decisions in contests in Federal Courts, appeals, and letters are found in the **[confirmed] private land claims papers** (181 ft.), {PI22 34A}, a collection of dockets (case files), which are now filed apart from the rest of the private land claims records. Their primary purpose was to document actions taken regarding the claims after they were confirmed. While they can be a good source of genealogical information, the amount of such information varies from file to file. The papers are grouped by State and thereunder by docket number. Those for the States we are concerned with in this chapter are: Arkansas (nos. 1–227 and one unnumbered file), Iowa (nos. 1–2), Louisiana (nos. 1–5323), and Missouri (nos. 1–2046) for the Louisiana Purchase; and Arizona (nos. 3–19), California (nos. 1–620), Colorado (no. 1), and Colorado-New Mexico (1–215) for the Mexican cessions. This series is referred to frequently throughout this chapter. The files are covered by a general series of **indexes to private land claims dockets** (10 vols., 1 ½ ft.), {UD 2319}, covering claims in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico. Individual volumes in this series are discussed with other related records.

49.DP15 The registers, schedules, indexes, dockets, reports, correspondence, and other documents constituting the private land claims records can be a good source of information for family historians interested in persons who lived in areas acquired from foreign governments and for State and local historians interested in settlement patterns and regional customs. The amount of such information varies greatly from one type of record to another and from one region to another. Persons interested in the early history of St. Louis and environs, for example, will find the records for Missouri to be a particularly rich source. Some records mention only the name of the claimant and the location of the land; others provide additional information about the claimant such as place of residence at the time the claim was made and the names of relatives, both living and dead. An occasional individual claims file will be a trove of family history. Often the records contain more information about the heirs or assignees of the claimant than about the original claimant.

Records Concerning Land Claims in the Louisiana Purchase

49.DP16 The earliest claims relevant to this guide are those for lands located in the area acquired by the Louisiana Purchase. Originally claimed by France, the region known as Louisiana was ceded to Spain by the Treaty of Fontainebleau in 1762. The Treaty of Paris in the following year defined the region as including the New Orleans area and land west of the Mississippi River. Under the terms of a secret treaty concluded on October 1, 1800, Spain ceded the Province of Louisiana to the French Republic. On April 30, 1803, the United States purchased the Province from France, acquiring not just the land but a considerable non-native populace whose claim to land was of French and Spanish origin.

49.DP17 The United States inherited special problems in connection with land titles and land use in the ceded area because of the land policies of the French and Spanish governments. Articles one through three of the treaty ceding Louisiana to the United States afforded the inhabitants of the area protection and security for the numerous claims under land grants issued by the French or Spanish governments,

but French and Spanish customs recognized certain rights not conferred by U.S. law. Spanish authorities had viewed land allocation primarily as a method of stimulating settlement, increasing agricultural production, and winning popular support, and as a result, had granted land very liberally. With land so readily available, secure land titles and related records keeping had been matters of little concern. Many land claims were based only on oral permission to reside on a tract of land. Those few land claims based on surveys had been delineated merely by metes and bounds. The passage of time and several major fires in New Orleans had resulted in the loss of land records, and departing Spanish officials took other such records with them when they relinquished the Louisiana province.

49.DP18 Another problem the commissioners had to deal with was the Spanish practice of reserving adjacent "back concessions," or "back tracts," of land for holders of waterfront parcels. Congress recognized these reserves to the extent that owners of waterfront tracts were granted preemption rights (options) to purchase land behind their properties.

49.DP19 In 1804 the land acquired from France, known as the Louisiana Purchase, was divided into two administrative units. The Territory of Orleans consisted of parts of what are now the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, while the remainder became the District of Louisiana, renamed the Territory of Louisiana in 1805. In 1812 most of what constituted the Territory of Orleans was admitted to the Union as the State of Louisiana, and the Territory of Louisiana was renamed Missouri Territory.

49.DP20 Beginning in 1805 a series of acts passed by Congress created boards of commissioners to investigate the land claims of persons residing in the Territories. The rules prescribed by law for the guidance of the commissioners varied according to the nature of the claims. Their object, however, appears uniformly to have been to guard against unfounded or fraudulent claims, to confirm all bona fide claims derived from a legitimate authority, even when the title had not been completed, and to secure title to the actual settlers who were found on the land when the United States acquired it, even though the settlers claimed it only by right of occupancy. In the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, the commissioners were authorized to decide finally on all claims not exceeding one league square and to report their opinion to Congress on those of a greater extent or for land including lead mines.

49.DP21 Complicating the efforts of the various land commissions to evaluate the validity of the private land claims were the absence of detailed instructions from Washington, the inadequacy of local records, and the dispersal of claimants over wide areas having poor transportation. Many land claims persisted for years largely because of these problems.

49.DP22 Congress attempted to settle unresolved private land claims by enacting a succession of laws that periodically allowed land offices to reopen hearings. As this approach proved inadequate, Congress, by an act of June 17, 1844 (5 Stat. 676), and later legislation allowed persons in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri, with claims that might have developed into complete titles under former French and Spanish practices, to petition the appropriate U.S. district courts for a decision on whether or not their titles were valid. A favorable court decree could lead to issuance of a patent.

49.DP23 On June 22, 1860, Congress passed an act for the final adjudication of private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri. This act (12 Stat. 85) authorized the registers and receivers of the several land offices in Florida and Louisiana and the recorder of land titles at St. Louis, MO, to act as commissioners to hear and decide, under instructions from the General Land Office, all

matters respecting claims to land within their several districts. The commissioners were to receive and evaluate applications for title to lands claimed "by virtue of grant, concession, order of survey, permission to settle, or other written evidence of title, emanating from any foreign government," that was dated before the cession to the United States of any land out of which States "were formed, or during the period when any such government claimed sovereignty or had the actual possession of the district or territory in which the lands claimed were situated." The act conferred power upon the commissioners to "administer oaths, compel the attendance of and examine witnesses, [and] demand and obtain from the proper officers all public records in which grants of land, warrants, orders of survey, or other evidence of claims to land derived from any foreign government may have been recorded." The commissioners also were required to report their decisions to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

49.DP24 When making their reports, the commissioners were to divide the claims into three classes reflecting their opinions regarding confirmation of title. Claims recommended for approval were to be listed in the first two classes, the difference between the two being that those reported in the second class were for lands that had not actually been held or cultivated "for a period of at least twenty years" before the claims were filed. In no case were these classes to include claims that had been previously rejected by any other board of commissioners or by other public officers acting under the authority of Congress. Claims that were recommended for rejection were to be listed in the third class.

49.DP25 The 1860 act was intended to remain in force for five years, but on March 2, 1867, Congress revived the act, extending its life for three more years. It was revived, amended, and extended for an additional three years by an act of June 10, 1872.

49.DP26 Certain private land claims, although confirmed as valid by Federal officials, could not be satisfied because they involved land subsequently occupied by other settlers or were unlocatable owing to defective surveying procedures. In those cases Congress authorized compensation in the form of "certificates of location," or scrip, which could be redeemed for an equivalent amount of public land in a different location. Disposition of such certificates is recorded in the **abstract of certificates of location, act of June 2, 1858, and subsequent acts, 1858–1912** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 367}. Entries give date, designation, name of confirmee, report (by whom confirmed, date, and class), date of confirmatory act, number of acres, number of acres satisfied by scrip, date of authentication, person to whom certificate of location was sent and when. The entries are arranged in alphabetical segments and thereunder chronologically. The majority of the certificates were sent to Surveyors General at New Orleans and St. Louis and to individuals in Washington, DC.

49.DP27 The record descriptions that follow are organized in two major sections based on the administrative jurisdictions established by Congress in 1804. The first section, "District of Louisiana/Louisiana Territory," concerns records dealing with Upper Louisiana, an area containing Missouri, Arkansas, and Iowa. The second section covers records relating to the Territory of Orleans which became the State of Louisiana. Some of the registers and reports discussed below have been published in some form in the *American State Papers: Public Lands*, vols. I–VIII, and some cross-references to those volumes are given in the series descriptions. Many individual letters relating to land matters in Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas are published in *Territorial Papers of the United States*, compiled by Clarence E. Carter. These volumes are generally available in large reference libraries, but the National Archives has reproduced them as part of National Archives

Microfilm Publication M721, *The Territorial Papers of the United States*. The pertinent volumes and microfilm roll numbers are as follows.

Roll	Volumes	Contents
6	IX	The Territory of Orleans, 1803–16
9	XIII, XIV, XV	The Territory of Louisiana-Missouri, 1803–21
12	XIX, XX	The Territory of Arkansas, 1819–29
13	XXI	The Territory of Arkansas, 1829–36

49.DP28 All of the records discussed below that relate to Orleans Territory (Louisiana) and some of the records for Louisiana Territory (Upper Louisiana) are reproduced as part of two microfilm publications filmed by the National Archives in cooperation with The Historic New Orleans Collection, namely M1382, *Bound Records of the General Land Office Relating to Private Land Claims in Louisiana, 1767–1892* (8 rolls), and M1385, *Unbound Records of the General Land Office Relating to Private Land Claims in Louisiana, 1805–1896* (2 rolls). In the following discussion, the titles of series reproduced in these two publications incorporate the appropriate publication and roll numbers with the roll number after the publication number, e.g., M1385:1. Readers who compare the series titles given in this guide to those used in the microfilm publications will find some variations in title and dates.

District of Louisiana/Territory of Louisiana

General Records

49.DP29 Chronologically arranged **letters received from Board of Commissioners for the District of Louisiana, 1805–26** (5 in.), {UD 449}, document the activities of Commissioners James L. Donaldson, John B.C. Lucas, and Clement B. Penrose, who were appointed to examine land titles in Upper Louisiana. Beginning in 1807 many of the letters are from Frederick Bates, the Recorder of Land Titles at St. Louis, who also was Secretary of the Territory and, for a time, Acting Governor of the Territory. The letters concern appointments, private land claims, bonds and oaths, surveyors' reports, charges and complaints, proceedings of the Board, advertisements, bills, receipts, and accounts. Included are such documents as a "Description of the Corners established in the Fields of St. Ferdinand" in the District of St. Louis, Louisiana; sections of an 1810 memorial from inhabitants of the Territory seeking changes to the law regulating land titles; a "Return of Patent Certificates," dated December 5, 1810, listing 101 certificates issued by Frederick Bates as the Recorder of Land Titles, which shows certificate number, date issued, number of acres or arpents (a French unit of land area, about .85 of an acre), situation (location) of the land, name of person receiving the certificate, and information about the commissioners' certificate, showing the certificate number, date issued, and names of original claimant and the person receiving the certificate; and an abstract of Bates's opinions regarding 18 claims certified in 1825 by Theodore Hunt, the incumbent Recorder of Land Titles. Also included in this series is a map showing the public lands on the outskirts of St. Louis, and reports of survey for the claims of Calvin Adams at Portage des Sioux in the District of St. Charles; Joseph Brazeau and Auguste Chouteau in the town of St. Louis; and Eugenio Alvarez, August and John Baptiste Gomanche, Joseph Heberts, Silvester Labaddie, Jacob Wickerham, and Joseph Williams in the District of St. Louis. Most of these survey reports include plats showing the location of the claim. Similar documents are found in the records for Missouri and Arkansas discussed below.

49.DP30 Monthly **lists of certificates issued in Louisiana Territory including present States of Missouri and Arkansas, 1808–12** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 279}, M1382:8, for the period December 1808 to January 1812, record certificates issued by the commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, primarily the following districts in Missouri: Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, St. Charles, St. Genevieve, and St. Louis. Entries for Arkansas are included in the reports for May, July, and November 1811. Entries give certificate number, date, name of original claimant, person named in certificate, nature of the claim, water course, number of acres, number of arpents, and district. The entries are arranged chronologically and numerically by certificate numbers, 1–1342. Although there is no report for February 1811, the numerical sequence is unbroken. The lists are not indexed, but a name index to the certificates is found in the **Commissioners' certificates numbered 1–1342, Territory of Louisiana, 1808–59** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 281}, M1382:4, which contains a record copy of the text of each certificate. The certificates give the authority for the confirmation of the claim, describe the land, and indicate conditions affecting the claim, i.e., authorizing surveys of the land or accepting survey plats already made. The certificates are arranged chronologically by date and numerically by certificate number.

49.DP31 The volume titled **"Statement of Cases, Act of June 17, 1844," 1844–1871** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 308}, M1382:8, contains three documents, one of which is an 1849 list of suits instituted to try titles to lands under the act of June 17, 1844, entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment of land claims within the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana..." which includes 10 entries for Arkansas and 2 for Missouri. The entries give State, name of parties, area of claims, outcome of court proceedings, appeals, and outcome of proceedings in the Supreme Court.

49.DP32 Registers of adverse opinions rendered by the Board of Commissioners on certain concessions and settlement rights in Missouri and Arkansas during the period 1809–11 make up the volume labeled **record of concessions in the District of Louisiana and Missouri, 1795–1812** (1 vol., 12 in.), {UD 271}, M1382:1. The registers, as shown by an index on the inside cover of the volume, cover claims in the districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, and Arkansas. The concession reports, headed "Register of opinions given by the Commissioners against Claims entered as derived from Spanish Concessions or orders of survey," show name of original applicant and date of request or petition, name and title of person issuing the grant, date of grant and situation or location of the land, date the land was surveyed, name of surveyor, date survey was recorded, period the land was cultivated and by whom, quantity of land claimed, date of the commissioners' opinion, name of person whose claim was denied, number of page in the "report of opinions" where the opinion was recorded, and general remarks. Similar information is provided by the registers of settlement rights which are headed "Register of opinions given by the Commissioner against claims entered as derived from the 2nd section of the act of Congress entitled 'An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the Territory of Orleans and the District of Louisiana passed 2nd March 1805'." The "report of opinions" referred to was made to the Secretary of the Treasury. The registers were certified by Commissioners Penrose and Bates on January 22, 1812. Pasted in the volume is a flysheet issued by the St. Louis *Missouri Gazette* on Saturday, July 25, 1818, listing "Claims to Lands In the old Counties of St. Charles and St. Louis, including Howard, as to which Congress has made no decision," which identifies claimants, the quantity and situation of land claimed,

and remarks. The information was compiled and provided by Frederick Bates.

Missouri

49.DP33 Representatives of both the French and Spanish governments had issued grants to persons settling in what is now the State of Missouri. During the Spanish regime, for example, the Lieutenant Governors had freely exercised their power to grant portions of that part of the royal domain designated as Upper Louisiana, and the records of these grants, which lie at the foundation of the early Missouri titles, are found in the "Livres Terreins" (49.DP34). On June 13, 1812, Congress passed "An Act making further provision for settling the claims to land in the territory of Missouri," which identified the areas involved as the following: the "town or village lots, out lots, common field lots and commons, in, adjoining and belonging to the several towns or villages of Portage des Sioux, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, Village à Robert, Carondelet, St. Genevieve, New Madrid, New Bourbon, Little Prairie, and Arkansas, in the territory of Missouri, which lots have been inhabited, cultivated, or possessed," prior to December 20, 1803. Most of the records discussed in this section deal with one or more of those areas.

GENERAL RECORDS

49.DP34 Land grants, or concessions, issued by the French Commandant, Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, and his Spanish successors, Lieutenant Governors Pedro Piernas, Francisco Cruzat, Fernando de Leyba, Silvio Cartabona (acting), Manuel Perez, and Zenon Trudeau, are recorded, chiefly in the French language, in six **"Livres Terriens," 1766–1797** (6 vols., 2 in.), {UD 339}. Four of these slim volumes contain chronologically arranged transcripts of grants made for lands located primarily in the village of St. Louis and its environs. The record of each concession gives the name of the holder, date of grant, and description by metes and bounds of the land involved. A few of the concession descriptions in volumes 3 and 5 include plats. The remaining two volumes, Livres Terriens 2 and 6, contain certificates of survey. Those in volume 2, prepared by Martin Duralde in 1771 and 1772 and by Pierre Chouteau in 1788, cover St. Ange's grants in the village of St. Louis. Those in volume 6, prepared in 1794 by M. Bouvet, document grants in the villages of St. Ferdinand and à Robert (or Marais des Liards, later Owens Station, now Bridgeton). This volume also includes plats of the villages showing street names and numbered lots, and lists of the lot owners. Volume 1 contains a list of grantees that also serves as an index to the volume, but the other volumes do not include indexes.

49.DP35 Use of the non-indexed volumes is facilitated by a separate **index to the six "Livres Terriens," 1766–1797** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 341}. The entries in this English-language abstract of the contents of the six land volumes are arranged by volume number and thereunder by page number. They generally identify the person who received the grant, the present owner, quantity, date, and situation. A remarks column is also included. Found on the final page is a certification statement dated February 9, 1809, attesting to the accuracy of the abstract and the translation. An alphabetical index to the grantees is also available in the **record of the six "Livres Terriens," 1766–97** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 340}, an oversize volume containing transcriptions, in French, of the contents of all six volumes. Reproductions of the few plats of individual grants, as well as those of the villages of St. Ferdinand and à Robert, are included. The alphabetical index segments are arranged by volume number and thereunder by surname of the grantee. An annotation in the volume shows that it was received in the General Land Office on June 25, 1866, from Frederick Mosberger, Recorder of Land Titles at St. Louis, Missouri.

49.DP36 Five additional series deal specifically with Spanish land grants. The French-language **"Record of Concessions by the Spanish Government," 1788–1804** (3 vols., 1 in.), {UD 268}, M1382:1, records grants of land made by Lieutenant Governor Don Zenon Trudeau and his successor, Charles Dehault Delassus de Delusiere, the former Commandant of the post at New Madrid and the last Spanish Lieutenant Governor. The entries in each volume, arranged numerically by claim number, identify the grantee, describe the land, and state the conditions of the grants. Each volume is indexed. Concessions made by Trudeau and Delassus are also recorded in the English-language **"Record of Grants to Lands in St. Charles & St. Andrew" by the Spanish Government, 1796–1802** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 342}, probably compiled in 1804. The 54 entries, arranged numerically by claim number, give name of holder, acreage and situation, name of grantor, and date of grant. The last page of entries carries two annotations: "June 30th 1804, MacKay" and "Total of land in this record about 58,879 acres." The volume is not indexed. A few additional concessions made by Lieutenant Governor Delassus are described in a **record of grants to land in Portage des Sioux, 1800–1805** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 343}. The entries, in French, give the name of the grantee, acreage and situation, and conditions of concession.

49.DP37 Concessions in St. Genevieve and its environs are documented by two volumes, both in French. Neither volume is indexed. Chronologically arranged entries in the **record of land grants at St. Genevieve, Louisiana Territory, 1788–1804** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 270}, M1382:1, name the grantees and describe the concessions and conditions of grants made by Lieutenant Governors Trudeau and Delassus. The **record of concessions of land in the District of St. Genevieve, 1793–1804** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 269}, M1382:1, covers 50 grants made by Lieutenant Governor Delassus. The documents for each numbered concession name the holder, describe the land involved, and give the conditions of concession. This register is annotated to show that it was prepared by order of Amos Stoddard who, as first Civil Commandant of Upper Louisiana, took control of the area for the United States in 1804.

49.DP38 Also reproduced as part of M1382 (roll 4) are volumes labeled **"Decisions, Land Commissioners, Louisiana Territory Now Missouri," 1809–12** (2 vols., 5 in.), {UD 282}, that contain the "Report of the Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, of all the claims filed with the Recorder, which have not been confirmed or granted." The report was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury on January 20, 1812, by Commissioners John B.C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and Frederick Bates. Most of the entries, which are not indexed, give the name of the claimant, the basis for the claim, a brief description of the location of the land, a review of the testimony given, and the opinion of the commissioners. In general, the claims were located in the town and District of St. Louis, and the Districts of Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, St. Charles, St. Ferdinand, and St. Genevieve. Some entries include transcriptions of the original concessions in French. Although the entries are roughly arranged by district, entries for each district are dispersed throughout the volumes. Volume 2 also includes reports on "titles and claims to Lead Mines" (pp. 544–562), and "claims to land including Salt Springs" (pp. 564–568).

49.DP39 An oversized volume titled **"Private Land Claims, Missouri," 1815–63** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 347}, contains an alphabetical index "to the confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri," that not only provides access to the exhibits (A–M) contained in the volume, but also serves as an index to several other sets of volumes that do not contain indexes of their own. The informational elements found in the various exhibits may

differ somewhat, but in general they show the number of confirmation certificate and/or claim, names of confirmee and/or original claimant, quantity claimed, nature of claim, references to books in the Recorder's office, and land situation. The exhibits are listed below:

A. "Claims Confirmed by the Old or First Board of Commissioners in Missouri."
B. "Town and Village Lots, Confirmation of Land Claims in Missouri by the Act of 29th April, 1816, according to Recorder Bates' Report of the 2nd February, 1816."
C. "Extensions of Grants over the Quantity Confirmed by the First Board, Confirmations of Land Claims in Missouri by the Act of 29th April, 1816, see Bates' Report of 2nd February."
D. "Confirmations of Land Claims in Missouri by the Act of 20th April, 1816, according to Concessions and Recorder Bates' Report of the 2nd February, 1816."
E. "Confirmations of Land Claims in Missouri by the Act of 20th April, 1816, Settlement Rights, according to Recorder Bates' Report of the 2nd February, 1816."
F. "New Madrid Claims."
G. "Hunt's List." This schedule shows "the condition of the claims to Town and Village Lots in Missouri, the boundaries of which were proven before Theodore Hunt, U.S. Recorder of land titles for Missouri," and contains survey information not found in Hunt's report (discussed in 49.DP41 and 49.DP42). The schedule covers the towns of St. Louis, Carondelet, St. Charles, and St. Genevieve, and the villages of New Bourbon, St. Ferdinand, à Robert (Marais des Liards), Portage des Sioux, New Madrid, Little Prairie (original site washed away by the river), and Mine à Breton, but it does not include the detailed concession descriptions provided in Hunt's report.
H. "Claims recommended for confirmation by the late Board of Commissioners in Missouri, and confirmed by an Act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836, with exceptions herein stated."
I. "Grants of Land, by the Governor General of Louisiana."
K. "Confirmations by the Supreme Court of the United States (and by the District Court of the United States in the State of Missouri)."
L. "Confirmations by Special Acts of Congress." The first person listed is Daniel Boone who claimed 1000 arpents (800.69 acres) under an 1798 concession.
M. "Claims Reported by the Board of Commissioners, or the Recorder, as Valid, but not finally Confirmed."

Some of the information contained in the exhibits listed above is found in similar documents printed in the multivolume publication, *American State Papers: Public Lands.*

49.DP40 At some point, three small volumes and some unbound documents were bound together under the cover title "Reports of the Recorder of Land Titles at St. Louis, Missouri, Vols. 1. 2 & 3. & Index of the Claims Reported for Confirmation." When the volume was later rebound some of the items listed on the cover were either missing or left out. The spine title of the rebound volume, now used as the series title, is **"Reports of the Recorder of Land Titles at St. Louis, Missouri (Bates Reports)," 1812–16** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 345}. The volume contains the documents listed below:

1. An index of private land claims in Missouri listing name of the individual presenting the claim, situation (location), quantity (number of arpents), and number of the volume (1, 2, and 3) and page recording the confirmation. The entries are arranged alphabetically by first letter of surname.

2. A "Report of the Opinions of the Recorder of Land Titles for the territory of Missouri, &c," dated February 2, 1815, is identified as "Vol. 3." The report, compiled by the Recorder, Frederick Bates, is divided into three sections, the first two covering claims in Missouri and the District of Arkansas that were recommended either for confirmation (pp. 1–17) or rejection (pp. 18–33), and the third covering claims submitted by William Russell. Entries listed in the first section are grouped by situation (village or area), i.e.; St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, and District of Arkansas. They give permit, survey, claimants, land claimed, situations, act of ownership, opinions, and page of report; most of them have been annotated, usually in red ink, to show dates of patent. These entries are covered by the index described in item 1 above. A note at the beginning of the Report states that "All the claims in the County of New Madrid marked 'Relq' have been relinquished to the United States in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Congress passed on the 17th of February 1815 entitled 'An Act for the relief of the Inhabitants of the late County of New Madrid in Missouri Territory, who suffered by Earthquakes'." Entries in the "Rejections" section list claimants, quantity and situation of land claimed, and acts of ownership. The third section, dated November 1, 1815, is an account of the actions taken on the 312 claims presented by William Russell, the majority of which were not recognized. The entries cover claim number, quantity and situation, acts of ownership, and opinions of the Recorder.
3. An alphabetical index to entries recorded in land title volumes "B," "C," and "D." The entries give name of claimant, district, claim number, volume designation, and page.
4. A copy of a certificate of location, dated June 2, 1858, for a claim of Pierre Delassus De Luziere. This document is pasted on the inside back cover of the volume.
5. An abstract of "Certificates of Location issued by the Surveyor General at St. Louis under Act of Congress of 2nd June 1858." Entries give certificate number, date, area, date the certificate was authenticated and returned to the Surveyor General, and location. This is a loose document, inserted in the volume.

49.DP41 Twelve years after confirming certain land grants in villages and towns in Missouri Territory, Congress passed an act requiring the owners of those lands to designate the exact boundaries of their lots and to offer proof before the recorder of land titles that they inhabited, cultivated, or possessed the lands. After the recorder confirmed the claims the unclaimed lands were to be surveyed and set aside for various purposes. The **report of the recorder of land titles at St. Louis, Missouri, under the act of Congress of May 26, 1824, 1825–47** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 349}, covers "town or village lots, out lots, and commonfield lots, in, adjoining, or belonging to, the several towns or villages, of Portage des Sioux, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, Village à Robert, Carondelet, Ste. Genevieve, New Madrid, New Bourbon, and Little Prairie, in Missouri, and the village of Arkansas, in the Territory of Arkansas." The provisions of the act were also extended to the village of Mine à Breton. Entries in the report list name of claimant, date, the location (town or village), land description, and quantity (in feet and/or arpents). A certification statement on the final page of the 93-page report is dated October 15, 1827, and signed by Theodore Hunt, the Recorder of Land Titles for Missouri. Entries on the report are arranged numerically by claim number 1–1156, but an alphabetical list of claimants, bound with the report, provides the claim numbers required to

locate specific entries. In addition to the claim numbers, this list gives name of claimant, name of original claimant, quantity (in feet), and location. Also bound in the volume is a list titled "Differences between the Recorders abstract of 21st December 1846 which was returned to him February 12th 1847 and the List of claims in the General Land Office under the act of 26th May 1824."

49.DP42 After Hunt was satisfied of the validity of each claim, he was to issue a certificate of confirmation to the landowner. A certified copy of Hunt's report under the title "Registry of Certificates of Confirmation on Town Lots, Out Lots & Common Field Lots issued by the Recorder of Land Titles" is included in the **record of testimony in private land claims in Missouri and Arkansas, 1824–59** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 348}. The bulk of the volume consists of a copy of chronologically arranged summaries of testimony taken by Hunt during the verification procedure. The original testimony was recorded in three minute books and citations to the books (volume and page numbers) are shown in the margins of this volume. Related statements taken at later dates have been added to the testimony (1845 and 1846) and the registry (1839). An alphabetical name index at the back of the volume includes references to both the testimony and the registry. The statements certifying the accuracy of the copies are dated 1859.

49.DP43 A manuscript **report of Commissioners on Missouri Land claims under acts of 1832 and 1833** (3 vols., 3 in.), {UD 351}, records, in three oversize volumes, the decisions of the Recorder of Land Titles and the commissioners appointed under the acts of July 9, 1832, and March 2, 1833, to adjust land claims in Missouri. Although the amount of information provided for each claim varies, the entry format provides for number of claim, name of original claimant, arpents, acres, nature and date of claim, by whom granted, by whom surveyed, date and situation, evidence supporting the claim with reference to minutes and records, and conflicting claims. Testimony quoted in the evidence affirms that the claimant occupied and cultivated the land and sometimes includes information about the number of children in the family, type of crops raised, and nature of the claimant's residence. Many entries include transcriptions of deeds, conveyances, and grants relating to the claims. These claims were considered to be "first class," which meant, according to the definition in the 1832 act, that they "would in fact have been confirmed, according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, and the practice of the Spanish authorities under them, at New Orleans, if the Government under which said claims originated had continued in Missouri." The contents of these volumes form the bulk of the two-volume published report *Private Claims: Arkansas and Missouri* (H. Doc. 59, 24th Cong., 1st sess.), volumes 52 and 53 in the Division "K" **reference library** (49.K143). The materials relating to Missouri were printed as an annex to House Document 79 (23rd Cong., 1st sess.), and a copy, bound under the title "Private Land Claims in Missouri, 1834" is volume 68 in the library collection.

49.DP44 Reports on the status of confirmed claims that had not been disposed of by the Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri and claims that required further legislation by Congress to perfect their locations are recorded in the slim volume that constitutes the series **reports of the Surveyor General for Illinois and Missouri on claims confirmed under the act of July 4, 1836, 1854–58** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 352}. The original report is dated January 21, 1854, but additions were submitted on April 17, 1854, and March 2, 1858. Included are definitions of the three classes of claims covered; copies of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office dated August 4, 1848; an abstract from the Commissioner's annual report of November 17, 1851; and an index. The entries give a description of the

claim, name of claimant, and evidence presented and note the action taken. The entries are arranged by class of claim and thereunder by decision number. Decision No. 262 on Antoine Lamarche's claim is labeled "Doubtful Case" and includes a diagram showing the Spanish surveys of his and adjoining claims.

49.DP45 A volume identified as **record of confirmations under the act of June 22, 1860, Missouri private land claims, 1860–74** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 353}, contains transcripts of proceedings held by the Recorder of Land Titles at St. Louis, MO, acting as commissioner for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri as stipulated by the 1860 act. The volume covers seven claims, documented by copies of minutes, final decisions, and supporting documents, including original concessions with plats and translations, reports made by the Recorder, and a printed copy of the 1860 act. A few loose documents inserted in the volume include a printed copy of an 1860 circular of instructions regarding the provisions of the act, and an 1872 letter of a similar nature regarding an act of June 10, 1872. Also inserted in the volume is a certified copy of a plat of what appears to be a concession granted by Lieutenant General Delassus to an Auguste Daudier. The seven claims recorded in the volume are for the following individuals: (1) Augustin Amiot, (2) Jacques Clamorgan, (3) P. Provenchere, (4) John Baptiste Valle and Francois Valle, (5) Francisco Valle, Jr., (6) Lawrence Long and heirs, and (7) Jacques St. Vrain.

49.DP46 An undated volume titled **"Index to claims in Missouri & Arkansas Rejected by the Board of Commissioners"** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 355}, actually covers both confirmed and rejected claims. The alphabetical segments consist of two sections. The section for confirmed claims lists name of present claimant, original claimant, quantity of land (usually arpents), situation, volume and page of report, and date of confirmation by the Recorder. The informational elements in the rejected segment are the same with the exception of the "confirmation by the Recorder" column, which usually is blank or does not appear.

49.DP47 Disputed concessions are the focus of **reports on Spanish claims in Missouri, 1835–38** (2 in.), {UD 422}. These chronologically arranged reports and related documents submitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by the Assistant Counsel for the United States and by Judge James H. Peck of the U.S. Court in Missouri primarily concern the claim of James C. Soulard for land granted by Zenon Trudeau to Antoine Soulard in 1796. Included are copies of French-language documents, translations, and reports on other legal cases involving Spanish concessions.

NEW MADRID CLAIMS

49.DP48 On December 16, 1811, a devastating earthquake hit southeastern Missouri Territory. Centered in the area around New Madrid, the quake inaugurated a period of seismic disturbances that lasted nearly 2 years, permanently changing the course of the Mississppi River and drastically altering the topography of the river valley. On February 17, 1815, Congress passed "An Act for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid, in the Missouri territory, who suffered by earthquakes" (Stat. III, chap. XLV), providing, "That any person or persons owning lands in the county of New Madrid, in the Missouri territory, with the extent the said county had on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and whose lands have been materially injured by earthquakes, shall be, and they hereby are authorized to locate the like quantity of land on any of the public lands of the said territory, the sale of which is authorized by law." Certain provisos were outlined in the act, one of which stated that title to lands previously owned by those persons relocating would revert to the United States. The Recorder of Land Titles was to

determine the validity of the claims and to issue certificates that the claimants could use to locate their replacement lands. The deputy surveyor was required to survey the tracts selected and to provide the Recorder with plats and written notices designating the tracts located. The Recorder then was responsible for transmitting to the Commissioner a report showing the claims allowed and the locations made. The Recorder also issued patent certificates to the claimants stating that patents would be issued within one year. The records discussed below document these procedures. Some related correspondence is discussed in 49.DP57.

49.DP49 A volume identified as **"Commissioners' certificates issued Dec. 1908–Jan. 1812, New Madrid Earthquake," 1824** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 344}, contains a "List of certificates of private claims to lands issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining & adjusting titles & claims to land in the Territory of Missouri from the 1st day of December 1808 to the 15th day of January 1812, both days inclusive," and an alphabetical index to the list. Entries on the list, arranged numerically by certificate number, give the name of the person to whom the certificate was issued, the district, and the quantity of land involved. The entries were annotated to reflect actions taken in response to the New Madrid legislation as indicated in a statement on the first page of the volume, which is partially quoted here: "The confirmations marked 'Relqd' are relinquished to the U. States in pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the 17th day of February 1815.... The quantity in red ink is that to which the Confirmation has been extended by the Recorder of Land Titles." Annotations in red ink not only show the adjusted acreage but also provide, for some entries, the date patents were issued. The list was signed on July 24, 1824, by Frederick Bates, Recorder of Land Titles. The index entries, arranged alphabetically by first letter of surname, duplicate the basic information found in the list and include the adjusted acreage figures.

49.DP50 Three lists of certificates issued by the Recorder at St. Louis under the 1815 act make up the volume identified on the spine as **"New Madrid Lists of Certificates and Missouri Private Land Claim Certificates 1–1342 by Old Board," 1849** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 357}. The first document in the volume is an "Alphabetical List of the Certificates issued..." showing for each entry the numbers of location and patent certificates, name of claimant, quantity of land relinquished, and quantity of land granted. The second item, heavily annotated, is "A List of the certificates of the right of new location issued by the Recorder of Land Titles for the territory of Missouri under the act of Congress entitled 'An Act for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid in Missouri territory who suffered by Earthquakes' and the Act supplementary thereto.—" The entries, arranged numerically by certificate number, give claimant's name, quantity of land, situation, date of certificate, and remarks. Most entries are annotated to show patent dates. A note on the last page signed by Frederick Bates is dated July 12, 1849. The third document, "A List of Patent Certificates prepared for issue by the Recorder of Land Titles..." is in three parts, each arranged numerically by patent certificate number. The first part, signed by Frederick Bates and dated May 25, 1821, covers numbers 1 through 281. The entries give location certificate number, name of original claimant, and number of acres. The second part, covering numbers 282 through 352, and the third part, numbers 353 through 493, also give the date of the patent certificate. The second part is signed by Bates on April 17, 1824; the third part is undated, but it appears to be indexed by an untitled alphabetical listing of claimants' surnames which also gives patent and location certificate numbers and acreage. All three parts are annotated in red ink to show patent dates. Preceding the lists in the volume is a statement

dated June 8, 1824, and signed by William Rector, Surveyor for Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, that "in all cases where the Surveys for New Madrid locations are dated Subsequent to the 26th of April 1823, the locations were made prior to that date." Curiously enough, none of the lists in the volume provide survey information unless it is found in some of the annotations.

49.DP51 Abstracts of New Madrid certificates used to locate land through the land offices at Camden, AR {UD 2397}, and Del Norte, CO {UD 2415}, are found in volumes filed in Division "D" (Mail and Files). The abstracts show the certificate number, date issued, number of acres covered and legal description, names of the person receiving the certificate and the person locating the land, and date of location.

49.DP52 Survey information is found in the undated **photolithographic copy of the abstract of New Madrid County, Missouri, Claims ("Exhibit F")**, (1/4 in.), {UD 357A}, titled "Showing the claims to land, commonly called 'New Madrid Claims,' founded upon certificates issued by Frederick Bates, Recorder of land titles in Missouri, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the 17th February 1815, entitled..." Each entry lists certificate number, claimant's name, date of issue, date of location, date of act confirming the original claim, number of survey, township and range, quantity of land shown in the certificate and quantity contained in the survey, date of execution of survey and date it was returned to the Recorder, reference to books in the Recorder's office, and remarks. The entries are arranged numerically by certificate number, 1–516, but they are not indexed. The index provided in the volume described in 49.DP50 can be used to locate individual entries. Although not identified as such, the certificate numbers used are those assigned to the location certificates.

49.DP53 Two versions of an abstract titled **"A List of the Relinquishments of Lands materially injured by Earthquakes in the late County of New Madrid in Missouri, under the Act of 17th February 1815," n.d.** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 346}, are bound in a volume identified on the front cover as "New Madrid Relinquishments, General Land Office." The entries are listed numerically by location certificate numbers 1–516. In addition to the certificate number, they give the name of the confirmee, quantity and situation of land, name of the person making the relinquishment, and nature of evidence proving that the person making the relinquishment was authorized to do so. Some entries, 41–48, 51–54, and 61, for example, have been eliminated from the second list. Bound with the lists is an "Index to abstract of Relinquishments of Earthquake lands," arranged alphabetically by surname of confirmee, which covers the complete list. Inserted in the volume is a newspaper clipping of an article titled "The Earthquakes at New Madrid in 1811," which according to an annotation, was taken from the June 13, 1874, issue of *The Public Library Paper,* Louisville, [KY]. The original deeds of relinquishment, arranged by location certificate number, are part of the **special act files** filed with Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries), discussed below in 49.DP56. Also available is a copy of the abbreviated relinquishment list identified as **New Madrid Claims, Abstract of Conveyances from the Recorder's Office, New Madrid County, Missouri, 1826** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 356}, which was certified on April 29, 1826, by a clerk of the circuit court of New Madrid County.

49.DP54 A series called **record of actions taken on private land claims in New Madrid County, Missouri, 1816** (2 vols., 1/2 in.), {UD 357B}, consists of two early reports that were annotated to show claims that were relinquished to the United States under terms of the 1815 act of Congress. Volume 1 is a dual report of the opinions of the Recorder of Land Titles for the Territory of Missouri regarding confirmations of village claims under the act of Congress

of June 12, 1812, and grants of the late Board of Commissioners extended by virtue of the 4th Section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1812. The report is divided into two sections and the entries in each are arranged by village. Information in the section on village claims is recorded under the following headings: concession, warrant, order of survey, and by whom; survey; claimant's name; quantity claimed; situation; acts of ownership; opinions of the recorder; and page of report. The villages covered by this portion of the report are Portage des Sioux, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, Marais des Liards, Carondelet, Ste. Genevieve, New Bourbon, New Madrid, and Little Prairie. Concessions, grants, and certificates; survey; claimants; land claimed; situation; and opinions, are the headings used for the section of the report concerning grants of the Board, which includes entries for St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid. This report was submitted to the Commissioner by Frederick Bates on February 2, 1816. Dates of the data entered range from 1803 to 1874.

49.DP55 Volume 2 of the series is a report of the opinion of the Recorder of Land Titles on "confirmations of concessions, orders, or warrants of survey—principally under act of Congress of 12th April 1912." Most of the data were entered under the following headings: Concession, warrant, or order of survey; survey (date); claimants; land claimed; situation; acts of ownership; opinions of the Recorder; and page of report. The entries are arranged by name of village: St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid. Also included is a section of entries for the "late Distr. of Arkansas." The headings used for this section differ in one respect: the heading "Concession, warrant, or order of survey" has been replaced by "Order of survey." Annotations of patent dates are found for some entries. This volume also is dated February 2, 1816, but the dates of the data entered range from 1796 to 1873.

49.DP56 File 9 of the **special acts files** {PI22 28}, filed with the records of Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries), concerns the New Madrid claims and includes abstracts of patent certificates, quit claim deeds, and related documents (see 49.K122 et al.).

49.DP57 Some documents relating to New Madrid are also found among the letters from the Recorder of Land Titles, Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, attorneys, and private persons that make up the chronologically arranged **letters received relating to private land claims, Missouri, 1823–1903, with gaps** (7 in.), {UD 424}. Included are letters concerning Spanish grants, particularly the "Old Mines claim," New Madrid claims, reports on the status of claims, Senate resolutions and reports, and patents. The bulk of the letters date from 1823, but some of the New Madrid items are earlier. A few letters also include information on claims in Arkansas, and two 1826 letters concern the claim of Carlos de Villemont and his heirs to a "tract of two square leagues on the Mississippi [River] about 5 leagues below the Arkansas [River]." More extensive documentation relating to claims of other individuals constitute the several series discussed below.

RECORDS CONCERNING INDIVIDUAL CLAIMS

49.DP58 Two series relate to claims of land in the Commons of Carondelet, a wooded area used as a source of lumber and fuel by the villagers of the adjoining settlement of Carondelet. The chronologically arranged letters and other documents making up the **letters received relating to Carondelet Commons, 1834–73** (9 in.), {UD 414}, consist primarily of letters from Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, Recorder of Land Titles, the Secretary of the Interior, and private persons. These documents, referred to in the records as "the Carondelet papers," chiefly concern the village's claim to its

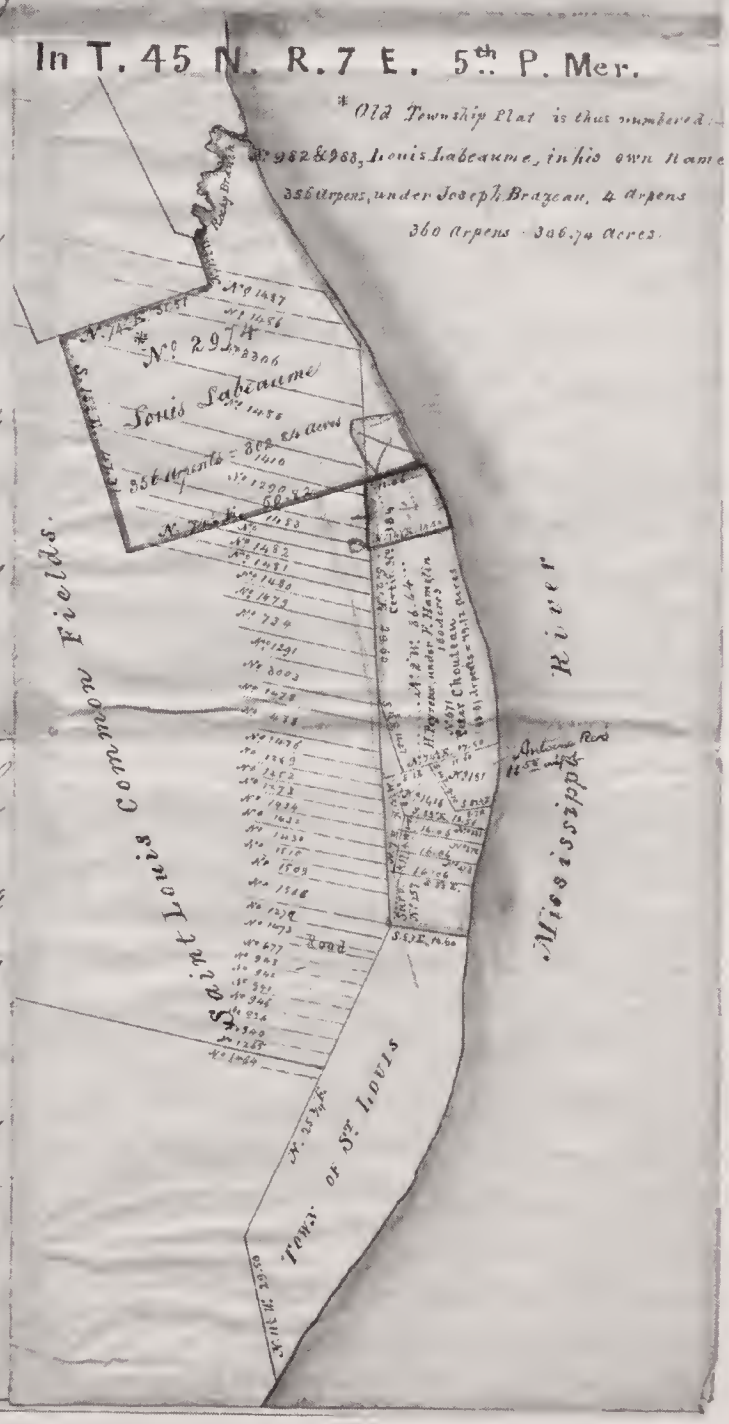
commons and such other subjects as official recognition of Joseph C. Brown's 1834 survey of the commons, the Jefferson Barracks military reservation, and the shared boundary between the Commons of Carondelet and the Commons of St. Louis. These subjects are discussed in a copy of a lengthy report, dated March 4, 1852, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the chairman of the Senate's Committee on Public Lands, which identifies the private land claims based on Brown's survey that had been adversely effected when the Commissioner ordered a new survey in 1841. Filed as an enclosure to the 1852 report, is another lengthy report, dated April 15, 1840, from William Milburn, Surveyor General for Illinois and Missouri, which provides a history of the commons and the various actions taken as of that date. Brown had been hired to verify a survey made by Elias Rector in 1817, and this series includes Brown's survey notes, plats comparing the Brown and Rector survey lines, and a printed copy of House of Representatives *Report No. 825* (August 8, 1848, 30th Cong., 1st Sess.), concerning a petition from the corporate authorities and residents of the village of Carondelet, "praying to be quieted in the possession and enjoyment of their village commons, by the recognition and establishment of Brown's survey...." Also filed with this series are letters concerning use of commons land for schools.

49.DP59 Cross-references to documents in the Carondelet papers are found in **records concerning the claim of Frederick Dent, 1840–68** (2 in.), {UD 411}, who had acquired the confirmed claims of Gabriel Cerre and Sophia Bolaye for lands in the Commons of Carondelet. Among the chronologically arranged records are protests against the recognition of the Brown survey, newspaper clippings, plats, and maps. Although it is not mentioned in the records, Frederick Dent was the father of Julia Dent, the wife of Ulysses S. Grant, and Dent's sons, George and Louis, wrote some of the letters found in these two series. Copies of patents for the Cerre and Bolaye lands, finally issued in 1869, are in docket 359 of the Missouri segment of the GLO **[confirmed] private land claims papers** (49.DP14). Notes show that the patents were sent to Frederick Dent on May 6, 1869; the patents carry the name of Dent's son-in-law who was then President of the United States. Included in the general letters relating to Missouri (49.DP67) is an 1872 letter addressed to General F.T. Dent at the Executive Mansion, which he annotated and returned to the General Land Office.

49.DP60 A copy of an 1869 letter to the Secretary of the Interior from John Magwire, "Agent for all the claimants and legal representatives under the confirmation to Jean F. Perry, assignee of Angelica Chauvin," printed under the title "Application for a Proper Survey & Locations of a Tract of Land Confirmed Under the Act of Congress approved March 3rd, 1897, to Jean F. Perry," provides the background for the records relating to **private land claim of Jean F. Perry under the claim of Angelica Chauvin, 1834–69** (9 in.), {UD 413}. The documents, numbered from 1 to 49, concern attempts to obtain a patent for land in the St. Louis district covered by Perry's claim which was confirmed by the Board of U.S. Commissioners on August 20, 1811. John Magwire (sometimes spelled Maguire) figures prominently in the records relating to the **private land claims of Louis Labeaume, Pierre Chouteau, Joseph Brazeau, and Esther, to land in St. Louis, 1835–69** (10 in.), {UD 418}. These records concern Magwire's efforts to have the approved patent for the Brazeau claim set aside and a new survey made that would adversely affect adjacent grants issued to Labeaume, Chouteau, and Esther, a "free" woman. Some of the documents are arranged numerically, 1–72, according to a list of enclosures to a report forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior by the Commissioner of the

Case of Esther, a Mulattress, or her Legal Representatives, claiming 80 Arpens, near St. Louis, represented by E.A. Bird Esq of St. Louis Missouri.

This Claim is entered as No. 70 in the 1st Class of the late Board in Missouri, containing their favorable decisions — House Doc No 59 1st Sess: 24th Congress, pages 216. 217. 218. 219, and is confirmed by the act of Congress, approved 4th July 1836, entitled "an act confirming claims to Land in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes" Acts 1836 p: 248 — Mr Bird claims, as embraced by that Confirmation, a parcel of Land containing about 80 Arpens designated on the annexed Diagram by a blue shade, being bounded North by La Beaume's Survey No 2974, * South by Peter Chouteau's Survey No 67, West by the St Louis Common Field Lots, and East by the Mississippi — In Mr Bird's Communication of the 29th Jan'y last, he refers to the Conflicting claims which have been set up to this Land — endeavours to show how the Esther claim should be located, — asks an order to the Surveyor General at St Louis" to make the Survey of Esther's



First page of an 1847 report on the claim of Esther, or her representative, to 80 arpents of land near St. Louis, Missouri. {UD 418}

General Land Office on June 24, 1861; some of the numbered documents are missing. The remaining documents are arranged chronologically, with a few undated items at the beginning of the file. Included are letters, reports, and printed arguments, as well as maps, plats, diagrams, and copies of title papers, several of which predate 1835.

49.DP61 Letters and reports from the Commissioner, the Surveyor General, the Recorder of Land Titles, and attorneys; printed arguments; and transcripts and translations of documents in French used as exhibits make up the records relating to the **private land claim of Auguste Chouteau, 1848–72** (1 ft.), {UD 416}. Chouteau, an assignee of Genevieve Routier, the widow of Louis Bissonett, was seeking a resurvey of the tracts covered by Surveys 3303 and 3304 located in the Grand Prairie Common Fields of St. Louis. Among the exhibit items are many documents of particular value to researchers interested in life in St. Louis in the late 18th century. These include inventories of real estate and personal property, marriage contracts, wills, and numerous deeds for persons whose grants were involved in the Chouteau claim. The inventories itemize, with appraised values, land holdings, buildings, household furnishings, tools, farm equipment, machinery, and conveyances. The marriage contracts include information about the families of the bride and groom and discuss the conditions of marriage regarding such matters as responsibility for outstanding debts and similar concerns. Property inventories are available for Joseph Mainville, Jose Mainville, Louis Robert, Sr., and Louis Robert, Jr., and Louis Bissonett and his widow, Genevieve Bissonett. The marriage contracts are for Joseph Mainville and Anne Chancelier, Ignace LaRoche and Marie Bequet, Pedro Chorret and Maria Josefa Quercereau (Kiercereau), and Louis Bissonett and Genevieve Routier. The wills are for Josephte Lacroix, Joseph M. Langlois, Juan Baptiste Provenche, Louis Bissonett, Genevieve Routier Bissonett, and Auguste Chouteau. A plat of the Grand Prairie Common Fields is included in the printed "Application For Survey of the Claim of the Legal Rep's of Auguste Chouteau under Genevieve Routier, widow of Louis Bissonett, 2 1/2 by 40 arpents, in Grand Prairie Common Fields of St. Louis" The majority of the records are arranged according to a list of documents presented in the land claim which is found at the beginning of the file. A few of the listed items are missing. The remaining documents are arranged chronologically at the end of the file.

49.DP62 The records relating to the preemption **claim of Thomas Chartrand's heirs v. W.M. McPherson, 1844–67** (5 in.), {UD 412}, include letters, reports, testimony, briefs, and plats, that document the attempts of the heirs to obtain title to a tract of land located between the common areas of Carondelet and St. Louis. The documents are arranged in two segments, one chronologically and the other numerically, numbers 1–64. A few of the numbered documents are missing, but several documents are numbered 54 and 55. It appears from the records that when Chartrand acquired the land from the original owner about 1830 he had been told by land office officials that the land was not part of the public domain. In December 1849 McPherson filed a claim to the tract on the grounds that it was vacant public land.

49.DP63 Additional records concerning claims for some of the individuals mentioned above are found in the Missouri segment (dockets 1–2046, ca. 12 ft.) of the GLO **[confirmed] private land claims papers** discussed in 49.DP14. Listed here are the docket numbers for the following: Joseph Brazeau, 76, 77, 116, 123, 126, 2046; Angelica Chauvin, 2004; Auguste Chouteau, 258, 291, 317, 344, 347, 348, 363, 374, 376, 377, 385, 393; Pierre Chouteau, 255, 241, 311, 2023; Louis Labeaume, 1043; Joseph Mainville, 1223; and Carlos de Villemont, 1875. A combined numerical and alphabetical index to all of the claims in Missouri is one of the volumes in the general

series of **indexes to private land claims dockets** (see 49.DP14).

49.DP64 Letters received relating to conflicting claims in Missouri, 1872–89 (3 in.), {UD 415}, concern the issuance of patents for lands covered by overlapping (interfering) surveys. The letters are from the Secretary of the Interior, the Recorder of Land Titles at St. Louis, Congressman Robert Hatcher, and attorneys and claims agents. The records are arranged alphabetically by name of correspondent or by office, e.g., Recorder and Secretary of the Interior. Most of the documents are patent certificates and related transcripts of surveys and plats forwarded by the Recorder. Some patent certificates and survey transcripts are filed with the letters to which they pertain, while others are filed under "Recorder." A few of the patent certificates are for "New Madrid Claims."

49.DP65 Between 1837 and 1857 the Surveyor General issued about 200 certificates to victims of overlapping surveys. A schedule of locations made in Missouri with these certificates is included in the **private land claims register** discussed in 49.DP73. The schedule (pp. 26–33) shows, among other things, the certificate number, the number of the decision of the Board of Commissioners, the survey number and the number of acres affected, name of the party receiving the certificate, the date it was issued, the acreage located, the date the certificate was surrendered, and the date the patent was issued.

49.DP66 The records relating to the **disputed survey of the Grand Prairie and Cul de Sac Commons made by William H. Cozens, 1831–79** (9 in.), {UD 419}, are primarily letters from the Surveyor General, Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Registers and Receivers, attorneys, and private persons, many of which are filed with reports from Surveyors General M. Lewis Clark and John Loughborough. Enclosure "E" to Clark's report of August 19, 1852, however, is a 19-page "History," prepared by Cozens in 1850 and submitted with his survey, which discusses the 24 confirmed land claims within the vicinity of St. Louis that were covered by the survey. Other items in this series include printed arguments addressed to the Commissioner and Surveyor General Loughborough, depositions, maps, diagrams, field notes, and an abstract of letters received and sent, 1842–55, which is found at the beginning of the file. The documents are arranged chronologically.

RECORDS CONCERNING THE RECORDER OF LAND TITLES

49.DP67 The **letters received from the Recorder of Land Titles and the Surveyor General at St. Louis, 1823–63** (3 in.), {UD 417}, concern accounts, appointments, instructions, certificates of location, land sales, and plats. Some of these letters were taken from the file of letters received by the Surveyor General described in the chapter on the records of Division "E" (Surveying). **Miscellaneous letters received relating to Missouri, 1813–89** (6 in.), {UD 421}, from the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, Recorder of Land Titles, Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, attorneys and agents, and private persons chiefly concern the issuance and transmittal of patents, patent certificates, and surveys and administrative matters including conditions at the Recorder's office. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior of February 5, 1857, however, discusses the boundary of the Jefferson Barracks military reserve, and one from George Gibbs of September 21, 1871, encloses a copy of an 1844 map of the St. Louis Common Fields that had been sent to him by mistake. A few letters concern the disposition of land office records from the offices of the Surveyor General and the Recorder. The records of the Recorder are the subject addressed by the two series discussed below.

49.DP68 The first two volumes of **lists of papers and furnishings in the Office of the Recorder of Land Titles, 1830, 1845** (3 vols., 1 in.), {UD 350}, enumerate the books, papers, instructions, correspondence, and furniture that Recorder Theodore Hunt turned over to his successor, Frederick R. Conway, pursuant to a letter of June 11, 1830, from George Graham, Commissioner. The third volume lists the records and equipment delivered to Loren Spencer, Conway's successor, who was appointed Recorder of Land Titles in the State of Missouri on May 15, 1845. The position of Recorder of Land Titles in Missouri was abolished in 1876, and in 1879 the inactive records were transferred to the State authorities of Missouri at Jefferson City, in compliance with the acts of Congress of June 6, 1874, and July 31, 1876, and an act of the Missouri legislature approved April 28, 1877. The **inventory of the archives of the Office of the Recorder of Land Titles, Missouri, 1877** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 354}, identifies and describes the records transferred. It includes a list of unclaimed patents retained by the General Land Office. The volume is not indexed.

Arkansas

49.DP69 White settlement in the Arkansas area dates from 1686 when the French established a garrison at Arkansas Post, located on the north bank of the Arkansas River just above its junction with the Mississippi River. Officials of both the French and Spanish Governments made grants of land in this area and in the vicinity of Fort Esperanza (later Hopefield), located across the Mississippi from present-day Memphis, TN. Documents relating to these land grants and to other grants used to locate land in Arkansas are found in several series of records.

49.DP70 After the United States assumed control of the area, but before it gained territorial status in 1819, the region was organized as the District of Arkansas of the Territory of Louisiana, 1806–1812, and as the County of Arkansas when it was part of the Territory of Missouri, 1812–19. A file of **private land claims papers for the Arkansas District in Louisiana Territory, 1802–36** (3 in.), {UD 393}, includes copies of plats, diagrams, claims, certifications of surveys, letters, and other evidence submitted in support of the foreign land grants. Most of the documents, which date from the period 1802–8, are arranged in rough alphabetical order by name of claimant. The records are identified as being "Formerly a part of the records of the Recorders Office, Mo."

49.DP71 In December 1827 the Superior Court at Little Rock, AR, confirmed 117 Spanish land claims covering grants for land in what, at the alleged time of the grants, was called Upper Louisiana. When these claims were later proven to be fraudulent, the court's decisions were reversed. Letters, reports, order of surveys, court motions, bills of review, delay requests, and memoranda make up the **records relating to the "Bowie" and other fraudulent claims in Arkansas, 1827–43** (1/2 in.), {UD 394}. Most of the fraudulent claims were commonly referred to as the "Bowie claims," because, as Samuel Roane, the U.S. District Attorney for Arkansas Territory, stated in his letter of November 8, 1829, to George Graham, the Commissioner, they "were manufactured in Louisiana, and brought to Arkansas by John J. Bowie, or James Bowie, and their agents." This letter, and several others found in the file, are printed in the *American State Papers: Public Lands* (vol. 5, p. 365, Gales and Seaton edition) and *The Territorial Papers of the United States: The Territory of Arkansas, 1829–1836* (vol. XXI, pp. 158–160). The "Executive Register for the Arkansas Territory, 1819–1836," printed in Volume XIX of *The Territorial Papers of the United States: The Territory of Arkansas, 1819–25*, shows that John J. Bowie was

appointed a county magistrate for Oden Township, Chicot County, on September 17, 1828. In that same year, his brother James, better known as Jim, settled in Texas where he was instrumental in designing the knife that bears his name, and where he was killed at the Alamo on March 6, 1836. Additional records relating to the "Bowie" claims are discussed below and in 49.DP88.

49.DP72 Additional information about the Spanish and Bowie claims is found in **records relating to private land claims in Arkansas, 1807–95** (8 in.), {UD 395}, which are arranged by subject and thereunder in rough chronological order. Included are letters and related documents concerning the following: abstracts of certificates issued at Batesville, Little Rock, Helena, and Washington land offices, 1826–50; Spanish grants, 1828–95; and State selections, 1842–44. Also included are a few letters concerning donation claims—1833, 1835, 1895—and a few miscellaneous items, 1807–95, consisting of copies of certificates and other documents that were to be used by officials as format samples and inquiries regarding the status of individual claims, some of which were based on New Madrid certificates. Numerous references to John J. Bowie are found on the abstracts. The State selection materials concern the problems Governor Archibald Yell confronted when selecting 500,000 acres granted by Congress to the State for internal improvements under the act of May 29, 1830. Included are copies of letters from the Governor of Missouri, who had experienced similar difficulties, and letters from William Wynn, 1842–43, who disputed some of the State selections.

49.DP73 Disposition of the "Bowie Claims" continued into the 1850s. Much of the land covered by the claims was sold under the terms of legislation passed in 1842 and 1849. In May 1851, the newspapers in Arkansas published lists of unsold tracts that were to be offered for sale in June at the Batesville, Clarksville, Helena, Little Rock, and Washington land offices. Copies of the lists are pasted in a **private land claims register, 1829–57** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 215}, whose contents are partially identified on the spine as follows: "Bowie Claims, Cleland List St. Augustine, Fla, Locations Under Arkansas Court, Decrees Act of 1824." In addition to the newspaper clippings, the volume contains the following relevant items: an abstract titled "Locations of the Decrees of the Superior Court of the late Territory of Arkansas under Act of 1824, which Decrees were subsequently reversed by said Court and Provision made by Congress for the relief of bona fide purchasers — See Acts approved August 11 1842 and March 3 1849" (pp. 11–23); a "List of Lands Selected by the State of Arkansas under Acts of Congress of 2nd March 1827 and 23rd June 1836 (Seminary Selections)" (pp. 38–44); and a list of "Lands Selected by the State of Arkansas under the Act of 23 June 1836 Granting 5 Sections in addition to the 10 Secs already granted for Public Buildings" (pp. 55–56). Inserted at the back of the volume is a multipage abstract of Bowie lands entered at the Batesville, Clarksville, Helena, Little Rock, and Washington land offices, and a multipage "Abstract of Spanish Confirmations," compiled in 1849, showing locations made at the Batesville land office. Entries in the State selection lists are arranged by land description; those in the other lists are by claim or certificate number. Also included in the volume is a copy of a letter of November 28, 1844, from the Commissioner to Registers and Receivers regarding the use of Choctaw script to locate land in several States including Arkansas and Louisiana (p. 1).

49.DP74 The actions of the Arkansas court in adjudging the Bowie claims and other unconfirmed French and Spanish claims to land in Arkansas are documented in the daily **court records relating to Arkansas land claims, 1824–35** (4 vols., 6 in.), {UD 214}, cover-

ing pleas for claims, demurrers to complainants, responses, defense motions, and motions to continue or dismiss cases. The contents of the volumes are arranged chronologically by date of court session. The first volume, covering the years 1824–30, is not indexed. The other volumes are indexed by name of claimant or contestant.

49.DP75 File 21 of the **special acts files** (see 49.K122) consists of papers relating to Bowie claims and a volume labeled "Abstract of Bowie Claims from Special Acts," containing "Abstracts of Certificates issued by the Land Officers at Little Rock" during the period 1828 to 1836. The abstract entries give the certificate number, name of person receiving the certificate and of original claimant, date of the decree of the court, quantity of land awarded, and legal description.

49.DP76 Fraudulent claims were a factor in two cases concerning claims to the site of Little Rock, AR. Letters, reports, briefs, arguments, and other items constitute the **records relating to the claim of Col. William Russell to land in Arkansas, 1822–48** (4 in.), {UD 392}. Background information is provided by the printed, 1840 "Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, in Relation to the Title of the State of Arkansas to the Lots on Which the Public Buildings are Situate: and Also the Memorial of Wm. Russell, of St. Louis County, MO., to the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas" (30 pp.). Letters, reports, briefs, arguments, defense records, and other documents make up the **records relating to the claim of the heirs of Nathaniel Philbrook to land in Arkansas, 1816–83** (4 in.), {UD 399}. Included in this file are printed briefs for the plaintiff filed with the Circuit Court of the United States, Eastern District of Arkansas, in the *United States of America, by Her Attorney General, Benjamin H. Brewster, Plaintiff,* v. *Charles W. Beebe et al., Defendants.*

49.DP77 Copies of **deeds from the Governor of Arkansas under the Ten Sections Act, 1833–60** (4 in.), {UD 391}, and a few related letters, concern transactions conducted under the act of July 4, 1832 (4 Stat. 563), which authorized the Governor of Arkansas Territory to select and sell 10 sections of unappropriated public land to finance the construction of a statehouse at Little Rock. The records are arranged chronologically, primarily by the date of the deeds that were issued from 1833 to 1837. The extended time frame of the series covers annotations recording dates of patents and other transactions. Included is a "List of Selections" made by Gov. John Pope under the 1832 act, that gives a legal description of each tract selected, date selected, date filed at the Register's office, name of the purchaser, date of deed, date of patent, and date of delivery to purchaser. The "locations, sales, and transfers" were ratified and confirmed by an act of January 16, 1838 (5 Stat. 208).

49.DP78 An act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of John Eli Tholozan and William Russell," approved June 28, 1834, authorized the examination of certain land claims within the Territory of Arkansas. The resulting report, covering 11 claims, is the final document printed in volume 2 of the two-part report *Private Claims: Arkansas and Missouri* (H.Doc. 59, 24th Cong., 1st sess.), volumes 52 and 53 in the Division "K" **reference library** (49.K143).

49.DP79 Some information about confirmed and rejected claims in the Arkansas region of Missouri Territory can be found in an undated volume rather misleadingly titled **"Index to claims in Missouri & Arkansas Rejected by the Board of Commissioners"** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 355}. This volume is more fully described in 49.DP46.

49.DP80 Additional documentation regarding private land claims in Arkansas is found in the Arkansas segment (10 in.) of the large series of GLO **[confirmed] private land claims papers** (49.DP14), which includes material for

dockets numbered 1–227 and one unnumbered docket. An index to these claims is included in the general series of **indexes to private land claim dockets** (49.DP14).

49.DP81 Related records are found in the **special acts files** (see 49.K122). File 22 consists of papers relating to confirmation hearings held during the April 1828 term by the Superior Court of Arkansas Territory in Little Rock. The records are arranged numerically by decree number, 161–215. A typical file includes a summons, a transcript of the original concession, and a translation of it. File 69 includes an abstract of lands entered at the Batesville Land Office in February 1850 under the act of March 3, 1849, which was intended to settle title to certain tracts of land in the State of Arkansas. The act authorized owners of certain Spanish or French claims to file for the lands they occupied. Entries on the abstract give number of certificate of purchase, name of confirmee as given to the court, name of original certificate holder, date of decree, number of original certificate, legal land description, number of acres, price per acre, amount paid, date of certificate of purchase, and name of purchaser. The abstract covers cash entries 4010–4030.

Iowa

49.DP82 A few letters from the Surveyor General stationed in Dubuque are among the **letters received relating to private land claims in Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, 1835–89** (2 in.), {UD 428}, but they concern claims at Prairie du Chien, WI. Filed with the letters is a printed copy of a Senate report dated March 30, 1844, concerning the memorial of Hiram Barney regarding the resurvey of a boundary of the "Sac and Fox half–breed reservation located at the junction of the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers." Also filed with the letters is a list of interrogatories, dated January 2, 1843, directed to the Commissioner regarding the "Carver Tract," land supposedly granted to the explorer Capt. Jonathan Carver by the Sioux Indians in 1767. The Commissioner's reply is found in volume 9 (pp. 201–204) of the letters sent discussed in 49.DM28.

49.DP83 Documentation regarding land held by three of the earliest white settlers in what is now Iowa is found in the GLO **[confirmed] private land claims papers** (49.DP14). Most of the documents in Iowa Docket 1 concern the grant of Bazil Giard (identified on the file's cover sheet), but the claim of the heirs of Thomas F. Reddick, an assignee of the "grant" of Louis Honore Tesson is also addressed in a letter of December 17, 1928. The Giard papers concern the concession of one square league of land (5,760 acres) granted to Giard in 1800 by the last Spanish Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana. Giard's right to the land was confirmed in 1816 by Frederick Bates, Recorder of Land Titles, "if Indian right [was] extinguished." However, the length of time that elapsed before the Sac and Fox actually ceded the land (located on the west bank of the Mississippi River across from Prairie du Chien, WI, in what is now Clayton County) to the United States in 1832 led to questions regarding the validity of the claim. The claim was upheld, however, and a patent was issued to Giard's heirs in 1844. A copy of a plat showing the Giard claim is included in the docket. According to the Bates report (see 49.DP40), Tesson settled in what is now Lee County in 1789 and his claim for 640 acres was based on a permit from Lieutenant Governor Zenon Trudeau to trade with the Indians rather than a formal concession or grant; it too was confirmed in 1816, with a provision similar to that of the Giard claim. The land was patented in 1839.

49.DP84 A somewhat different story is revealed in the records found in Iowa Docket 2 concerning the "grant" of Julien Dubuque,

the first permanent white settler in Iowa, who received permission from the Fox Indians in 1788 to work the lead mines near present-day Dubuque. In 1796, Julien Dubuque asked for and received a grant for the land from Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana. Dubuque considered the land to be his and sold part of it to Auguste Chouteau in 1804. Following Dubuque's death in 1810, however, Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin decided that the grant from the Spanish Governor was limited to Dubuque's personal use of the land and did not confer title. Gallatin's opinion threw into doubt the validity of Chouteau's purchase and subsequent sales of portions of the Dubuque claim. The records include letters and copies of plats and several printed documents, including an 1845 memorial "Praying for the Confirmation of the Title to a Tract of Land Granted to Julien Dubuque..." submitted to Congress by Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and others who had an interest in the lands. The memorial elicited reports from the congressional committees on Private Land Claims, printed as Senate Reports of January 6, 1845, and March 30, 1846; House Report No. 675, "Dubuque Claim," May 11, 1846; and House Report No. 432, "Pierre Chouteau, Jr." Printed court documents consist of an "Abstract and Argument" for the defendant in the Dubuque Claims Case, *Henry Chouteau* v. *Patrick Molony*, before the U.S. Supreme Court, December term, 1852; and "Supreme Court of the United States, No. 100, Henry Chouteau, Plaintiff in Error, v. Patrick Molony, in Error to the District Court, United States, for the District of Iowa," 1852.

Orleans Territory/State of Louisiana

49.DP85 The act of March 2, 1805, which authorized the creation of the first board of land commissioners in what is now the State of Louisiana, also mandated the establishment of two land districts for the Territory of Orleans. Others were established later as shown below.

Land District	**Land Office**
Eastern or "Southeastern"	New Orleans (1805–1911)
Western or "Southwestern"	Opelousas (ca. 1805–61)
West of Pearl River, and east of island of New Orleans	St. Helena (1819–37, transferred to Greensburg)
North of Red River (provided for in 1811 under 46 Stat. 662)	Greensburg (1837–43)
Northwestern (Combined parts of Western and North of Red River districts)	Baton Rouge (1844)
	Greensburg (1844–61)
	Ouachita, also called Monroe (1821–61)
	Natchitoches (1838–61)

The land offices that closed in 1861 did so because of the Civil War, and most of them reopened after the war was over: New Orleans in 1866, Monroe in 1867, and Natchitoches in 1871. The functions of the Greensburg land office were transferred to the New Orleans land office. In the discussion that follows, general records are described first, followed by descriptions of records organized by land district and land office, and records concerning specific claims. It should be noted that in Louisiana local governmental units, known elsewhere as counties, are called parishes. That was not always the case, however. In 1805 the legislative council divided the Territory of Orleans into 12 counties which were to serve as electoral and judicial districts. Local administrative functions were allocated to parishes, units based on the informal

ecclesiastical system originally established by Count Alexander O'Reilly, the Spanish provisional governor from 1669 to 1670. Over time the parishes gradually assumed the functions assigned to the counties, and in 1845 the counties were abolished. Although the terms "parish" and "county" sometimes appear to be used interchangeably in the records, references to "county" in the pre-1845 records may actually be to the now-defunct administrative units. The terms used in the series descriptions reflect those used in the records.

49.DP86 Transcriptions of many of the claims papers referred to in the following section are among the several thousand pages of transcriptions of land-related records prepared by the Survey of Federal Archives in Louisiana, a program of the Works Progress Administration. Requests, affidavits, and testimony relating to Louisiana land claims fill 5 binders (8 in.) of the 12 binders of **WPA copies of selected records of the United States Land Office at Baton Rouge, Louisiana (ca. 1722–1881), 1937–40** (12 binders, ca. 1 ft.), {UD 1259}. The titles of the binders and a brief summary of their contents are listed below.

1. "Commissioners' Letters," contains copies of letters, 1803–58, exchanged between the Commissioners of the General Land Office, Surveyors General, Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy, Chief Clerks, and others in Washington, DC, and land officials in Louisiana.
2. "Letters, Papers, Claims, Reports, etc.," contains copies of miscellaneous letters, papers, protests, evidences, claims, and reports, 1800–72.
3. "Gorlinski Letters," contains copies of letters and reports, 1850–65, of Deputy Surveyor Joseph Gorlinski.
4. Greensburg Land Claims, Book I, parts 1 and 2 (two binders), contain copies of claims papers from the Greensburg Land Office.
5. Opelousas Land Claims, Book I, parts 1 and 2, (two binders), contain copies of claims papers from the Opelousas Land Office. Part 2 concerns claims in the Atakapas region.
6. "Land Office Archives," contains copies of documents relating to the Rio Hondo and Laffite family claims; Natchitoches claims; settlements on the Ouachita River and settlers in the Monroe regions; and Indian claims. The Indian-related materials include claims, reports, and testimony concerning lands given to Indian tribes by the Spanish and United States Governments and lands purchased from the tribes. Among the tribes represented are the Biloxi, Alabama, Atakapas, Apalachee, Chitimacha, Tunica, Pascagoula, Caddo, Opelousas, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Houma, Ofo, and other Gulf tribes.
7. "Abstract of Archives, New Orleans and Vicinity," (34 pp.), contains copies of a few miscellaneous documents.
8. "Miscellaneous Records, U.S. Land Office," (61 pp.), contains copies of documents considered to have historic or other value.
9. "Confederate States Court Records," (74 pp.), contains copies of judgments by the Confederate States District Court of Louisiana.
10. "The Choctaws, by Dominique Rouquette," translated from the original manuscript, contains data on the Chickasaw Tribe and other sketches.

Items 1 to 9 include indexes. Although these transcriptions are filed with the records of the General Land Office, they are on indefinite loan from the National Archives Library.

General Records

49.DP87 Chronologically arranged letters and reports received from Registers and Receivers, Members of Congress, and private

persons in Louisiana and elsewhere relating to land entries, heirs of claimants, patent certificates, cases, oaths, sales, and other matters concerning land claims constitute the **letters received relating to Louisiana, 1818–81** (3 in.), {UD 396}, M1385:1. Most of the land offices are represented in this series. Of particular interest are the following items, listed by year:

1. 1818–Transcript of French language document regarding the transfer of land from Charles de Armas and wife to Jacques Fortier and Norbert Fortier;
2. 1833–Copy of an order approved by President Andrew Jackson withdrawing lands for Fort Jessup and a letter regarding the land in the vicinity of the fort;
3. 1837–Memoranda listing testimony filed at the Greensburg land office in reference to 21 settlement claims and a report from the Register and Receiver at New Orleans on 45 claims presented since December 1836;
4. 1842, 1845–"Lists of patent certificates and plats deposited by William T. Walmsley, Exqr. for claims in Louisiana" (Natchitoches and Opelusas); and
5. 1843–A "History" of proceedings in regard to sales and surveys at St. Helena land office and a memo concerning unconfirmed claims in the district. Also included are inquiries regarding the Baron de Bastrop land grant (see 49.DP125).

49.DP88 The copies and extracts of **letters relating to the "Bowie" and other fraudulent land claims in Louisiana, 1823–47** (3 in.), {UD 404}, M1385:2, concern claims filed at most of the land offices in Louisiana. Included are copies of letters received from surveyors for the various land districts, Registers and Receivers, and private persons, as well as copies of letters sent by the Commissioner. A file labeled "United States District Attorney, New Orleans," consists of extracts of letters, 1840–47, "from the General Land Office to the Solicitor of the Treasury, respecting claims filed before the Courts for adjudication under the act of 17th June, 1844." Some of the letters in this series contain references to James Bowie who, with his brother John, was actively involved in promoting fraudulent claims in Louisiana and Missouri Territory (see also 49.DP71).

49.DP89 Documents originating in, or related to, the Southeastern (Eastern) and Southwestern (Western) land districts make up the **miscellaneous records relating to private land claims, Louisiana, 1771; ca. 1799–1896** (2 in.), {UD 406}, M1385:2. Included are letters received from Registers and Receivers, the Attorney General, and private persons; copies of letters sent by the Commissioner; reports; printed notices; and sample forms of certificates for preemption claims. For the most part the records are arranged in rough chronological order, with some arranged by type (e.g., the plats, 1822–35) and thereunder chronologically. Individual items of particular interest are listed below:

1. Plats of preemption claims in the Southwestern District, 1822–35;
2. A printed notice of June 1, 1830, notifying the holders of 75 British land grants to land in the district west of Pearl River and east of the island of New Orleans (see 49.DP112) that the United States does not recognize the grants and their certificates are void;
3. A "List of Reports upon Private Land Claims" prepared for Congressman C.A. Wickliff on January 26, 1833;
4. An 1875 Report (with an 1876 supplementary report) of the Register and Receiver at New Orleans on claims to land filed under the act of Congress of June 22, 1860, revised by act of March 2, 1867, and extended by act of June 10, 1872, listing Class 1 and Class 3 claims: the entries give claim number, derivation of title, period of possession and cultiva-

tion, filing date, description of land, and remarks;
5. An 1896 abstract of records held by the New Orleans land office relating to Tps.8 and 9S, R.8W., District of Opelousas;
6. An undated list of references to Louisiana law respecting complete titles; and
7. Undated map of "Comte du Ouatchita."

Also found in this file is a copy of a detailed 1771 plat in French showing property of Rene Huchet de Kernion on the Bayou St. Jean and related documents, ca. 1799.

49.DP90 In response to a Senate Resolution of December 2, 1879, O.H. Brewster, the Surveyor General of Louisiana, compiled and submitted the **"Abstract of Located but Unconfirmed Private Land Claims in Louisiana," 1880** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 305}, M1382:8, in the Southeastern, Northeastern, North of Red River, and Greensburg land districts. The entries are recorded under the following headings: where situated (land district and parish), description by survey (legal land description and area in acres), name of person supposedly possessing or claiming the tract, and remarks. Bound with the abstract is Brewster's 23-page report of February 19, 1880, transmitting the abstract.

Eastern (Southeastern) District

49.DP91 Abstracts of some of the record series that are discussed in detail in the paragraphs that follow are found in **lists of private land claims in Louisiana, 1805–37** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 286}, M1382:8. The abstracts, compiled in 1885, are recorded on standardized printed pages titled "Exhibit of Private Land Claims, State of Louisiana," with columns for claim numbers; names of claimants and original settlers; numbers of claims by settlement and by purchase; dates of settlement; cross-references to *American State Papers: Public Lands* or congressional documents; confirmation, survey, patent, and scrip data; locations and sizes of claims; and additional remarks. The columns for patent and scrip information and for general remarks were seldom used. Abbreviated titles of the abstracts are given below, along, with cross- references to the paragraphs that discuss the records referred to.

1. Abstracts of the reports of decisions of the Board of Commissioners for the Eastern District of the Territory of Orleans (49.DP92).
2. Abstract of the 1816 report transmitted by Samuel Harper and Alfred Lorrain, Register and Receivers (respectively) of the New Orleans land office, presenting claims filed under act of February 27, 1813 (49.DP93).
3. Abstract of the 1821 report submitted by Samuel Harper, Register of the New Orleans land office, transmitting claims presented under an act of May 11, 1820 (49.DP94).
4. Abstract of the 1833 report transmitted by Hilary B. Cenas and William L. Robison, Register and Receiver, respectively, of the New Orleans land office, presenting claims filed under an act of July 4, 1832 (49.DP95).
5. Abstract of reports of December 14,1835, and November 22, 1837, submitted by B.Z. Canonge and Richard M. Carter, Register and Receiver, respectively, of the New Orleans land office, presenting claims filed under act of February 6, 1835 (49.DP96). The 1835 report has not been located in the records of the General Land Office; the 1837 report is discussed in 49.DP96.

49.DP92 The reports of **decisions of the Board of Commissioners for the Eastern District of the Territory of Orleans, 1805–ca. 1810** (4 vols., 7 in.), {UD 275}, M1382:3, recorded in volumes numbered 1 through 4, identify and describe claims confirmed and

rejected by the various land commissioners: Joshua Lewis, John W. Gurley, Benedict F. Van Pradelles, Thomas B. Robertson, and Philip Grimes. Most entries give the decision number, name of claimant, land description, area, and a review of the evidence or documents presented in support of the claim. Indexes at the front of volumes 2, 3, and 4, give the claimant's name, decision number, and number of the page in the volume where the decision is recorded. These volumes clearly reflect the difficulties the commissioners had in collecting the information required to make their decisions. John W. Gurley, who also served as the Register at New Orleans, found it necessary to appoint four deputies to assist him in registering claims in the outlying counties of his district. Statements at the front of volumes 1, 3, and 4, show that the decisions recorded in those volumes are on "Land claims registered in the Books of" Deputy Registers Michel Cantrelle (Acadia County and part of Iberville County), William Wykoff (Point Coupee County and part of Iberville County), and Bela Hubbard (La Fourche County), respectively. Volume 3 also covers claims registered by Achille Trouard (German Coast County) although his name does not appear in the statement. No name attribution is given in volume 2, but according to the abstract of these volumes discussed above (49.DP91), the volume covers claims falling into "the Second Species of the First Class of Decisions." The entries in volume 2 are recorded in a somewhat ad hoc fashion, as if the decisions were made and entered as the claims were received, whereas the entries in the volumes based on submissions from the deputies, usually are arranged in a more orderly manner, possibly because the claims were collected over a longer period of time and the deputies were able to organize the material before submitting it to the commissioners. In any event, entries in volumes 1, 2, and 3 generally are arranged by type of decision (confirmed or rejected), and thereunder by decision number. The easiest way to access the decisions, if the claimant's name is known, is by using the undated comprehensive **index to reports of the Commissioners, Eastern District of Orleans Territory** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 276}, which covers all four volumes. The entries in this index are arranged in alphabetical segments by name of "present claimant" and give the name of the original claimant, quantity, situation (county and more specific location), and the number of the report volume (1, 2, 3, and 4) and page where the decision is recorded. It should be noted that the report volumes carry two numbers: 1(80), 2(81), 3(82), and 4(83), and references in the editorial materials found in the microfilm publication are to the "80" numbers.

49.DP93 First class, second class, and third class claims are described in the **report of the Register and Receiver of the Eastern District of Louisiana, 1816–17** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 288}, M1382:6, on claims filed under the act of February 27, 1813, and, as noted on the volume's cover, "Confirmed in part by the Act of 11th May 1820." The third class claims could not be "confirmed under existing laws." The narrative entries give the claim number, name of claimant, description of the land claimed, basis of claim, and evidence or testimony offered in support of claim. An alphabetical name index in the front of the volume lists claimant, claim number, and page of the report. The entries in the sections for each type of claim are arranged numerically by claim number. The volume contains various annotations with some marginal notes made in 1871 based on township plats. Also available is an unannotated copy {UD 289, ½ in.} of the report, referred to as the "Harper and Lorrain" report after Samuel H. Harper and Alfred Lorrain, the land office officials at New Orleans.

49.DP94 A volume identified on the cover as "Report of S.H. Harper under Act of May 11th, 1820," contains narrative **reports of the**

Register for the Eastern District of Louisiana on private land claims filed under the act of May 11, 1820, 1821 (1 vol., 12 in.), {UD 291}, M1382:6, on 278 consecutively numbered claims arranged in four classes: class 1, numbers 1–89; class 2, numbers 90–103; class 3, numbers 104–274; and class 4, numbers 275–278. Most of the entries give claim number, claimant's name, quantity and description of land, and a review of the proof, evidence, or testimony given regarding the claim. The entries for the first and second class claims include Harper's recommendation that the claims be confirmed. A note entered on July 11, 1871, states that the marginal notations in red ink were made from township plats.

49.DP95 By an act dated March 3, 1835 (4 Stat. 779), Congress confirmed, with some exceptions, the claims for lands within the southeastern district described in an 1833 report of the Register and Receiver. The act identified the excepted claims within each class (A, B, and C) and stipulated that the Register and Receiver were to submit to Secretary of the Treasury "a full and perfect transcript of all the title–papers and of the evidence in their office," relating to those claims. Entries in the narrative **"Report of the Register and Receiver at New Orleans, LA, on Certain Private Claims in Louisiana," 1835–36** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 296}, M1382:7, are arranged by class and thereunder by claim number. They give the name of the claimant; a description of the land claimed; the basis of the claim; evidence, proof or testimony offered in support of the claim, including transcripts and translations of French documents; and the action of the Register and Receiver on the claim. Bound at the front of the volume are letters of transmittal from the Register and Receiver to the Commissioner of General Land Office and from the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Commissioner's letter of January 6, 1836, (6 pp.), contains a lengthy discussion of the report. Listed at the back of the volume are four claims reported for confirmation under the act of February 6, 1835, and a certification statement. Pasted on the inside front cover is an 1878 memorandum stating that the original 1833 report referred to in the 1835 act could not be found. A printed version of the report, however, is available as a congressional document (H. Doc. 73, 23rd Cong., 1st sess.), one of four such documents bound in a volume titled "Report of the Register and Receiver at the New Orleans on Private Land Claims, Act of July 4, 1832 " (vol. 64) which is part of the Division "K" **reference library** (49.K143). Also in the volume is House Document 55 (24th Cong., 1st sess.), which includes transcripts of evidence filed at the New Orleans land office in 1835; Senate Document 197 (25th Cong., 2nd sess.), consisting of an 1837 report on 45 claims; and Senate Document 144 (25th Cong., 2nd sess.), a "Memorial of the Representatives of Wade Hampton, For the confirmation of their claims to land in Louisiana." These documents are available in the Congressional Serial Set.

49.DP96 The fifth abstract discussed in 49.DP91 shows that the **Report of Claims in Louisiana, November 22, 1837, Received December 1837** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 298}, M1382:7, containing narrative reports for claims numbered 22–66, is a continuation of the missing report of December 14, 1835, which covers the first 21 claims. The entries give the claim number, name of claimant, land area claimed, evidence or proof submitted, and action of the Register and Receiver in confirming or denying the claim. The volume does not contain an index.

49.DP97 Confirmation certificates issued in December 1811 and January 1812 that were on file in the Office of the Surveyor General at Donaldsonville, LA, on April 28, 1842, were recorded in the **abstract of certificates of confirmation issued by the Old Board of Commissioners, Eastern District of Orleans Territory, 1842, 1846** (2 vols., ½ in.), {UD 302}, M1382:7. The entries list date and number of

certificate, name of recipient, nature of claim, situation, width and depth of the tract, superficial area, and remarks. It is noted in the heading of the form that the names of the original claimants and the precise dates of the orders of survey were not specified in the certificates. The entries are arranged numerically by certificate number 5–444, with several unnumbered entries. The series consists of two volumes, an original compiled in 1842 and a copy made in 1846. Neither abstract includes an index, but a separate, alphabetical name **index to abstract of certificates of confirmation, old Board of Commissioners, Eastern District of Orleans Territory** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 283}, M1382:7, was prepared at some point. A typical entry gives claimant's name, location of the claim (by parish), certificate number, date of issue, and number of the page in the abstract on which the corresponding entry may be found.

49.DP98 Letters of transmittal and abstracts of patent certificates for 1845 and 1846 are part of the series **abstracts of patent certificates and orders of survey issued at the New Orleans, Opelousas, and St. Helena land offices, 1811–57** (2 in.), {UD 401}, M1385:2. The abstract entries give names of persons to whom confirmed and issued; manner of confirmation; nature of claim; situation of the land (county, watercourse, and legal description); quantity; date of patent certificate; and remarks.

49.DP99 Most of the **letters received from the Commissioners of the Board of Commissioners, Eastern District, Orleans Territory, 1805–9** (1 in.), {UD 440}, M1385:1, relate to administrative matters such as their appointments and travel schedules, the appointments of a clerk and a translator, advances of funds, and salaries. Several letters in 1808 are concerned with filling the position of Register at the New Orleans land office. In March, Commissioner Joshua Lewis reported that the incumbent, John W. Gurley, had been killed in a duel; in December Gurley's successor, Benedict F. Van Pradelles, one of the commissioners, died of yellow fever, leaving a widow and several children. Ironically enough, in a letter of September 11, 1807, to the Secretary of the Treasury, Commissioner Van Pradelles had referred to yellow fever as "this evil" and mentioned the fear some residents of the area had of "more frequent devastations from the yellow fever." Also among the letters are a few from persons concerning specific land claims, including one from "A Friend to honest public servants" about an alleged fraudulent claim. Only a few refer to the actual work of the Board.

Western (Southwestern) District

49.DP100 The volume called **"Report of Commissioners, Western District of Orleans and Missouri Territory, Act of March 3, 1807," 1812–16** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 278}, M1382:5, includes reports on confirmed claims "A," Spanish claims "B," and claims not recommended for confirmation "C," in the counties of Concordia in 1812; Washita (now Ouachita), 1812; Rapides, 1813; Opelousas, 1815; Attakapas, 1815; and Natchitoches, 1815. Each county report consists of a list of claims and narrative remarks regarding the claims, with entries in each section arranged by claim number. Entries in the list show number of claim, Register's number, name of claimant, name of original claimant or proprietor, quantity of land claimed, nature and date of title or claim, and class (A, B, or C). A supplemental report for Concordia County is included at the end of the volume. Included in the narrative section of the report for Opelousas County is a schedule of sales made by several Indians living in the counties of Opelousas and Attakapas showing the date of sale, names of officiating officer and purchaser, county, name of Indian selling the land, and quantity of land sold. Annotations are found on many of the reports, with some dated as late as 1890. Comments added at the beginning of each report state that claims marked "B" were confirmed by acts of Congress of either April 29, 1816, or March 31, 1826.

49.DP101 The Concordia County report is referred to in the letter of December 14, 1812, transmitting the supplementary **report of the commissioners on private land claims in the Western District, Louisiana, 1812–13** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 274}, M1382:2, to the Secretary of the Treasury. This report, covering private land claims in Washita (now Ouachita) and Rapides counties, consists of a numerical list of claims, 1–59 for Washita County and 1–184 for Rapides County, and a "Remarks" section for each county. The lists give report number, Receiver's number, name of claimant, name of original proprietor or claimant, quantity of land claimed, nature and date of the title or claim, and the "Class" designation, A, B, or C. Entries in the remarks sections are arranged numerically by report number and include a narrative description of the claim and a brief review of the supporting evidence submitted by the claimant. Some entries also include plats. The remarks section for Rapides County is followed by a copy of an 1806 letter from Dr. John Sibley, U.S. Indian agent for the Territory of Orleans, and a few other documents containing information about land transactions with various Indian groups.

49.DP102 Twelve classes of private land claims discussed in the report **Register and Receiver, Western District, Territory of Orleans, under the acts of March 10, 1812, and February 27, 1813, 1812–15** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 287}, M1382:5, are recorded in a volume labeled "Reports of Receiver of Public Moneys of Western District, Territory of Orleans, on Claims to Lands in That District, April 1816." Definitions of the classes of claims, given at the beginning of the volume, are linked to alphabetically arranged notes, A–V, found at the end of the volume. The narrative entries, arranged by class and numerically thereunder by claim numbers, give the Register's number, claim number, claimant's name, and description and quantity of land claimed and identify the basis for claim, proof, and testimony offered in support of the claim. Also found at the back of the volume is an alphabetical list of claims; claim numbers entered in red ink were recommended for confirmation. Claims 1253 to 1283 are listed by county: Concordia, nos. 1253–1254; Washita, nos. 1255–1269; and Rapides, nos. 1270–1283. The entry for claim 1273, for Joseph Gillard, includes a copy of a plat dated 1805. The report, signed by the Register and Receiver, at the Opelousas land office, Levin Wailes and William Garrard, respectively, was submitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Treasury Department, on December 30, 1815. An annotation on the signature page states that the first six classes of claims were confirmed by an act of February 5, 1825. Other annotations, one dated as late as 1890, provide information on the status of some claims.

49.DP103 Certificates issued for claims discussed in the reports described above are recorded in a volume titled **"Abstract of Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the Western District, Orleans Territory, under Act of March 2, 1805," 1805–42** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 285}, M1382:8. The title of the volume actually applies only to the first of eight different abstracts contained in the volume. Although the amount of information provided varies from one type of abstract to another, all of the abstracts are recorded on preprinted pages using the following headings: class; certificate number; name of confirmee; area confirmed; volume and page of the *American State Papers*, Gales and Seaton edition; section, township, range; surveyors' names; area; approval date; date sent to Register; date of patent; and remarks of Surveyor General. The abstract entries are arranged numerically by certificate or claim number. Listed below are the abstracts found in the volume, relevant page numbers, and other information particular to the abstract.

1. Abstract of Certificates issued by the commissioners appointed under Act of March 2, 1805, for the Western District, Orleans Territory [pp. 1–46]. The classes

are designated A, B, or C. A supplemental report is found on page 66.

2. Abstracts of claims filed in the counties of Concordia, Ouachita, Rapides, Natchitoches, Opelousas, and Attakapas, and in the Western District, listed on commissioners' reports of varying dates, 1812–15, but confirmed under the Confirmatory Act of April 29, 1816, (pp. 47–65).
3. Abstracts of claims, arranged by classes 1–11, reported by the Register and Receiver at Opelousas, December 1815, confirmed under an act of February 5, 1825, (pp. 68–93), with a supplement recording claims filed in Concordia, Ouachita, and Rapides Counties, under Section 2, of an act of Congress of February 27, 1813, (p. 93).
4. Abstracts of Rio Hondo Claims, classes 1–4, reported November 1, 1824, confirmed under an act of May 24, 1828, (pp. 94–99).
5. Abstract of claims, classes A and B, reported on October 1, 1825, by Valentine King, Register at the Opelousas land office, and confirmed by an act of May 16, 1826, (pp. 100–101).
6. Abstract of claims, classes 1–4, reported on January 1, 1821, by D.J. Sutton, Register, District North of Red River, and confirmed under an act of February 28, 1823, (pp. 102–104).
7. Abstract of claims reported on July 24, 1837, by the Register at Ouachita, confirmed under an act of July 6, 1842, (pp. 105–106). No classes noted.
8. Abstract of claims reported on May 30 and June 6, 1840, by the Register and Receiver at Opelousas, confirmed under an act of July 6, 1842, (pp. 107–110). No classes noted. The annotation "Surveyors Office, Donaldsonville, La, August 8, 1848" is found on the final page of the volume.

49.DP104 Monthly returns of Commissioners' certificates, Western District, Louisiana, 1811–15 (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 284}, M1382:5, were compiled by a clerk from the journals of the commissioners. The returns are arranged chronologically; entries on the returns are listed by certificate number in one consecutive numerical sequence, beginning with number 1 on January 1, 1811 and ending with number 2278 on May 9, 1815. Alphabetical prefixes attached to the numbers identify certificates issued on complete patents under the French or Spanish Governments (A) or certificates founded on titles that were not completed before the United States assumed jurisdiction (B). The entries give name of person under whom land was claimed, in whose favor issued, nature of the claim, watercourse, land description, acreage, and remarks. Entries in an alphabetical name index at the front of the volume, arranged by surname of confirmee, also give number and date of certificate, name of original claimant, situation of the land, and quantity.

49.DP105 An **abstract of patent certificates, Opelousas District, Louisiana, 1825–1831** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 295}, M1382:6, lists all patent certificates issued by Valentine King from September 6, 1825, to January 13, 1831. The entries, arranged by patent certificate numbers 1–616, give names of persons to whom confirmed and to whom issued, manner of confirmation, nature of claim, situation of the land (county, watercourse, and legal description), quantity, date of patent certificate, and remarks. The entries are annotated to show the date patents were issued. Additional, unbound, abstracts of certificates issued in 1811 and during the period 1831 to 1857 (nos. 617–1016) and transmittal letters are part of the series **abstracts of patent certificates and orders of survey issued at the New Orleans, Opelousas, and St. Helena land offices, 1811–57** (2 in.), {UD 401}, M1385:2.

49.DP106 Valentine King's narrative **report on private land claims, Southwestern District of Louisiana, pursuant to the act of May 11, 1820, 1825–26** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 292}, M1382:6, discusses 96 claims entered at the Opelousas

land office under the 1820 act. Alphabetical prefixes added to the claim numbers identify favorable (A) and unfavorable (B) reports. The entries, arranged numerically by claim number, give the name of claimant, description and quantity of land claimed, a review of the proof, testimony, or evidence submitted by the claimant, and the decision of the Register in affirming or rejecting the claim. An alphabetical recapitulation of the claims included at the back of the volume serves as an index. Arranged in alphabetical segments by surname, the entries include the claim number, the page of the report, name of claimant, remarks on the nature of the claim, and class designation (A or B). A few of the class designations shown as "B" in the report were changed to "R" in the recapitulation, meaning those claims were "recommended for reconsideration." Some of the claims discussed in the report were confirmed under the act of May 16, 1926.

49.DP107 Because of a dispute between the United States and Spain over title, the tract of land along the Sabine River known as the Arroyo Hondo was declared a Neutral Territory in 1805 pending further negotiations. The area was finally transferred to the United States in 1821 and incorporated as part of the State of Louisiana. Hearings on claims to land in the former Neutral Territory, called the Rio Hondo claims, were held in Natchitoches as stipulated by an act of Congress of March 3, 1823, and the results are recorded in the **report of the Register and Receiver of the Southwestern Land District on claims to land between the Rio Hondo and Sabine River, 1824** (1 vol., 12 in.), {UD 294}, M1382:6, dated November 1, 1824. The narrative entries, arranged by claim number, 1–280, include the name of the claimant, a description of the situation and quantity of land claimed, and a review of the proof, evidence, or testimony given in support of the claim. An index in the back of the volume is organized by classes, First through Fourth, and the entries within each group are arranged by claim number. The bulk of the claims were designated "Third Class" and most of those claims, "founded on habitation & cultivation" were confirmed by an act of May 24, 1828. The index entries show claim number, name of claimant, situation of claim, and quantity of land. The first few pages of the report concern "the laws and customs of the Spanish Province of Texas" and include a discussion of the boundaries of the Neutral Territory. The volume includes numerous annotations, many of them entered in 1852, and some as late as 1890. A one-page insert at the back of the volume lists the names of six persons who made claims under the act of August 3, 1854, which reopened the consideration of Rio Hondo claims for a period of 2 years.

49.DP108 Two tabular abstracts of information presented in narrative form in the 1824 report are found in an oversize (17- by 24-inch) volume containing **lists of the Rio Hondo claims in the Third Class, report of November 1, 1824, 1878 and 1896** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 307}, M1382:8. The formats are essentially the same for both the 1878 "List," compiled by the Register at the Natchitoches land office, and the 1896 "Exhibit," compiled by the Register at New Orleans. The abstracts present the information in columns using roughly the following headings: claim number, name of claimant, situation of the claim, how bounded description of tract, section, township, range, quantity (claimed and patented), and certificate (number and date). Beginning with claim 92 the column headed "How Bounded" was dropped from the land description section of the 1896 abstract. Entries for the numbered claims in the 1878 list end with claim 252. Moreover, pages 3 and 4 of the 1878 list are missing so the entries for claims 60–106 are incomplete. The 1878 list does, however, include entries for the claimants under the 1854 act. The 1896 exhibit includes entries for claims 1–280, but it does not include entries for the claimants under the 1854 act. The 1878 list is heavily annotated. The volume also includes an alphabetical name

index to the 1878 list giving claimant's name and the number of the page on which the entry is found. Additional information about the Rio Hondo claims can be found in 49.DP109 below and an 1858 report from the Natchitoches land office (49.DP127).

49.DP109 Reports of the Register and Receiver of the land office at Opelousas, Louisiana, on private land claims pursuant to the act of February 6, 1835, 1840–42 (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 297}, M1382:7, a related report from the Solicitor of the General Land Office, and various letters of transmittal are bound in a volume labeled "Private Land Claims Louisiana, Opelousas Reports of May 30, and June 6, 1840." The reports—a narrative discussion of the claims and an abstract/alphabetical list—cover 179 claims. Entries in the narrative report are arranged numerically by claim number, and the basic data elements provided are similar to those of the narrative reports already described (see 49.DP106, for example). Entries in the accompanying "Abstract and Alphabetical List of Spanish and Rio Hondo Claims Reported by the Register and Receiver at Opelousas State of Louisiana, May 15th 1840," are arranged alphabetically by surname of claimant and give the claim number, the page of the report, and the quantity and location of the claim. Also shown on the "List" are references to eight numerical and alphabetical class designations, which are explained in a separate document. Annotations dated 1877 and 1888 update the status of a few of the claims. The volume also includes somewhat abbreviated copies of the list and the explanation of the classes. The Solicitor's report, dated July 8, 1840, concerning the validity of the claims, lists those that were rejected or suspended and the reasons for the decision. Transmittal letters show that the reports were submitted to Congress on July 10, 1840, and returned to the General Land Office on April 12, 1851. A printed copy of the report and accompanying documents, "Land Claims—Opelousas, Louisiana" (H. Doc. 33, 27th Cong., 2nd sess.), is in the Division "K" **reference library** (49.K143). It includes handwritten notes and annotations. The printed volume is not numbered.

49.DP110 Relatively few of the **letters received from the Board of Commissioners for the Western District of the Territory of Orleans, Opelousas, Louisiana, 1805–12** (2 in.), {UD 442}, M1385:1, or the **letters received from Land Commissioner James O. Cosby, Western District, Louisiana, 1812–13** (1/2 in.), {UD 443}, M1385:1, provide information about the actual work of the commissioners. One of the exceptions is a lengthy letter of December 10, 1810, from Commissioners Garrard, Fritz, and Wailes, which includes a list of eight "General principles" governing their decisions. Most of the letters concern such matters as the appointment of the commissioners, travel plans and schedules, accounts, requests for instructions, and compensation for work on Sundays. Some, like David Parmelee's letter of October 30, 1806, contain information about the attitude of the populace and the physical features of the Territory. Parmelee concluded his generally favorable remarks about the country with the statement, "Most certainly there is something in Louisiana besides bogs, Indians and alligators." Regarding the residents of the region, James Cosby, in his letter of June 1, 1814, made the following observation: "The People generally are disposed to comply with the Law though extremely tardy in doing so." The letters in both series are chronologically arranged.

49.DP111 The transmittal of patents, patent certificates, and plats, transcriptions of reports and other records, contested land claims, and requests for instructions and circulars, are a few of the subjects touched upon in the chronologically arranged **letters received from the U.S. Land Office at Opelousas, Louisiana, 1825–60** (1 in.}, {UD 397}, M1385:1. Included is a "List of the Entries interfering with the Claims of Jacques Pecondorn and Julian Grabban," ca. 1838.

District West of Pearl River,
East of Island of New Orleans

49.DP112 References to the "island of New Orleans" appear frequently in the records. The term is explained on page 35 of Franklin K. Van Zandt's *Boundaries of the United States and the Several States* (Geological Survey Bulletin 1212, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966). The boundary between the British and Spanish possessions in what is now Louisiana approximated the route of a waterway that at one time linked the Mississippi River (below Baton Rouge) to the Gulf of Mexico via the Iberville River (Bayou Manchac), Amite River, Lake Maurepas, and Lake Pontchartrain. The land located below this boundary and east of the Mississippi River was called the island of New Orleans, the only portion of Louisiana east of the river included in the Louisiana Purchase.

49.DP113 Copies of registers of claims to land in the District West of Pearl River founded on grants or other authorities from the French, British, or Spanish Governments are contained in a volume labeled **"Register of Claims to Land in the Districts East and West of the Pearl River, Louisiana. Jan. 5, 1816, James O. Cosby, Commissioner"** (1 vol., 1/2 in.) {UD 290}, M1382:6. Cosby recommended that the claims recorded in Registers A and B be confirmed; he advised against confirmation for those recorded in Registers C and D. The entries give claim number, names of claimant and original claimant, nature of claim and the authority, date of claim, quantity of land claimed, where situated, by whom issued, date of survey and name of surveyor, dates of cultivation and habitation, and remarks. The volume also contains a list of 30 anomolous claims submitted without title papers. Also included in the volume is "A supplementary List of the number of actual Settlers in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi and Island of New Orleans and west of Pearl River" that shows settler's name, date of settlement, number of claims by purchase, location of claim by parish (Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, and St. Tammany), and remarks. Annotations show that copies of this list were sent to Congress on January 2, 1816, and the original to the Register at the St. Helena land office on March 27, 1819.

49.DP114 A damaged and incomplete copy of the registers and the list of anomolous claims described above is found in a volume labeled **"Reports of James O. Cosby, Commissioner for the Adjustment of Claims in the District West of Pearl River, Louisiana," 1816** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 280}, M1382:8. Notes on this copy show that copies of the registers were submitted to Congress on January 2, 1816, that the registers covered 1,024 claims, and that certified copies were forwarded to the Register and Receiver at the St. Helena land office on February 23, 1831. Parts of some pages of this copy are missing. Copies of the registers in both volumes carry annotations regarding the issuance of patents or scrip and other actions. The registers are printed in the *American State Papers: Public Lands*, Vol. III (Gales and Seaton edition), pp. 39–67.

49.DP115 Registers from 1820, 1821, and 1825, similar to the James Cosby registers described above, are bound in a volume labeled **St. Helena Private Land Claims Confirmed by the Act of May 4, 1826, 1819–26** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 272}, M1382:8. Also included are three lists compiled by Charles S. Cosby, Register, and Fulwar Skipwith, Receiver, relating to the residents of the area. The first, an 1820 "Abstract containing a list of the names of settlers on land in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the Mississippi and west of Pearl River who have no claim thereto derived from either the French, British or Spanish Governments," gives the settler's name, parish, claimant by settlement or purchase, period of settlement, and general remarks. The second, forwarded to the Commissioner on December 24, 1819, is "A list containing the number of actual settlers in that part

of Louisiana which lies east of the River Mississippi and island of New Orleans, and west of Pearl river," that gives the settler's name, number of claims (1, 2, etc.), date of settlement, number of claims by purchase, location of claims by parish (Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, St. Tammany), and remarks. This list, along with three registers dated March 17, 1820, is printed in *American State Papers: Public Lands*, Vol. III (Gales and Seaton edition), pp. 437–443. The third list, compiled in 1820, covers "Settlement Claims" in the area, and gives the settler's name, location (by parish), original claim or purchase, date of habitation or cultivation, and general remarks. A lengthy letter of November 15, 1820, from Cosby and Skipwith in their capacity as land commissioners, reports their progress in registering and reviewing the claims. The 1825 items consist of registers dated January 19, 1825, compiled by Samuel J. Rannells, Register, and William Kinchin, Receiver, and a supplementary report of December 5, 1825. The registers are printed in *American State Papers: Public Lands*, Vol. IV (Gales and Seaton edition), pp. 438–445. Printed copies of Cosby and Skipwith's 1820 registers and the 1825 supplementary report are available in a volume called "Printed Report of the Land Commissioner at St. Helena Court House, Louisiana," (vol. 62) in the Division "K" **reference library** (49.K143).

49.DP116 A volume labeled **"Index to Reports on Private Claims W. of Pearl River and E. of Island of Orleans, St. Helena Courthouse, Louisiana,"** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 306}, M1382:7, contains an undated comprehensive name index to the registers and reports submitted by the two Cosbys, Skipwith, Kinchin, and Rannells. The entries identify the claimant, original claimant, quantity of land claimed, situation (by parish), report designation, number of claim, and remarks. Also included in the volume, though not noted in the title, is an "Index to the Reports on Private Claims in the Land District East of Pearl River and East of the Island of Orleans."

49.DP117 The original abstract **report of the Register and Receiver, Greensburg land office, on settlement claims, 1837** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 299}, M1382:7, covers all such claims presented under an act of Congress of February 6, 1835. Entries give claim number, names of present and original claimant, situation (by parish), dates of cultivation and inhabitation, and general remarks regarding the validity of each claim. The entries are arranged numerically by claim number. The five-page report is bound in an otherwise empty volume. Testimony given in support of the claims is found in the **miscellaneous records relating to claims ("Old Unnumbered Correspondence"), ca. 1735–1890** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 1495}. Also found in this series are records relating to Spanish claims for lands in Mississippi and Alabama, and French claims for land in the vicinity of Kaskaskia, IL. Included are some old French deeds. The series also includes an undated 13-page proposal concerning ways of disposing of public lands not suitable for acquisition under the homestead and preemption laws.

49.DP118 Transmittal letters and periodic abstracts of patent certificates and orders of survey for the years 1825–27 make up a portion of the **abstracts of patent certificates and orders of survey issued at the New Orleans, Opelousas, and St. Helena land offices, 1811–57** (2 in.), {UD 401}, M1385:2, previously mentioned in connection with the records of the New Orleans and Opelousas land offices. Information provided in the abstract of patent certificates is similar to that discussed in 49.DP105. The abstracts of orders of survey give the name of claimant, number of the order of survey, date, quantity of land surveyed, situation, number of certificate, name of person issuing certificate, and general remarks. Entries are listed numerically by order number.

49.DP119 Letters from the Registers and Receivers at the St. Helena and Greensburg land offices made up the series of **letters received from U.S. Land Office, Greensburg, LA, 1828–60** (2 in.), {UD 398}, M1385:1. Most of these documents

are periodic abstracts concerning the number of patent certificates issued during a given period, and letters concerning the transmittal of patent certificates, but others refer to British claims in the district, the translation of Spanish grants, and conflicting preemption claims. The documents are arranged chronologically.

49.DP120 An original Spanish grant is one of two documents concerning the **private land claim of Mobille, a free Negro, 1805, 1837** (negligible), {UD 402}, M1385:2. The grant, dated December 3, 1805, gave Mobille a tract of land in Baton Rouge. The second document, a letter of January 30, 1837, addressed to the Register and Receiver, at the St. Helena land office, is a request for confirmation of the claim.

49.DP121 Copies of petitions, citations, writs, decrees, bills, and other court documents transcribed in 1859 make up **Louisiana Docket number 4, John McDonough v. Paris Childress and J.C. Walker, 1840–41** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 301}, M1382:7. McDonough, who claimed a tract in East Baton Rouge, alleged that Childress, a former Receiver at the Greensburg land office, had forcibly taken possession of the tract and cut down timber and otherwise damaged the property. McDonough further charged that Walker was illegally occupying the land as an agent or tenant of Childress. In November 1840, McDonough petitioned the District Court of East Baton Rouge Parish, asking that it decree him the lawful owner of the tract and direct Childress and Walker to vacate the land and pay damages. The court ruled in McDonough's favor. A table of contents lists the documents transcribed in the volume.

49.DP122 Rounding out this section, are a few **plats and survey notes of preemption claims in the Southwestern District, Louisiana, 1821–32** (negligible), {UD 455}, M1385:2, prepared by deputy surveyors.

District North of Red River

49.DP123 A slim volume identified on the front cover as "Sutton's Reports" contains the narrative **report on land claims north of Red River, Louisiana, 1821–90** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 293}, M1382:6, submitted on January 1, 1821, by Daniel Sutton, Register of the Ouachita land office, pursuant to an act of Congress of May 11, 1820. The 114 claims considered in the report are divided into four classes. The first class consists of claims covered by written Spanish titles filed in the land office; the second class includes claims without written titles but considered valid; the third class covers claims considered honest; and the fourth class, including some claims with Spanish titles, consists of claims judged to be fraudulent. Within each class the claims are listed numerically by claim number. The report for each claim identifies the claimant, and the quantity and location of land, and reviews the evidence, proof, and testimony offered in support of the claim. Annotations, one dated as late as 1890, show that some claims were satisfied with scrip. An alphabetical name index at the back of the volume gives claimant's name, quantity and situation of land, number of claim, and page number of report.

49.DP124 Claims presented to the officials at the Ouachita land office under the act of February 5, 1835, are discussed in the narrative **report of the Register and Receiver, Ouachita district on 71 claims, 1837** (1 vol., ½ in., and loose papers, 4 in.), {UD 300}, M1385:7. The entries in the bound report are arranged numerically by claim number, and give the name of claimant, land description and acreage, a review of the proof, evidence, and testimony for each claim, and the officials' recommendation regarding the validity of the claim. The volume is not indexed. Papers for a few of the claims, now filed with the report, were located after the report was filmed and are not reproduced in the microfilm publication. Reports and accompanying papers compiled under the 1835 act were printed in 1836 as House Document 114 (24th Cong., 1st sess.) and in 1838 as Senate Document 196 (25th

Cong., 2nd sess.); copies of the two documents and a handwritten index, bound under the title "Louisiana Private Land Claim Reports, 1836–1837," (vol. 65), are in the Division "K" **reference library** (49.K143). The Senate document is heavily annotated.

49.DP125 On March 3, 1851, Congress passed "An Act for the Settlement of certain Classes of 'Private Land Claims' within the Limits of the 'Baron de Bastrop Grant,' and for allowing 'Preemptions to certain actual Settlers, in the Event of the final Adjudication of the Title of the said de Bastrop in Favor of the United States'." Although the act identified three classes of claims, the **report of the Register and Receiver, Monroe district, on claims in the de Bastrop Grant, 1852** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 303}, M1382:7, covers only the first- and second-class claims. None of the claims submitted fell into the third class of "anomalous" claims. The first-class claims, numbers 1–39, were those of bona fide claimants who had purchased land "from de Bastrop or those holding under him, where the land has been occupied and cultivated for twenty years." The second-class claims, numbers 1–12, for 640 acres or less, were those of "bona fide claimants of 'head rights,'... their heirs or legal representatives, where the original claimant came over and settled the land under the contract between the Spanish Government and De Bastrop, even though the land was not actually sold or conveyed to such original claimants by the said De Bastrop." The narrative entries give name of claimant, area and description of land claimed, a review of the evidence, proof or testimony offered, and the opinion regarding the validity of the claim. The volume is not indexed. The congressional act also stated provisions for the confirmation of certain claims approved by Daniel Sutton (49.DP123) that fell within the boundaries of the grant. The Senate had the report and all related testimony and accompanying papers printed (815 pp.), and a bound copy titled "Executive Doc. Senate No. 4, Report of Register and Receiver Monroe, La. upon Claims within Limits of the 'Baron de Bastrop Grant'" (32nd Cong., 2nd sess.), volume 63, is in the Division "K" **reference library** (49.K143).

49.DP126 Another claim approved by Sutton is the subject of the records concerning the **private land claim of Antonio Vaca, 1881–82** (2 in.), {UD 405}, M1385:2. They consist of certified copies "of papers on file in this office [General Land Office] relative to the confirmed private land claim of Antonio Vaca, entered as No. 1, first class, in the report of Daniel J. Sutton, dated at Ouachita, Louisiana, January 1, 1821." Some of the copies are of documents dating from the 1820s. The papers are filed with letters of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior that review the history of the case. In his letter of April 15, 1882, the Commissioner makes it clear that Vaca's original claim to land on the Bayou Macon was fraudulent because Vaca was a resident of Cuba, and there was nothing "to show that he resided in this country even at the date of the confirmation of his claim; or that he died, or left any estate in Catahoula Parish, La., or any other part of the United States." Consequently, Vaca's sale of his right and title to the claim in 1835 was illegal, and subsequent sales of land based on the claim were invalid. A considerable amount of documentation regarding the Vaca claim constitutes Louisiana docket 4453 in the series of GLO **[confirmed] private land claim dockets** (49.DP14).

Northwestern District

49.DP127 When the Natchitoches land office was established in 1838 its jurisdiction included areas formerly under the Ouachita (Monroe) and Opelousas land offices. Consequently, it was responsible for matters relating to claims previously handled by those land offices, and some of the **letters received from the U.S. Land Office at Natchitoches, 1838–74** (¼ in.), {UD 304A}, M1385:1, concern requests for records created at the other land offices. Other letters relate to claims covered by Daniel

Sutton's report (49.DP123), and an 1845 letter from a Member of Congress forwarded an 1844 list of patent certificates and plats for claims formerly in the Opelousas district and an accompanying request for patents from George S. Walmsby, agent for the claimants. In an 1861 letter the Register requested a certified copy of an 1855 report on the Rio Hondo claims that had been submitted by his predecessor because his office copy had been lost or mislaid. The report referred to probably is the **report of the Register and Receiver at Natchitoches on Rio Hondo claims presented under the act of August 3, 1854, 1858** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 304}, M1382:7, which actually is a five-page letter to the Secretary of the Interior dated September 16, 1858. Only six "third-class" claims to land in the neutral territory were presented during the two-year period allowed by the act, and the report identifies the claimants and describes the land claimed, the basis of the claim, and the proof, evidence or testimony supporting the claim. Letters bound with the report show that it went astray in 1858 and was resubmitted in 1859. Also bound with the report are copies of two bills introduced in the House of Representatives in 1877 regarding confirmation of the claims. For information about Rio Hondo claims presented under earlier acts of Congress see 49.DP103, 49.DP107, 49.DP108, and 49.DP109.

Records Relating to Specific Claims

49.DP128 Although most private land claims in Louisiana had been settled by 1844, approximately 150 suits, several involving large tracts of land, were brought against the United States under the 1844 act (see 49.DP22). Some of these claims still remained unsettled decades later, including some "located but unconfirmed" claims affecting approximately 80,000 acres. These claims were finally resolved by an act in 1897 (29 Stat. 517).

49.DP129 Files for claims adjudicated under the 1844 act are found in Record Group 21, Records of District Courts of the United States. They have been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication M1115, *Land Claims Case Files and Related Records, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 1844–1880* (16 rolls). Case files for the period 1844–49 (nos. 2–148) are reproduced on rolls 2–10; those for 1860–80 (nos. 1–44) on rolls 11–15. Copies of minutes, dockets, and judgment records, 1844–80, are on roll 1; maps and other documents relating to particular cases, 1844–49 and 1860–80, are on roll 16. Relevant materials relating to court cases arising from private land claims in Louisiana are found also in Record Group 206, Records of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and in Record Group 60, General Records of the Department of Justice. Two of the series from Record Group 60 are available as National Archives microfilm publications, M940, *Letters Received by the Department of Justice from the State of Louisiana, 1871–1884*, and M699, *Letters Sent by the Department of Justice: General and Miscellaneous, 1818–1904.*

49.DP130 As noted previously (49.DP14) case files for individual claims for Louisiana (nos. 1–5349, 40 ft.) are found in the series of GLO **[confirmed] private land claims papers** (49.DP14). At some point all of these files were arranged alphabetically by name of claim or claimant and numbered consecutively from 1 for Abbott, Benjamin through 4753 for Zimmerman, Henry. Access to individual docket files is provided by the **"New" index of Louisiana private land claims, ca. 1800–1964** in the general series of indexes (see 49.DP14). They are recorded in numerical/alphabetical order in this volume. At the end of each alphabetical segment of the index are cross-references to other claims and, in some cases, references to serial patent files. Claims 4754 through 5332 are recorded in a section following the entries for "Z"; claims 5333 through 5349 are not recorded. The entries themselves provide references to the various abstracts, registers, and reports that are described above. Also

available is the **"Old" index of Louisiana private land claims, ca. 1800–80** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 273}, M1382:2, which presents roughly the same information but in a less accessible format. This volume apparently was used to register the claims as they were received since the names within each alphabetical segment are not listed in strict alphabetical order. These entries also are numbered, but each alphabetical segment is numbered independently of the others (i.e., "A" 1 through 157, "B" 1 through 577). The claims papers carry both sets of numbers. The "Old" index volume includes a name index at the front of the volume.

Related Records

49.DP131 Among the records of Division "E" (Surveying) are several inventories of varying detail that document the transfer of records from one Surveyor General to another in Louisiana. The volume titled **"Abstracts of Papers Transferred to the Surveyor General for Louisiana Under the Act of March 3, 1831"** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 490A}, consists of schedules of maps, papers, books, field notes, and "articles of every description" received by Hore Brown Triste, the first Surveyor General for Louisiana, from surveyors and principal deputy surveyors of the various survey districts operating in the Louisiana region. Included are lists of records from the Southeastern District of Louisiana, the Eastern District of the Orleans Territory, the District East of the Island of New Orleans and West of Pearl River, the St. Helena land district, the District North of Red River, the Southwestern District, the lands South of Tennessee, and the land office at Opelousas, LA. Far from providing just a brief identification of the records being transferred, many of the schedule entries are actually abstracts of the information contained in the records being transferred. Consequently, these entries are quite detailed, perhaps providing almost as much information of interest to local and family historians as the original records themselves. A typical entry, for example, is the one for the first record listed, a volume "containing the plats and Surveyors certificates" of confirmed private claims, ca. 1820. It consists of a five-page, double-columned list of the certificate numbers and names of confirmees whose records were contained in the volume. Other examples are the lists of commissioners' certificates for claims located in Iberville county, 1812, and Acadia county, 1820, which give the names of claimants and quantities of land involved, and lists of survey plats giving names and land descriptions. The listings mentioned are just a few of the many entries that identify individuals. Inserted at the back of the volume are two paperbound lists of books, maps, and papers transferred from the office of the Surveyor South of Tennessee. Less detailed descriptions are provided in the **records and equipment inventories of the Surveyor General's Office in Louisiana, 1873, 1881, 1886** (3 vols., 1 in.), {UD 492}, covering later transfers of records from incumbent Surveyors General to their successors.

Records Concerning Land Claims in the Mexican Cessions

49.DP132 Under the terms of the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States acquired from Mexico for $15 million the area of California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. Property rights of the inhabitants of the ceded areas were dealt with in the eighth article of the treaty, which stated that the "Mexicans shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof, and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected, on this account, to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever." Property owned by Mexicans who did not reside in the Territories was to be "inviolably respected. The present

owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guarantees equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States." The provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo regarding property and personal rights were also extended to the residents of the area acquired from Mexico by the 1853 Gadsden Purchase, which established what is now the southern boundary of Arizona and the southwestern boundary of New Mexico. Despite the treaty's fairly straightforward statement regarding the disposition of property, subsequent legislation enacted by the U.S. Congress made it difficult for many legitimate landholders, particularly in California, to retain their property.

49.DP133 Confirmed claims under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo are enumerated in the the volume labeled **"Lists of Confirmed or Surveyed Private Land Claims in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, and New Mexico, 1855–1896,"** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 786}, filed with the records of Division "M" (Accounts). Entries for confirmed claims in California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona show number and date of GLO report, name of claim or claimant, name of confirmee, name of surveyor, cost of survey, acreage of claim, and remarks. The New Mexico section also includes entries for surveyed claims that show auditor's certificate number and date, name of claim or claimant, name of surveyor, cost of survey, area surveyed, and remarks. The Colorado section consists of eight entries covering six claims. Also included are three entries for Louisiana. The contents of the volume are arranged by State, thereunder numerically by report number or by auditor's certificate number. The volume contains an index by name of State/Territory. Since this volume comes from the Accounts Division it probably was maintained as a record of survey fees received. The land claims had to be surveyed before a patent could be issued to the claimant. During the period 1862 to 1875 claimants were expected to pay all surveying expenses, a requirement that proved to be such a deterrent to the final settlement of claims that Congress repealed it.

49.DP134 The records discussed below relate to private land claims in California, New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona.

California

49.DP135 The original private land claims records for California have had a varied history, and many of them were lost or destroyed in the earthquake and fire in San Francisco in 1906. A detailed account of Spanish and Mexican land practices and the records they created, the efforts of U.S. officials to collect, translate, and preserve the records, and the work of the Board of Land Commissioners (see 49.DP145), which used the records to settle land claims, is found in a typescript report by Ralph G. Lounsbury, titled "Records of Mexican Land Claims in California." A copy of this study is available for researcher use in NARA's Cartographic Records research room. Much of the background information that follows is taken from the Lounsbury report and a second report titled "Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in California: A Summary of Holdings and Guide to Other Sources," compiled by Gary M. Miller, a former staff member of NARA's Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel).

49.DP136 Spanish Government officials in America encouraged colonization of frontier areas by granting free land to soldiers and settlers. To encourage emigration to the northern provinces of Upper California, the Government supplied livestock, agricultural implements, pastureland, and in some cases even money. The Franciscan missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church played an important role in the settlement of frontier areas as well, although the Government usually retained title to mission sites.

49.DP137 Upper California was still sparsely populated in 1821 when Mexico gained its independence from Spain. In order to solidify its hold on the region, the Mexican Government adopted an even more liberal land grant policy than its Spanish predecessor. In the 1820s the Government issued colonization laws authorizing the Governors of California to make grants of 11 square leagues to heads of families, private persons, and contractors who were to recruit colonists. The Governors could also grant land for Government service in the province without fear of being overruled by the authorities in Mexico City. Consequently, the abolishment of the mission system in California in the 1830s had a great impact on land distribution by freeing additional lands for settlement. Most of the 500 ranches that existed in Upper California in 1846 were originally carved out of former mission lands. All told, of the 813 land grants eventually presented to the U.S. authorities for confirmation more than 600 had been issued during the period 1821 to 1846 when California was under Mexican control.

49.DP138 The United States had acquired title to all public land in California by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, but the extent of the public land available depended upon the validity of land claims antedating the treaty. Soon after the occupation of California, U.S. officials undertook the collection and preservation of the Spanish and Mexican archives, particularly those concerning land grants because of their intrinsic importance in relation to land titles. Reports regarding Mexican and Spanish laws and regulations relating to the transfer of land and land titles were produced by H.W. Halleck and William Carey Jones. Both reports were published as Senate documents, Halleck's 1849 "Report on the Laws and Regulations Relative to Grants or Sales of Public Lands in California" as pp. 120–140 of S. Ex. Doc. 18, 31st Cong., 1st sess. (serial 557) and Jones's "Report on the Subject of Land Titles in California" as S. Ex. Doc. 18, 31st Cong., 2nd sess. (serial 589). The manuscript of the Jones report is item 192 in the Division "K" **reference library** (49.K143).

49.DP139 Early in 1851 the Secretary of the Interior directed that the archives relating to land titles be turned over to the Surveyor General of California. The 1858 Public Archives Act (11 Stat. 289) made the Secretary of the Interior responsible for the collection and deposit of all records belonging to the Spanish and Mexican Governments that had been used in "the administration of government and public affairs in the department of Upper California." The records, largely assembled between 1846 and 1856, were to be maintained by the Surveyor General in "the archives of his office," which was located in San Francisco. From 1866 to 1871, employees of the California State government, as part of an effort to preserve title papers found in these records, translated, transcribed, and traced records and *diseños*. The results, eight volumes of transcripts, eight volumes of translations, and two volumes of *diseños*, are now in the California State Archives in Sacramento. In 1879 the U.S. Congress appropriated money for copying and translating the Spanish and Mexican records as well as the records filed in support of the cases presented to the Board of Land Commissioners. In 1903 a proposal to transfer the Spanish and Mexican Archives to the Library of Congress fell through, and in 1906 the archives was partially destroyed in the fire that followed the San Francisco earthquake. Some correspondence dealing with the proposed removal is found in Division "E," **special files, series I**, {UD 495}, item 8a, discussed in 49.E58. In 1937 the surviving records, practically all of which had been damaged to some extent by fire or water, were forwarded to the National Archives in Washington, DC, for repair and preservation. Some were so badly charred as to be illegible. Two years later the records were accessioned by the National Archives and are now part of the General Land Office records in RG 49.

49.DP140 As they exist today in the National Archives, the land records of the Spanish and Mexican archives of California consist principally of the series of *expedientes* (espedientes), or case files (ca. 40 ft.), which are held by NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section.

1. The **Complete *Expedientes*** originally comprised a series of 580 dossiers covering that number of separate land transactions of the Mexican Government in California from 1833 to 1846. The dossiers were numbered from 1 to 579, one number being repeated. These *expedientes* were designated "complete" because they contain full documentation of every administrative act required in a transaction as stipulated by the colonization law of August 18, 1824, and regulations passed on November 21, 1828. The fact that an *expediente* was considered complete does not necessarily mean that the grant was confirmed; several dossiers, in fact, document transactions that ended in rejection. Some of the *expedientes* are missing, and, given the vicissitudes the files were subjected to, it is possible that individual documents now may be missing from some of the dossiers. Most *expedientes* include a *diseño* or rough sketch map of the particular grant, which probably accounts for the *expedientes* being filed with the cartographic records of the General Land Office, instead of with the other textual records. These dossiers were the basis of all but 270 of the cases presented to the Board of Land Commissioners. The Spanish record materials filed with the textual records of the Board of Land Commissioners includes a certified translation made by Charles F. Gompertz of "Complete *Expediente*" no. 52, covering the grant of the Rancho Joljol to the brothers Jose and Ygnacio Lopez (see 49.DP144).
2. The **Incomplete *Expedientes*** originally comprised 315 dossiers of Spanish and Mexican land transactions. A few are dated before Mexican independence, but the majority originated with Mexican authorities in California. Because they represent transactions wherein action was suspended indefinitely or unperfected, they lack full documentation. They consist principally of petitions for lands with marginal decrees of reference, and reports (*informes*) of subordinate officials to the governors. Some contain lists, statements, interrogatories, complaints, and appeals to the governor to settle disputes. For example, one contains a grant of title, another is a supplement to a complete *expediente*, and a third is a petition for the return of title papers to the grantee. Many refer to unperfected grants, but the series contains a great deal of information of value in determining the validity or invalidity of title represented in the series of complete *expedientes*. As is the case with the complete *expedientes*, some of these dossiers are missing. Several dossiers cover transactions in Lower California. Manuscript transcriptions of the "Incomplete *Expedientes*" prepared by Charles F. Gompertz are found with the Spanish record materials filed with the textual records of the Board of Land Commissioners (see 49.DP144).

49.DP141 Lists identifying individual *expedientes* are available in the Cartographic Records research room.

49.DP142 Alphabetical and numerical lists of the two sets of *expedientes* are printed in the 1880 *Report of the Secretary of the Interior*, vol. 1 (pp. 859–923), as part of the "Catalogue of the Original Espedientes or Records in Relation to Land Claims in Upper California Under the Spanish and Mexican Governments, with References to Registers of the Same, Arranged

in Alphabetical Order, Now on File in the Spanish Archives of the Office of the United States Surveyor-General for California." The alphabetical list gives the date, name of claimant, locality or subject of claim, and the *expediente* number. The numerical list gives the *expediente* number and the name of claimant. Added features of the Catalogue are an alphabetical listing of ranchos (grants intended for farming or grazing) showing the names of claimants and acreage, and an alphabetical list of grants approved by the departmental assembly of California, ca. 1830–46, showing name of grantee, title of grant, and approval date. Since the Catalogue cites the sources of the lists, it serves to identify the kinds of records that were lost in the 1906 fire. The Secretary's report is published as H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5, 46th Congress, 3rd sess. (serial 1959). The Secretary's 1881 annual report includes a "List of private land claims in California under Spanish and Mexican authorities," (pp. 533–549), which the Surveyor General of California submitted to correct errors in the previous year's Catalogue (H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5, 47th Cong., 1st sess., serial 2017).

49.DP143 Transcripts and translations of the *expedientes*, the *titulos* (title papers), *diseños*, and a *toma de razon* (register of grants issued) are held by the California State Archives, 1020 O Street, Sacramento, CA, 95814. Microfilm copies (14 rolls) of these materials, called the California Spanish Archives, are available at NARA's archival facilities at Laguna Niguel and San Francisco. Transcripts of several *tomas* are in the Bancroft Library, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA.

49.DP144 Other remnants of the official Spanish and Mexican archives and related materials found in RG 49 are filed with the records of the Board of California Land Commissioners in the National Archives (see 49.DP150). These include the following:

1. Manuscript transcriptions of **"Complete *Expediente* no. 52"** and **"Incomplete *Expedientes*, nos. 75–315"** (3 1/2 in.), prepared by Charles F. Gompertz.
2. Bound manuscript copies in Spanish of official **letters sent by the Alcalde of San Diego, June 1836–December 1838, and Justices of the Peace, January–September 1839** (1 vol., 1 3/4 in.), arranged serially by letter number, 1–252.
3. An unbound **register of outgoing letters labeled "Official Correspondence, San Diego, 1834 to 1839."** Includes an English synopsis of the subjects of the 252 letters in the volume cited above. This register also includes "Notes of the Correspondence of Prefects, Alcaldes, Judges and other Officials comprising 196 letters 1834, 1835."
4. A compilation of manuscripts prepared by Charles F. Gompertz in 1902 under the title, **"Diaries of Lieut. Col. Juan Bautista De Anza, the Rev. Padres Fray Francisco Garces and Pedro Fout [sic] of the Expeditions from San Miguel De Horcasitas, Mexico, to San Francisco, Cal., and Return in the Years 1774, 5, 6 "** (1 vol., 2 1/2 in.). Included are some documents in Spanish and some translations. During the preservation process the volume was taken apart and the pages laminated, but it was not rebound. Included is a typewritten annotated table of contents which provides information regarding the individual documents and gives citations for those that were published. Another manuscript translation, this one by George Fisher, is of Padre Fray Pedro Font's "Journal of a Tour To and Fro Overland from San Miguel De Orcasitas Sonora to the Bay of San Francisco, Cala. in the Years 1775, 6" (1 vol., 1 in.). Included is a copy of a 1777 map originally drawn by Padre Font showing the location of missions and presidios in California and northern Mexico. Fisher made the translation and the map in 1850 from the original journal and map in the Mexican archives held by

the U.S. military government at Monterey. Fisher notes in his introduction that the location of the original journal and map was unknown when he prepared this manuscript in 1854. The manuscript was originally bound, but it was taken apart and the pages laminated for preservation. Notes inserted in the Gompertz and Fisher volumes state that the diaries were published as part of Herbert E. Bolton's 5-volume study, *Anza's California Expeditions* (Berkeley: University of California, 1930).

5. A list of 28 **"Documents relative to Land Claims, deposited in the Spanish Archives since the annexation of California to the United States,"** with an "index" showing name of claimant, locality, and date of deposit.
6. A bound volume (1/4 in.) containing lists numbered 1 and 3. "No.1" is a **"General Index of the Spanish & Mexican Archives in the Office of the U.S. Surv. General for California"**; list "No. 3 " is **"A Key to the Catalogue of the Contents of Box No. 30 in the office of the Surveyor General for California."**
7. List "No. 2," an alphabetical **"Index to Land Titles"** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), is separately bound. This index was received by the Board from the Surveyor General on August 20, 1852. Entries give the name of the claimant, the nature of the claim, the date, name of grantor, situation, name of grant, number of *expediente*, and remarks.

The Board of California Land Commissioners, Its Records and Related Documents

49.DP145 To quiet title to the private land claims in California, the U.S. Congress passed an act on March 3, 1851, authorizing the establishment of a three-member Board of Land Commissioners "for the purpose of ascertaining and settling every private claim to land within California based upon right or title derived from the Spanish or Mexican Government" (9 Stat. 632). The commissioners were to be assisted by a secretary, who was qualified to act as interpreter; clerks; and a law agent, who was to represent the United States. The Board was given three years to complete its work, although the President could terminate it sooner. All residents and others holding or claiming lands under grants and concessions made by Spain or Mexico were required to present their claims and supporting evidence to the commissioners sitting as a board.

49.DP146 The decisions of the Board were to be reported to the U.S. attorney of the judicial district concerned. The United States or any claimant had the right to appeal adverse decisions, first to the Federal district court and finally to the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1852 Congress provided that the Attorney General should be responsible for the appeals to the district courts as well as those to the Supreme Court. Two certified transcripts of the record in each case were to be prepared. One was to be filed with the clerk of the proper Federal district court in California; the other was to be forwarded to the Attorney General, who was responsible for examining the records in cases decided adversely to the United States and notifying the court in California within six months after the receipt of each transcript whether the Government would prosecute an appeal. The appeal process was changed in 1860 when the circuit court, instead of the Supreme Court, was made the final court of appeal.

49.DP147 Most of the Board's hearings were held in San Francisco since the majority of the tracts claimed were located in the northern judicial district, but sessions were conducted at Los Angeles in the summer and fall of 1852 for some of the claims in the southern district. By the time the Board of Land Commissioners completed its work in March 1856 it had acted on 813 claims to more than 12 million acres of land, including much of the most valuable land in the State. Litigation then began in the courts, as the

Board's decisions were contested by the Government and settlers on the land or by the claimants. Appeals from the Board to the U.S. District Courts were provided for by Congress and nearly all of the cases were taken to either the Northern District Court in San Francisco or the Southern District Court in Los Angeles. Appeals were continued in the U.S. Circuit Court and U.S. Supreme Court until 1885, when 97 percent of the cases had been determined. Of the cases appealed to the U.S. District Courts, 114 reached the U.S. Supreme Court. Procedures for researching Supreme Court cases are explained in 49.DP181.

49.DP148 From 1856 to 1880 claims work constituted a major responsibility of the Attorney General. The attendant functions are documented by eight series of records in Record Group 60, General Records of the Department of Justice. For the convenience of the readers of this chapter, these series are listed below.

1. **Dockets, 1854–58** (4 vols., 6 in.), {A1 24}.
2. **Transcripts of Proceedings Before the Board of Commissioners, 1851–56** (125 ft.), {A1 25}.
3. **Case Files, 1853–70** (6 ft.), {A1 26}.
4. **Correspondence on Land Claims, 1853–70** (4 ft.), {A1 27}.
5. **Record of Decisions of U.S. District Courts, ca. 1858** (2 vols., 2 in.), {A1 28}.
6. **Photographic exhibits, 1861** (1 vol., 1 in.), {A1 29}.
7. **Accounting Records, 1855–70** (5 in.), {A1 30}.
8. **Reference Material Pertaining to Mexican and Spanish Legal Procedure, ca. 1813–62** (1 in.), {A1 31}.

The records are described in some detail in *The Trans–Mississippi West, 1804–1912: Part II, A Guide to Records of the Department of Justice for the Territorial Period* (1994).

49.DP149 In 1880, the year that the Secretary of the Interior reported on the status of the claims, 612 of the claims stood confirmed, 178 rejected, 19 discontinued, and 4 still pending. By the time all appeals had been decided, 620 claims had been confirmed, at least 22 false claims had been detected, some by the Board, others by the courts, and at least 5 more were confirmed for quantities many times in excess of the original grants.

49.DP150 Records of the California Land Commission Relating to Private Land Claims, 1747–1886 (ca. 17 ft.), {UD 1505}, is a blanket title covering several bound and unbound series of textual records that were originally filed in the Private Land Claims Division but were later retired to the Mail and Files Division. As a result they are filed apart from the other divisional records. The records produced by the Commission include *diseños*, indexes, a docket, evidence, decisions, petitions, a journal, and a letter book. These records were sent directly to the General Land Office in Washington upon completion of the Board's proceedings. Filed with these records are the translations of Spanish records accumulated by the Commission that are discussed in 49.DP144 and related records such as a register of cases appealed, patent receipts, and correspondence concerning the disposition of the Commission's records. The dossiers, or case files, compiled by the Board are filed with the cartographic records and discussed in 49.DP152.

49.DP151 The principal series are the following:

1. **Atlases**. These mounted tracings of *diseños* submitted in support of claims were originally bound in three volumes. For preservation purposes the maps were unbound and filed as discrete items with the cartographic records. In most instances these copies are more colorful than the original documents filed with the *expedientes*. The maps from the third volume are drawn to a larger scale.
2. **Indexes** (2 vols.). These volumes are an indispensable aid for anyone wishing to

research the records. The alphabetically arranged entries in the "Index to Localities, Original Grantees, and Present Claimants" (1 vol., 1 in.), provide the docket number assigned to each claim by the Commission. The docket numbers are necessary to locate specific entries in the "Index to the Records of the United States Land Commission for California (1 vol., 3 1/2 in.). The entries, covering both confirmed and rejected claims, are arranged by docket number, and give the name of the claimant and the tract claimed, and the page numbers of relevant documents copied in the petitions, journal, depositions, decisions, map, and evidence volumes.

3. **Docket** (1 vol., 3 in.). Entries provide the names of the original and presenting claimants, the nature and date of the claim, the name of the granting officer and the authority under which he acted, the quantity of land claimed, location of the tract, the dates of survey and certification by the Surveyor General, and the nature and extent of any interfering claims. Docket entry 1 covers John C. Fremont's claim to "Las Mariposas" in the San Joaquin Valley; entry 92 is for John A. Sutter's claim to "New Helvetia." The contents of the docket were certified by the Commissioners on March 3, 1856.
4. **Evidence** (21 vols., 5 ft.). These volumes contain transcripts of both written and oral depositions of witnesses and documentary evidence submitted to the Board on behalf of claimants and the U.S. Government with respect to origin and descent of title. Spanish language documents are accompanied by translations. The contents were certified by the Commissioners on March 3, 1856.
5. **Decisions, 1853–56** (3 vols., 9 in.). These volumes record the Board's decisions and the individual opinions of the commissioners. The transcripts are arranged by docket number.
6. **Petitions, 1852–54** (2 vols., 5 in.). The volumes record both original and amended petitions. Because these documents are not arranged consecutively, the index should be used to locate specific entries.
7. **Journal, Dec. 8, 1851–Mar. 3, 1856** (4 vols., 9 in.). These volumes contain record copies of commissions of the members of the Board; notices of appointment of the secretary, clerks, and law agents; instructions; regulations; and minutes of sessions held at San Francisco and Los Angeles. Included are records concerning individual cases, consisting of petitions, evidence, arguments, opinions, and decisions. Entries in the first two volumes are quite extensive; those in the last two are more concise. Several pages at the end of each volume are devoted to omissions and corrections of the minutes.
8. **Letter book, Jan. 14, 1852–Oct. 19, 1854; Mar. 3, 1856** (1 vol., 1 in.). This volume contains record copies of the Board's outgoing communications and an incomplete index to the letters. Also transcribed in the volume, beginning on page 215, is an extensive analysis of the September 27, 1850, "An Act to create the Office of Surveyor-General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and to provide for the Survey, and to make Donations to settlers of said Public Lands," with instructions on implementing the act, and a fair copy of a "Circular to Registers and Receivers in Washington and Oregon Territories under Act of 17th July 1854," dated August 28, 1854.

49.DP152 The Board of Land Commissioners also created its own set of dossiers called "**case *expedientes***" or "**Board *expedientes***." Like the Spanish and Mexican *expedientes* these records are also among the holdings of the Cartographic and Architectural Records section. The series originally consisted of dossiers containing documents relating to each

of the 813 cases presented to the Board from1852 to 1856, but the series was heavily damaged by the fire, and its integrity impaired by the unauthorized removal of documents following the Board's demise in 1856. More than 300 separate dossiers are either missing or too badly charred to be identified. The surviving dossiers contain a variety of documents concerning the origin and descent of title. Some of these are title-deeds of grants made by the former Governments and issued to the grantees; others are certified or facsimile copies of complete and incomplete *expedientes* from the Spanish and Mexican archives. Still others are either originals or transcripts of deeds, wills, assignments, and other instruments showing descent title, including decrees and orders of the Spanish Government; certificates of legislative approval and of juridical possession; records of proceedings in other claims cases; and *diseños*. Many of the documents are in Spanish, sometimes accompanied by translations, and a few are in English, most of which are dated after the American occupation of California in 1846.

49.DP153 Fortunately, transcripts and translations of the documents constituting the board *expedientes*, including those for the missing cases, can be found in the bound records of the Board and in the related records of the Attorney General. The documents making up each dossier are identified in a bound **"List of papers, documents and books turned over to, and deposited with the U.S. Surveyor General of California, by the late Board of Commissioners to ascertain & settle the private land claims in said State"** (1 vol., 3/4 in.). The location of transcripts of the individual documents within the Board's bound records can be determined by using the "Index to the Records" described in item 2 of 49.DP151. The "original" documents included in the cases presented to the Board are identified in the 1880 report (pp. 799–858) of the Secretary of the Interior cited above (49.DP142). Because the transcripts and translations were often made hurriedly in the 1850s, researchers interested in the title papers submitted by claimants should check these copies against the Spanish and Mexican complete and incomplete *expedientes* whenever possible.

49.DP154 As early as 1853, the Commission's decisions were being appealed to the district courts either by claimants or the Federal Government, but it was well into the 1880s before all the appeals had been decided. Filed with the Commission's records is a **register of cases appealed** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), listing the cases by court numbers, 1–429, although cases 189, 70, 353, and 225–234 are entered at the end. The entries give court number, Land Commission number, title of suit, names, counsel and remarks, and results of litigation. Related court records are discussed below (49.DP164, 49.DP165).

49.DP155 Bound record copies of **receipts for patents, 1857–97** (2 vols., 2 in.), document the delivery of patents for confirmed claims to claimants or their representatives. The form receipts show the date of patent, the names of the rancho (land grant), the confirmee, the person accepting delivery, and the date of delivery. The receipts are arranged chronologically by date of delivery. An alphabetical index by name of rancho covering both volumes is found at the beginning of volume 2.

Related Records

49.DP156 Several miscellaneous volumes relating to the California claims and some small sets of case files engendered by specific acts of Congress involving derivative claimants (persons who either had acquired land directly from the grant holder or an assignee) are among the Division's textual records. Included is a **list of records of the Board of Land Commissioners in California, 1856** (1/4 in.), {UD 217}, which is an inventory of papers, documents, and books deposited with the U.S.

Surveyor General of California following the termination of the Board. This list is similar to the "list of papers, documents..." described above in 49.DP153.

49.DP157 On July 28, 1852, the Surveyor General of California sent the Commissioner of the General Land Office an "abstract of the regularly filed and numbered *expedientes* in the old archives." The entries in this **index to land titles in upper California derived from the Spanish and Mexican Governments, 1852** (1/4 in.), {UD 216}, are arranged in alphabetical segments by name of titleholder, and give the nature or status of the claim, the date, the name of the grantor, the situation and name of the rancho or other land claim, the *expediente* number, and remarks. The remarks column include comments such as "unfinished" and "no map."

49.DP158 Several lists and statements bound under the title "**California Private Land Claims," 1857–61** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 222}, concern such matters as dismissed appeals, decrees issued by the U.S. District Courts concerning surveys, survey plats, and ranchos advertised by the Surveyor General for California. Included is an 1857 "List of California Claims in which Appeals have been dismissed by Attorney General U.S." The list, covering a total of 464 cases, is divided into 3 sections. The entries in each section are arranged numerically by Board case number and give the names of claimant and locality. An index to the names of claimants is included with the list. Also included are statements of plats of surveys that were delivered to the U.S. District Courts; statements of plats of surveys for private land claims approved and advertised by the Surveyor General of California; lists of ranchos advertised by the U.S. Surveyor General for California; and a list of private land claims submitted to the U.S. District Courts. Some of the documents record actions taken under the act of June 14, 1860.

49.DP159 Several series concern cases handled by the Surveyor General or heard by the U.S. District Courts. The **"Index of Record" in Contested Surveys of Ranchos San Vincente y Santa Monica and Boca de Santa Monica, 1876** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 221}, refers to printed proceedings in the contested cases of the two ranchos pending before the Surveyor General of the United States for the District of California. Pages 95–110 consist of a dictionary of translations and colloquial interpretations of certain Spanish words phrases. The proceedings are not among the records.

49.DP160 In 1864 Congress passed "An Act to grant the Right of Preemption to certain Settlers on the Rancho Balso de Tomales, in the State of California." The **docket of Bolsa de Tomales Cases, California, ca. 1866–69** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 220}, gives the patent history of 128 claims filed under the act. The entries give the following information: case number; GLO number (which actually is the page number of the recorded patent); the legal land description; acreage; name of person receiving patents; date patented; and remarks as to affirmation, denial, or other action. The entries are arranged by case number. A name index is found at the back of the volume. The pages have been annotated to show the date the patents were received by the Registers and Receivers. The related **Rancho Bolsa de Tomales case files, 1865–67** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 220A}, are arranged by case number. The cover of each case file gives name of applicant, number of acres claimed, case number, Register's and Receiver's decision and its date, date of patent, and the volume and page of the recorded patent. A typical case file includes application forms presented to the Register and Receiver at San Francisco, transcripts of testimony, certificate of citizenship or loyalty oath, preemption affidavit, and approval form. Filed at the beginning of the series is another docket that provides a history of actions taken on each claim. The docket entries, arranged by GLO number (in this instance, the case number), give the claimant's name, legal land description, decision of the

Register and Receiver and its date, date the claim was received in the General Land Office, decision of the GLO and its date, and subsequent actions taken. Most entries are annotated to show the approval for patent date, and the number of the cash entry file in the San Francisco land entry files {PI22 43AP}. For additional information about the San Francisco land entry files see the California State list in the Supplement to this guide.

49.DP161 The unindexed **docket of ex-Mission of San Jose Cases, 1867–68** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD. 224}, gives the patent history of most of the 180 claims filed under "An Act for the Relief of the Occupants of the Lands of the Ex-mission of San José, in the State of California," passed by Congress in 1865. Although the case numbers are provided, the entries in this volume are roughly arranged by GLO (page) number, 320–485, and 495. The related **ex-Mission of San José case files, 1865–68** (2 ft.), {224A), are arranged by case number. The cover of each file gives the name of the claimant, the number of acres claimed, survey tract number, the case number, the date of patent, and the volume and page of the recorded patent. Documents found in the case files include the application submitted to the Register and Receiver at San Francisco, loyalty oath or certificate of citizenship, transcripts of testimony, petition to the Board of Commissioners, transcript of grant, bonds, deeds, court documents, decisions of the Register and Receiver, plats, and surveyor notes. Some of the cases are missing.

49.DP162 Ten claims were filed at the Marysville land office under the 1864 "Act to quiet the Titles to Lands within the Rancho Laguna de Santos Callé in the State of California." Records for most of these claims are found in the **Rancho Laguna de Santos Callé case files, 1863–69** (5 in.), {UD 224B} which are in envelopes arranged by case number, 1–6, 9, and 10. Pasted on the front of each envelope is a list of the papers in the file and a legal land description of the tracts claimed. Included are applications, copies of deeds, abstracts of title, affidavits of witnesses, and the decisions of the Register and Receiver. Also included in the series are papers documenting the contested claims of Jerome C. Davis. Enclosed with the letter transmitting the cases to the Commissioner is a document containing a list of lands within the limits of the Rancho Laguna De Santos Callé that were unclaimed on July 2, 1865, and a schedule showing the names of the 10 claimants and the tracts claimed. The Davis claims are shown on the schedule.

49.DP163 Also available are photographs of documents and other items used in court cases. The bound **photographic exhibits in the case of the "U.S. ads. Juan M. Luco, Et Al.," 1858** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 362}, consist of copies of documents concerning an 1845 grant to Jose de la Rosa, reproductions of Governor Pio Pico's signature, and copies of departmental seals found on *expedientes*. Filed with the records of the Board of Land Commissioners (49.DP150) are **photographic exhibits from the *"United States v. Jose Y. Limantour," 1858*** (1 vol., 3 in.), Land Commission numbers 548 and 549, Northern District Court numbers 424 and 429. The exhibits were instrumental in the successful prosecution of Limantour and his associates for fraud. The exhibits were submitted in 1859 by Edwin M. Stanton, Counsel for the United States.

49.DP164 U.S. Circuit Court cases on land grant litigation are held by NARA's Pacific Region (San Francisco). They have been reproduced under the title *Private Land Grant Case Files in the Circuit Court of the Northern District of California, 1852–1910*, T1207 (28 rolls). The region also holds two sets of reference microfilm, *Report of Land Cases, 1862* (I20, 1 roll) and *Index of the Spanish-Mexican Private Land Grant Records and Cases of California* (I5, 2 rolls), as well as the three sets of microfilmed indexes to records of the U.S. District courts discussed in the following paragraph.

49.DP165 The land grant case files from the U.S. District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts of California are in the custody of the Bancroft Library, Berkeley, CA. However, three indexes to the cases are available as National Archives microfilm publications.

1. Entries in the *Index to Private Land Grant Cases, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, 1853–1910*, T1214 (1 roll), give for each case the names of the parties involved and a chronology of documents and actions filed. The entries are arranged numerically by case number, but an alphabetical index by last name of the parties in each case is found at the beginning of the roll. The majority of the cases are dated 1853–59.
2. Entries in the *Index to Private Land Grant Cases, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, 1854–1902*, T1215 (1 roll), are arranged in rough chronological order by date of filing. A numerical index by docket number is filmed at the beginning of the roll. The entries give the names of the parties in the case, a chronology of documents and actions filed, and the fees involved in each case. The majority of the cases are dated 1854–59.
3. The final series, *Index by County to Private Land Grant Cases, U.S. District Court, Northern and Southern Districts of California*, T1216, 9 (1 roll), lists the grants by counties as the counties existed on January 1, 1939. Although the county references are now outdated because boundary lines have since been changed, the index entries give for each grant the name, number of acres, name of claimant, district court number, and Board of Land Commissioner's docket number. When appropriate, the circuit court case number, citations to opinions of the Attorney General, Department of Interior reports, court cases, and other legal serials are given. A miscellaneous section gives a summary of the legal decisions arising from these cases with a citation to the case where the decision is found. Included is an alphabetical index of terms, definitions, and points of law and where they may be found in the miscellaneous section.

49.DP166 "An Act to Quiet Land Titles in California"(14 Stat. 218), approved July 23, 1866, stipulated the conditions under which persons who had purchased and settled portions of Mexican grants that were later rejected or were excluded from the final grant surveys could purchase their lands at the "minimum price established by law." Entries in a **docket of cases under the 7th Section, act of July 23, 1866, 1886–95** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 223}, prepared at the San Francisco land office, provide a history of each case. They give the claimant's name, a legal description of the land, a list of papers submitted, and the dates of actions taken. The volume includes a name index.

49.DP167 The General Land Office maintained its own set of numbered dockets or case files for each of the confirmed California claims which constitutes the California segment (nos. 1–621, ca. 75 ft.) of the **[confirmed] private land claims papers** (49.DP14). Most of the GLO numbers vary from those assigned to the cases heard by the Board of Land Commissioners because not all of the Board's cases were confirmed. Consequently, the Board's case file for Francisco Arce is numbered 356, while the GLO file is docket 320. The conversion can be determined by using the **"Index to [confirmed] Private Land Claims in California," 1855–ca. 1930** (1 vol., 2 ½ in.), (49.DP14), which is a combination alphabetical index (by name of confirmee and rancho) and docket (GLO claims 1–620). The numerically arranged docket entries give the Land Commission docket number, name of confirmee, lot, township, range, date of confirmation, and the volume and page number of the recorded patent.

A remarks section includes reference to various actions taken regarding the particular claim. Data for dockets 613–620 is limited, and there is no entry for docket 621, which is for a claim for Yerba Buena (Goat) Island in San Francisco harbor. Included at the back of the volume is a list of ranchos showing the patent date and acreage involved. The entries in this list are arranged chronologically by date of patent. Record copies of the patents and related documents make up 13 volumes (nos. 220–232, 3 ft.) of the series of **California patent files** among the records of the Mail and Files Division (see DM47). Many of the patents are accompanied by detailed plats.

49.DP168 An earlier version of the index described above, called the **"Old Index to Private Land Claims in California," 1856–1873** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2322}, covers claims 1–513.

49.DP169 The GLO case files have been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication T910, *Records Relating to California Private Land Claims Dockets* (118 rolls), and copies are available at NARA's archival facilities at Laguna Niguel and San Francisco, CA. Lists by name of grantee are found at the start of each roll, and the indexes described above are reproduced on roll 118. Although some of the files include copies of documents compiled by the Board of Land Commissioners, they generally document actions taken after the confirmation of the grant. They often concern patent questions or survey problems, the latter frequently stemming from imprecise land descriptions provided in the original grants or suspect filing procedures. An example of some of the problems arising after claims had been confirmed is found in the case of Erminia Peralta Dargie. She was one of several persons who were entitled to a share of the Rancho Punta de la Laguna grant (GLO private lands docket 516; Board docket 121), which the United States had erroneously appropriated. To compensate, Congress in October 1890 authorized the issuance of patents for an equal quantity of nonmineral public land in the State to those persons whose claims had been confirmed. File 147 in the **special acts files** (PI22 28) consists of Dargie scrip, nos. 1–41, issued to Erminia Dargie under the terms of the 1890 act.

49.DP170 In the course of compiling this guide several claims-related documents have been located and added to the overall series. One such document, titled "An Abstract of the Conveyances made by Mariano G. Vallejo, Benecia F. Vallejo, Andronica A. Vallejo, and Jose Vallejo, affecting that certain tract of land situated in the County of Sonoma and State of California, known and described as the Petaluma Rancho," has been added to GLO private lands docket 498 for California. Since the California claims were microfilmed in 1964 this item does not appear in microfilm publication T910. Anyone interested in examining the abstract, which was compiled in 1873, should explain in their request for the item that while it is now part of the claims file it is not part of the publication.

49.DP171 When the California case files were prepared for filming, most oversize maps were separated from the textual records and filed with the other GLO cartographic records. They are maintained as a separate file, arranged numerically by docket numbers. Also available in the Cartographic and Architectural Records section are 25 volumes of survey plats of confirmed grants and 3 volumes of plats for rejected grants. Still filed with the textual records is a volume titled **"California Plats and Private Grants," 1865–80** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 219}. It includes plats for the San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Susanville, and Marysville districts. The township plats cover surveys of lands under the Mt. Diablo, [pp. 1–78], Humboldt [pp. 79–87], and San Bernardino Meridians [pp. 88–121]. They show disposition of land within sections, date of disposition, and type of claim or entry. Inserted in the volume is a printed "List of Surveyed Private Grants."

49.DP172 Finally, the last record to be considered here is a **docket of California private land claims, patented and unpatented, 1864** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 218}. Entries in this volume are arranged by GLO docket numbers 1–296 and give "Land Commission" number, name of claimant or patentee, name of rancho or claim, legal land description, and meridian. In most cases the patented claims are identified by the letter "P." No letter designation is shown for the unpatented claims. The docket was prepared for use in the GLO plat room to show patented and unpatented land areas.

49.DP173 To summarize, the bulk of the records relating to California private land claims consist of four series of case files.

1. Two series, the complete and incomplete expedientes, are the original Spanish and Mexican grant documents. Each series is arranged numerically. They are filed with the cartographic records of the General Land Office. Transcriptions and translations of some individual documents in these series may be found in both the Board *expedientes* and the GLO case files.
2. The Board or "case" expedientes compiled for all cases heard by the Board of Land Commissioners, are also arranged numerically, but by numbers assigned by the Board. These records are also filed with the GLO cartographic records. They include some transcripts and translations of documents filed in the original expedientes as well as original documents. Many of the Board expedientes were destroyed in the 1906 fire, but individual case files can be reconstructed using the bound records of the Board of Land Commissioners, which are filed with the GLO textual records.
3. The GLO **[confirmed] private land claims papers** {PI 22 34A} are arranged numerically by GLO docket numbers. Although they may include copies of documents from the Board *expedientes*, the files generally deal with actions taken following the confirmation of the claims.

New Mexico

49.DP174 In New Mexico Territory the task of determining the validity of the private land claims fell to the Surveyor General of New Mexico, a position established by Congress on July 22, 1854 (10 Stat. 308), but final approval of the claims rested with Congress. As stipulated in the act, the Surveyor General was to identify and gather records relating to the land claims, survey lands, accept filings from claimants, hold hearings to determine the worthiness of the claims, and report the findings and recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior for submission to Congress. The Surveyor General was also to denote "the various grades of title, with [their] decision as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same under the laws, usages, and customs of the country before its cession to the United States," and "to make a report in regard to all pueblos existing in the Territory, showing the extent and locality of each, stating the number of inhabitants in the said pueblos, respectively, and the nature of their titles to the land." An act of August 4, 1854 (10 Stat. 575), in effect extended the jurisdiction of the Surveyor General by adding the land acquired from Mexico by the Gadsden Purchase to New Mexico Territory and making it "subject to all the laws" of that Territory.

49.DP175 The annual reports submitted by the Surveyors General record the difficulties they encountered in their efforts to carry out the legislative mandate. By 1857 William Pelham, who held the office from 1854 to 1860, was recommending the establishment of a board of land commissioners to handle the burdensome private land claims work. Pelham's successor endorsed the recommendation in his annual report, submitted less than three months after he took office. Both men complained that the lack of a cutoff date for

presenting the claims was a hindrance to the work. Twenty years later, in his annual report for 1880, the Secretary of the Interior commented on the lack of progress in processing the claims. Of the more than 1,000 claims filed with the Surveyors General fewer than 150 had been reported to Congress, and Congress had acted only upon 71 of those.

49.DP176 Inadequate staffing to process the claims was only one of the causes for the delay. Because of the lack of a statute of limitations establishing a time limit for filing the claims, no one really knew how many claims were still outstanding or when they would be filed. Until the claims were settled, the Government could not be certain of the quantity or location of the public lands in the Territory, and this was becoming a major problem as settlement increased. Many claimants refused to file, and others were unable to do so because of the costs involved, particularly during the period 1862 to 1875 when claimants were required to pay all surveying expenses. In addition, surveying the confirmed grants for patent purposes proved challenging because of the nature of the descriptions of the grant boundaries which were often based on landmarks that no longer existed. Also, many of the Surveyors General were not really qualified to process the claims. They had not been trained as lawyers yet were required to deal with very complex legal issues; some did not speak or write Spanish and knew nothing of Spanish or Mexican law. Then too, some of the Surveyors General were involved in activities that posed conflicts of interest, such as being partners in land or cattle companies that benefitted from their decisions. Nevertheless, it was 1891 before Congress took steps to rectify the situation by creating a Court of Private Land Claims to confirm claims in New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah.

49.DP177 The Court was organized in Denver, CO, on July 1, 1891, under an act of March 3, 1891. The legislation provided for the Court's termination on December 31, 1895, but its jurisdiction was extended to June 30, 1904. Even though a deadline of March 3, 1893, was established for filing claims, the Court did not complete its business until mid-June 1904. Initially, sessions of the Court were to be held at Denver and Santa Fe, but the Court subsequently closed the Denver office and moved its headquarters to Santa Fe. The Court convened in Tucson in December 1892 to adjudicate claims to lands located in Arizona Territory, and all cases concerning lands in Arizona were transferred to the Arizona district. Appeals of the Court's decisions went to the U.S. Supreme Court where the case was to be retried.

49.DP178 Unlike the Surveyors General, who reported to the Secretary of the Interior, the Court of Private Land Claims was under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General of the United States. The Court personnel consisted of a chief justice, four associate justices, a U.S. attorney, assistant attorneys, clerk, deputy clerks, Investigators or Special Agents, examiners, translators, and stenographers. One of the U.S. attorney's Special Agents, who served as a Spanish expert, was Henry Ossian Flipper, the first African American to become a U.S. Army officer.

49.DP179 To facilitate the Court's work, the Surveyor General of New Mexico Territory was required to make the land grant records in his office available to the court. He stated in his 1892 annual report to the Secretary of the Interior that the Spanish title papers in his charge were being constantly examined by attorneys and others and that testifying before the land court as to the genuineness of documents on file in his office was taking much of his time. Indeed, over 90 percent of the Spanish and Mexican grants falling within the jurisdiction of the Court were located in New Mexico.

49.DP180 According to the Court's final report, printed as part of the 1904 *Annual Report of the Attorney-General of the United States* (H. Doc. 9, 58th Cong., 3rd Sess., serial 4811),

the Court tried 270 cases for the New Mexico district, involving 231 grants. Included were three cases that were heard in the New Mexico district although they were for lands located within the State of Colorado. The cases are named in an accompanying Schedule A, which lists 282 "grants decided by the Court of Private Land Claims in the New Mexico district." Twelve of the grants were ultimately transferred to the Arizona district. The schedule gives the number, name of claimant, name of grant, location, area claimed, area confirmed and approved, and area rejected.

49.DP181 The cases appealed to the Supreme Court from the New Mexico district are identified in Schedule C of the final report, which shows name of grant, by whom appealed, and the judgment in the case. Persons interested in examining the case files will find them filed among the appellate jurisdiction **case files, 1792–1952** (8,000 ft.), {A1 21A}, in RG 267, Records of the Supreme Court of the United States. The case files are in a segment arranged numerically by case number, which can be determined by using a **card index, 1792–1909** (100 ft.), {A1 20}, arranged alphabetically by names of parties to the cases. The index entries show case title, file number for case, date the case was filed, and date it was decided. Researchers who know the claimant's name should have no trouble locating the case file. Those who do not have this information can use the Court's final report to determine the claimant's name by comparing the "name of grant" entries in Schedule C against those in Schedule A, which gives the names of the claimants for each grant. Printed summaries of the cases and the Court's opinions can be found in the published *United States Reports: Cases Adjudged in the Supreme Court*, a series of volumes covering each court term. References to these volumes usually follow the format "169 U.S. 165," with 169 being the volume number and 165 the page number.

49.DP182 Matthew G. Reynolds, the U.S. Attorney for the Court, who submitted the final report, observed that, "It would be a great misfortune if these papers, files, and records should be removed from the Territory where the land is situated." Following the demise of the Court, all of the "papers, files, and records" were delivered to the Surveyor General of the Territory of New Mexico and most of the records are now in the physical custody of the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, 1205 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe, NM, 87507. Legal title to the records remains with the United States, however, and the records are part of Record Group 49.

49.DP183 The records have been microfilmed twice. The University of New Mexico filmed the records in 1955, and in 1960 the University press published *A Guide to the Microfilm of Papers Relating to New Mexico Land Grants*, a finding aid compiled by James Albert Diaz. By 1982 the film was deteriorating from extensive use and the records were refilmed over a period of years under the direction of the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives. Included in the second publication are documents that were alienated from the main collection, most of which are held by NARA's Rocky Mountain Region (Denver). In order to preserve the usefulness of the Diaz *Guide*, the records that were covered by that *Guide* were filmed in the same order as the earlier publication. In 1987, however, a new guide was published. Edited and compiled by J. Richard Salazar, the *Calendar to the Microfilm Edition of the Land Records of New Mexico: Spanish Archives of New Mexico, Series I, Surveyor General Records, and, the Records of the Court of Private Land Claims*, provides detailed listings of the contents of the 66 rolls of film, keying individual documents and files to frame numbers on the relevant rolls. (The rolls are numbered 1–63, with three supplemental rolls for roll 31, numbered 31A–31C.) The *Calendar* also includes an alphabetical index of grants and grantees with the appropriate Surveyor General and Court of Private Land

Claims numbers and the number of the roll on which the records are filmed. The microfilm and *Calendar* are available from the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives. A set of the first microfilm publication (reference publication P2290) and the Salazar *Calendar* are available for research use in the National Archives Building.

49.DP184 Although the roll numbers provided in the series descriptions given below refer to the second microfilm publication, they apply to the first publication as well. The descriptions are based on materials prepared by the staff of NARA's Southwest Region (Fort Worth) and a survey report by former National Archives staff member, Dr. Oliver W. Holmes. The records are described below in two groups, records of the Surveyor General and records of the Court of Private Land Claims.

Records Held by the New Mexico State Records Center and Archives

RECORDS OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO TERRITORY

49.DP185 Filmed on roll 60 are original **letters received by the Surveyor General of New Mexico, August 5, 1854–March 8, 1876** (1 vol.), from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, U.S. Treasurer, Secretary of the Interior, other Federal officials, and the general public bound in chronological order, and unbound, numerically arranged, **letters received relating to rulings and decisions, 1869–1892** (2 in.), on private land matters that were rendered by officials in the General Land Office and the Interior Department. These records were filmed in Denver and frame numbers were not used. An **index** (1 vol.) to the unbound letters is filmed on roll 61.

49.DP186 Bound copies of **letters sent by the Surveyor General of New Mexico, August. 9, 1854–April 19, 1897** (11 vols.), are divided between the New Mexico and Colorado depositories. Volumes 9, 10, and 11 were filmed in Denver without frame numbers. The letters are addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the U.S. Treasurer, army officers, attorneys, and the general public and relate to all aspects of the Surveyor General's work. The volumes are filmed on rolls 56–60.

49.DP187 Three **"Registers" of land titles, ca. 1847–70** (3 vols.), labeled A, C, and D are filmed on roll 11. Book B has been missing since 1880. This record of deeds, grants, leases, and land exchanges, which covers both Mexican and American transactions was originally kept by Don Donaciano Vigil, who was the records custodian when the Americans occupied Santa Fe. He was appointed Secretary of New Mexico by General Stephen W. Kearny and served as ex officio recorder of land titles and custodian of the records. Also filmed on roll 11 are a **record book of adjudicated land claims, 1856–1870** (1 vol.), showing the actions taken on each claim by the Surveyor General, including the dates each claim was approved by the Surveyor General and confirmed by Congress; a **book of surveyed private land claims, 1856–85** (1 vol.), which records, among other actions, the date each claim was surveyed, date the survey was approved, names of the surveyors, and costs of the survey; and a **docket, 1855–85** (1 vol.), recording information about each claim adjudicated and an abstract of proceedings and papers filed. The volumes include lists of contents or alphabetical indexes.

49.DP188 Land claims **record books, 1856–98** (8 vols.), filmed on rolls 31A–32, contain copies of documents entered by claimants in proceedings before the Surveyor General of New Mexico. Although many of the original documents can be located in the Surveyor General's case files, these volumes are the only source of copies of documents missing from the case files. A **letter press book of grant papers, 1881–1884** (1 vol.), filmed on roll 61, also contains transcripts of testimony and

copies of documents and translations filed in land cases. Many of the pages in this volume are illegible. Filmed on rolls 12–31 are the Surveyor General's **case files, ca. 1855–1920**, arranged numerically by report number (SG1–SG248). These files include papers documenting actions following the confirmation of the claims such as surveys and the issuance of patents. The files include petitions by claimants; evidence, including early documents from the Spanish and Mexican periods; testimonies of witnesses; notices of hearings; maps; decisions rendered by the Surveyor General; and correspondence between the Surveyor General and the Court of Private Land Claims regarding unsettled cases and other matters. Many of the papers from the case files have been published as congressional documents. Some of these documents were bound by the General Land Office under the title "Private Claims, New Mexico," and as volumes 71–75, are now part of the Division "K" **reference library** (49.K143).

49.DP189 Roll 10 reproduces the **"Vigil index"** (1 vol.), a register of the Spanish documents in the New Mexico archives at the time the Americans took control of the Territory. The documents were arranged and assigned a number (1–9938) by Don Donaciano Vigil. The register entries are arranged numerically and give a description in Spanish of each document. The Vigil numbers are written on the documents in black ink. The documents were renumbered in red ink by Ralph Emerson Twitchell, a noted historian and author, who arranged and described the records while compiling his study, *Spanish Archives of New Mexico* (2 vols., Cedar Rapids, IA: The Torch Press, 1914)

49.DP190 The **"Spanish Archives," 1685–1855** (40 ft.), are arranged numerically by the numbers (1–1384) assigned by Ralph E. Twitchell. Some of the numbered items consist of a single document, while others are made up of many related documents on a subject or transaction. Included in the archives are deeds, conveyances of land, registrations of mines, petitions for lands, settlements of estates, wills, and litigation proceedings. Some of these documents were removed from the file and are now found in the case files. Cross-references are shown in the Salazar *Calendar*. The records are filmed on rolls 1–6 with oversize materials filmed on rolls 8–9. An "Archives" index prepared by Twitchell is filmed with the records on roll 1, and volume I of Twitchell's *Spanish Archives of New Mexico* also serves as an index. Typed **translations** of these documents, prepared by the Work Projects Administration, are available at the New Mexico depository. The translations are arranged numerically by the numbers Twitchell assigned to the original documents. They are not part of the microfilm publication.

49.DP191 Records documenting the Indian pueblo grants were maintained separately and were filmed on roll 7. The **Pueblo Indian land grant files, ca. 1689–1876**, are arranged by alphabetical designations, A–V, with separate files for each pueblo. One exception is Report TT, which covers the Pueblos of Zia, Santa Ana, and Jemez, although the series also includes individual files for each of the three pueblos. The pueblos and appropriate file designations are identified in Table 49.DP198. Related records from the Surveyor General's office include materials concerning the "Acoma Pueblo Survey Investigation," from 1883 to 1885, and a volume containing copies of Spanish documents and translations concerning the grants. The volume contains an index by name of pueblo. Most of the original documents are found in the pueblo grant files.

RECORDS OF THE COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS

49.DP192 The **minutes of proceedings December 1, 1891, to June 15, 1904**, held by the Court of Private Land Claims are recorded in five volumes, four of them labeled "Journal." The fifth volume, identified as "Vacation

Minute Book, 1893–1902," contains a copy of the amended rules of the Court and minutes of meetings held when the Court was not in formal session. Each volume contains an alphabetical index of plaintiffs names. All five volumes are filmed on roll 55.

49.DP193 The **"Appearance Docket," 1891–1902** (1 vol.), the main finding aid for the cases heard by the Court, is filmed on roll 33. The docket entries are arranged numerically by case numbers, PLC 1–PLC 282. They list, for each case, the documents presented by both the plaintiff (claimant) and the defendant (U.S. Government) in the order they were filed with the Court. These listings serve as an index to the documents in the Court's **case files, 1897–1902** (13 ft.). Arranged numerically by case number, the files include petitions, demurrers, stipulations, depositions, motions, objections, and other legal documents. Exhibits consist of copies of Spanish and Mexican documents and their translations, deeds, and hand-drawn maps. The files contain a considerable amount of printed material because many of the early documents had been printed for the record by the time the case was taken up by the Court. In instances where the Court had a case that had been heard but not settled by the Surveyor General, the records were borrowed from the Surveyor General's office and returned when the case was decided. Such cases can be easily identified by using the Salazar *Calendar*, which provides the SG and/or PLC number for each grant file. The files are reproduced on rolls 33–54. Because of the length of the proceedings on the Peralta-Reavis Grant, the file for PLC 110 was filmed out of order on rolls 62 and 63. Also filmed on roll 63 is a list of claims rejected by the Court, which is arranged by PLC case number and gives the names of the claimant and grant.

49.DP194 Information about the attorneys who represented plaintiffs before the Court is found in the **"Roll of Attorneys,"** (1 vol.), reproduced on roll 55. The attorneys are listed under the initial letter of their surnames, and the following information appears for each: signature, residence, age, where born, when admitted to Supreme Court, and when and where enrolled in this court.

49.DP195 Miscellaneous financial and employment records are filmed on roll 63. These consist of certificates of deposit made by the Surveyor General from 1902 to 1908; accounting warrants transmitting funds to the Treasurer of the United States from 1907 to 1908; a court order regarding the appointment of the Clerk of Court, 1902, and a letter of resignation from the Clerk of Court, 1902; oaths of office for persons serving on the Court from 1891 to 1903; and oaths of office for Surveyor General, 1868.

Relevant Records in Division "D," National Archives Building

49.DP196 Prior to 1860 the Surveyor General of New Mexico was required to forward to the Commissioner of the General Land Office three copies of the case files he deemed ready for confirmation by Congress. One of these sets was filed with Division "D." Copies of Spanish documents, English translations, petitions, testimonies, and other supporting evidence constituting the first 38 cases decided by the Surveyor General make up the contents of two volumes labeled **"Private Land Claims, New Mexico, ca. 1823–62"** (2 vols., 10 in.), {UD 361}. The documents are arranged by SG numbers 1–38, although the names of the case files may sometimes differ from the names provided in the indexes. Cases 39–48 are represented by entries in abstracts bound at the back of volume 2, which list cases submitted in 1860, 1861, and 1862 for confirmation by Congress. Volume 1 also includes a section of papers relating to the Pueblo Indian grants (letters A–R).

49.DP197 Persons mentioned in the Spanish records taken by the Surveyor General from the official Spanish Archives in 1854 are identified in the alphabetical name **index to**

Spanish documents, New Mexico, ca. 1685–1850 (1 vol., ¼ in.), {UD 358}. The documents referred to in the index are described in Twitchell's *Spanish Archives of New Mexico, I*, and reproduced on rolls 1–10 of the *Microfilm Edition of the Land Records of New Mexico*. The index entries, consisting of number, year, index number, name, and nature of document (such as a will, conveyance, grant, gift, petition, inventory of estate), are arranged in alphabetical segments and thereunder numerically by the "index" numbers. These numbers correspond to the Twitchell numbers used in the descriptive document list (pp. 1–105) in Salazar's *Calendar* to the microfilm publication. For example, the index entry "Number-29; Year - 1701; Index Number - 230; Name-Duran, de Chaves; Nature of Document-Gift" corresponds to the *Calendar* entry "Twitchell Number-230; Description - Manuel Baca, donation of land to Fernando Duran de Chaves, Bernalillo; Date - 1701; Frame Number - 201" on roll 2 of the microfilm edition.

49.DP198 The New Mexico segment, ca. 1860–1928 (dockets 1A–215), of the GLO **[confirmed] private land claims papers** (49.DP14), covering the claims confirmed by Congress and by the Court of Private Land Claims, constitute approximately 18 feet of records. Although some of the files may include copies of documents found in the case files of the Surveyor General of New Mexico and the Court of Private Land Claims, they generally document actions taken after the confirmation of the grant. They often concern patent questions or survey problems, the latter frequently stemming from imprecise boundary descriptions provided in the original grants or suspect filing procedures. For example, file no. 10, concerning the grant to John Lamay, Bishop of New Mexico, in trust for the Catholic Church, consists of an 1862 letter from the Surveyor General and letters received from 1872 to 1874, inquiring about the issuance of a patent. The grant was approved by the Surveyor General in 1857 and confirmed by the Congress in 1861. The patent was issued in 1874, and a copy of Bishop Lamay's letter acknowledging its receipt is included in the file. Maps and plats of the grants are sometimes included with the correspondence that makes up the bulk of the files. Included are files for the Indian Pueblo grants, but they have been assigned file numbers rather than letter designations (see Table 49.DP198). Some of the letters also carry the letter designations.

49.DP199 Some of the letters included in GLO private land claims docket 39 (SG 39) relating to one of the grants issued to Gervacio Nolan (see also 49.DP207) express dissatisfaction with the survey of the grant. Papers documenting the action taken by the Surveyor General of New Mexico in 1884 constitute the **report of the investigation of a survey of the Nolan Grant (no. 39) in New Mexico, 1884** (1 in.), {UD 515G} among the records in Division "E" (see 49E82).

49.DP200 Access to the GLO private land claim dockets is mainly provided by two volumes, one an index, the other a docket. Most comprehensive in its coverage of claims in all three areas is the **old index of private land claims in New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado, 1858–1905** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 359}, which includes separate alphabetical index listings by claimant and grant names for claims in the three areas. The claim entries—arranged by locality and thereunder, for the most part, by GLO docket number—cover the Indian pueblo grants and approximately 193 numbered cases for New Mexico, 19 for Arizona, 2 for Colorado, and a few unnumbered entries. The entries give GLO docket number; name of claimant; name of claim and locality; and remarks, usually notations regarding approval, rejection, confirmation, or other actions such as appeals. Occasionally, references to congressional documents are given. Many of the entries include cross-references to specific pages in a "docket of confirmed claims," which

TABLE–49.DP198
Pueblo Indian Grants

Letter Designation	GLO Designation	Pueblo
A	194	Pueblo of Jémez
B	195	Pueblo of Ácoma
C	196	Pueblo of San Juan
D	197	Pueblo of Picurís
E	198	Pueblo of San Felipe
F	199	Pueblo of Pecos
G	200	Pueblo of Cochití
H	201	Pueblo of Santo Domingo
I	202	Pueblo of Taos
K	203	Pueblo of Santa Clara
L	204	Pueblo of Tesuque
M	205	Pueblo of San Ildefonso
N	206	Pueblo of Pojoaque
O	207	Pueblo of Zia
P	208	Pueblo of Sandía
Q	209	Pueblo of Isleta
R	210	Pueblo of Nambé
S	30, 175	Pueblo of Laguna
T	212	Pueblo of Santa Ana
TT	213	Pueblos of Zía, Santa Ana, and Jémez
U	*	Pueblo of San Cristóbal
V	215*	Pueblo of Zuni

* No corresponding GLO file has been located.

** The Zuni file was converted to serial patent file no. 1,061,536. The Zuni claim was not confirmed with those of the other pueblos because it was not presented to the Court of Private Land Claims within the time prescribed.

is the volume titled **"Private Land Claims Docket, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Etc.," ca. 1858–1928** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 2319}. Use of the index in this volume is necessary to locate docket entries for individual claims since they are not arranged in numerical order. The index entries are alphabetical by name of confirmee and rancho; a few references to claims in Colorado and Arizona are included, but the location of these grants is shown only in the actual entries and not in the index. The entries record the GLO docket and SG or PLC numbers, name of confirmee, name of grant and legal description of the land, date of confirmation, date of patent, where recorded, date of transmission, and remarks. For the most part, the remarks column is used to list documents included in the case file and to record actions taken. Three entries for Arizona claims are recorded on pages 135–137. Entries for claims in Colorado are found among the New Mexico entries. Included on folio page 295 is a

register of general letters sent and received not relating to any particular claim. On pages 296–297 is a listing of 33 claims giving the name of the rancho or claimant, the date of patent and the acreage involved. Entries 1–16 of this list are for the Indian pueblos.

49.DP201 A volume labeled "Pueblo Grants and Private Claims, New Mexico" is a **docket of private land claims [in] New Mexico, 1861–90** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 360}, that includes entries for Indian pueblos (pp. 12–16), private claims (pp. 16–28), a donation claim (p.124), and schedules of private land claims reported by the Surveyor General of New Mexico (pp. 132–144). Entries in the Indian Pueblos section are arranged numerically by survey number. They give the alphabetic designation; name of pueblo; land description; and remarks, chiefly annotations showing date of patent, where it was recorded, and date it was sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Entries for the private claims are arranged by GLO docket number and give the name of the claim, sometimes the location, and information regarding the receipt and filing of related papers. Entries in the Surveyor General's report, Schedule A and unidentified listings, are arranged by GLO docket number and give name of grant, name of confirmee, name of claimant, confirmation date, and remarks, generally concerning the receipt and filing of related papers. Schedule B, a statement of confirmed Indian pueblo grants, lists the pueblos, A–T, date of act confirming the grant, and date of patent. An index is bound with the docket. Both the index entries and the docket entries are heavily annotated. Inserted in the volume is a printed "Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico" advocating "A confirmation of the Rio Grande land grant to the actual settlers who have occupied, improved, and lived upon said land for the last ten years" rather than "the confirmation of an old land grant, the conditions of which have not been complied with," and transcriptions of portions of several documents relating to the Los Animas grant confirmed to Cornelio Vigil and Ceran St. Vrain. A printed "synoptical statement" and appeal to the President of the United States titled "In the Matter of the Grant of the Rio De Las Animas to Cornelio Vigil and Ceran St. Vrain," bound under the title "Vigil and St. Vrain, Claim to Rio De Las Animas" is volume 70 in the Division "K" library collection, (49.K143). Records relating to the Vigil and St. Vrain claim constitute docket 17 in the New Mexico segment of the GLO private land claims papers. Since the bulk of the grant was located in present-day Colorado the related records are discussed in 49.DP208 et al.

49.DP202 Also discussed in the Colorado section (49.DP207) are the Baca Floats, five tracts of land granted to the heirs of Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca, whose original claim included the town of Las Vegas. Baca Floats 1 and 2 were located in New Mexico Territory, and related papers constitute file 125 in the **special acts files** (see 49.K122). Docket 20 for New Mexico in the GLO **[confirmed] private land claims papers** (49.DP14) covers the claim of the town of Las Vegas.

49.DP203 Several different topics are addressed by the **records relating to private land claims in New Mexico, 1842–1918** (ca. 8 in.), {UD 432}, which are arranged in rough chronological order by date of document with a few subject files interspersed. Found in this series are documents relating to the Tumacacori and Calabazas grant in Arizona Territory; the Royuela and Beales Arkansas grant in New Mexico; and the Ortiz land grant in New Mexico; reports from Indian agent John Ward, concerning the condition of the Pueblo Indians in 1864, including a detailed statistical report on the population and property of each pueblo; and an 1885 report on fraudulent claims. Lists from the Court of Private Claims identify claims in New Mexico confirmed by the court, 1893, grants rejected, 1897, and schedules, 1899–1900, show work accomplished

by the Court. Filed with these documents is a copy of the printed "Rules of the United States Court of Private Land Claims, Adopted at Santa Fe, December Term, 1891." Also included in the series are two letters from the Department of State regarding new land regulations promulgated by the Profirio Diaz government in Mexico, 1894; a pamphlet titled "Reports and Maps of the Bushell and of the Saint Louis Gold and Silver Mining Companies," 1878; and a small number of printed items, chiefly legislative bills and other congressional documents. The series also includes a "List of private land claims in New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado pending before Congress and in the General Land Office as of March 29, 1890." Closely related to this list are oversized schedules of pending Spanish and Mexican land grant claims in Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico that were compiled in compliance with a Senate resolution of June 28, 1890. The remarks sections of these schedules generally provide a brief history of actions taken on the claims. The schedules are part of a series of **miscellaneous oversize documents** {UD 465B}.

Colorado

49.DP204 Section 17 of the act of February 23, 1861 (12 Stat. 176), providing for a temporary government for the Territory of Colorado, authorized the appointment of a Surveyor General "whose duties, powers, obligations, responsibilities, compensation, and allowances" were to be the same as those of the Surveyor General of New Mexico. Although this in effect made the Surveyor General of Colorado responsible for settling private land claims in Colorado Territory, most of the claims for grants in Colorado had already been approved by the Surveyor General of New Mexico and confirmed by Congress in 1860. As a result the files covering lands in Colorado are interfiled with those of New Mexico and are not readily identified as to location.

49.DP205 The file for the Medano Springs and Zapato grant, one of two Colorado grants identified in the index to private land claims discussed above (49.DP200), was submitted to the Commissioner by the Surveyor General of Colorado on October 9, 1877. Apparently the grant was surveyed but never confirmed. Consequently, it is filed with miscellaneous letters received in the Mail and Files Division (see UD 180E, letter number M94,114–1877), rather than with the confirmed claims. A notation on folio page 1 of the "Lists of Confirmed or Surveyed Land Claims"{UD 786} discussed in 49.DP133 indicates that the claim was "Reported as fraudulent." The second Colorado index listing is for the Corpus Cristi grant, but the entry consists only of references to letters received and sent, 1890–91. No claimant or claim number is shown.

49.DP206 *Colorado: A Guide to the Highest State* (New York: Hastings House, 1941, p. 37), compiled by the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration (WPA), identifies four "huge land grants," that were located in the Territory, namely the "princely demesnes of Maxwell, Nolan, Baca, and Sangre de Cristo grants." Entries in the index and the docket, both discussed above (49.DP200), show that Charles Beaubien was the sole claimant of the Sangre de Cristo grant (SG 4) and the co-claimant with Guadalupe Miranda of the Maxwell Grant (SG 15), which originally consisted of 1,714,764 acres. Both grants spread over portions of northern New Mexico and southern Colorado. According to the WPA volume, the original owners of the Sangre de Cristo grant were Stephen L. Lee and Narcisco Beaubien, Beaubien's teenage son. Beaubien inherited his son's share of the grant after the youth and Lee were killed in the Taos insurrection of 1847, and he purchased the remainder of the grant. The Maxwell grant was named after Lucien B. Maxwell, Beaubien's son-in-law, who purchased Miranda's share of the grant when Miranda, a Mexican official,

returned to Mexico following American occupation of the territory. After Beaubien's death in 1864, Maxwell and his wife bought her siblings' shares, thereby becoming sole owners of the entire grant. In 1870 they sold the land to investors who formed the Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company. GLO private land claims docket 15 relating to the grant consists of more than 2 linear feet of material. Some letters, transcripts of survey notes, and maps (8 in.), relating to the boundaries of the Sangre de Cristo grants are among the Division "E" **special files, series II** {UD 500} discussed in 49.E59. Included is a transcript of the field notes of the 1877 survey of the Beaubien and Miranda grant in New Mexico. A few letters and a plat, 1905–7, relating to the two grants are in Division "E" **special files, series I** {UD 495} discussed in 49.E58.

49.DP207 The Nolan grant (SG 48) was claimed by the heirs of Gervacio Nolan, and related papers constitute GLO private land claims docket 48. The Baca grant (SG 20), claimed by the five heirs of Luis Maria Baca, was for the site of the town of Las Vegas in New Mexico Territory. In lieu of that location the heirs were authorized by an 1860 act of Congress to select lands elsewhere. Their selections are referred to as the "Baca floats" (numbered 1 through 5). Two heirs took land in New Mexico (floats 1 and 2) while the others selected tracts in what came to be Colorado (float 4) and Arizona (floats 3 and 5). Papers relating to the claims of the heirs constitute file 125 in the **special acts files** (49.K122). Docket 20 in the GLO **[confirmed] private land claims papers** for New Mexico covers the claim of the town of Las Vegas. Additional papers, 1906–18, relating to Baca float 3 in Arizona are found in the Division "E" **special files, series II** {UD 500} discussed in 49.E59.

49.DP208 The Las Animas or Purgatoire grant (SG 17) was awarded by the Mexican Government to Cornelio Vigil and Ceran St. Vrain in 1843 and approved by the Surveyor General of New Mexico in 1857. By the time Congress considered the claim in June 1860, portions of the claim had been sold. Although Congress greatly reduced the acreage involved, it confirmed to each of the two grantees 11 square leagues (approximately 48,845 acres), which was to be used to cover the claims of the individuals who had settled on their lands. Subsequently, the Surveyor General of Colorado and the Register and Receiver at the Pueblo land office were made responsible for surveying and settling the claims. On April 20, 1870, the Surveyor General submitted an abstract identifying the derivative claimants, persons who either had purchased land directly from the grant holder or who had acquired land from someone who had purchased from the grant holder. On April 28, 1870, he forwarded a list of those settlers actually living on the grant who had filed for their land. Entries in both documents give claim number, name of claimant, description of claim, and number of acres. All told, 714 claimants filed for land. The lists are bound in a volume labeled **"Vigil and St. Vrain Grant, List of Actual Settlers and List of Derivative Claimants," 1870** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 225}.

49.DP209 The history of the controversial settlement of the claims is related in a printed "synoptical statement" and appeal to the President of the United States titled "In the Matter of The grant of the Rio De Las Animas to Cornelio Vigil and Ceran St. Vrain, and The claim of title thereto of the heirs and legal representatives of Cornelio Vigil, deceased." The document was bound under the title "Vigil and St. Vrain, Claim to Rio De Las Animas" (vol. 70), and placed in the Division "K" **reference library** (49.K143). According to this document, the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, CO, reviewed 40 derivative claims, confirming 13 and rejecting 27. They forwarded the papers filed in the claims to the Interior Department on February 24, 1874. The papers relating to the derivative claims are filed as GLO private lands claim docket 17 (ca. 2 ft.).

49.DP210 Other records relating to the Vigil and St. Vrain Grant, as well as other Mexican grants in Colorado, are among the holdings of NARA's Rocky Mountain Region (Denver).

Arizona

49.DP211 The Territory of Arizona was established by an act of February 24, 1863, which authorized the appointment of a Surveyor General and other Federal officials and extended to the new Territory all acts governing the Territory of New Mexico. The issue of private land claims was more specifically addressed in the appropriations act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stat. 304), which stated that the Surveyor General of Arizona was "to ascertain and report upon the origin, nature, character, and extent of the claims to lands in said Territory under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico; and for this purpose he shall have all the powers conferred, and shall perform all the duties enjoined upon the surveyor–general of New Mexico by the eighth section" of the act of July 24, 1854. Most of the Arizona grants appear to have been settled by the Surveyor General, but the Court of Private Land Claims also held session in Arizona.

49.DP212 Early in 1879 the Secretary of the Interior appointed R.C. Hopkins of California to examine the archives of the State of Sonora, Mexico, to obtain data concerning the land grants made by the governments of Spain and Mexico within the territory ceded to the United States under the Gadsden Treaty of 1853. The data was to aid "in detecting and preventing the consummation of fraudulent titles." Twenty ranchos are covered in the **report of Special Agent R.C. Hopkins on Private Land Claims in the Territory of Arizona, 1879, 1879–80** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 213}, which includes transcriptions of original records in Spanish and some English translations, as well as the Special Agent's letter of transmittal and copies of his instructions and letter of appointment. An appendix lists the "Expendientes of grants of land on file in the Government Archives of the State of Sonora," covering the period 1661 to 1854. The report is indexed by name of rancho. A "duplicate" of the report is found in the second volume, which also contains "the original memorandums" Hopkins made during his examination of the records.

49.DP213 More than half of the ranchos covered by the Hopkins report are represented in the **"Docket of Private Land Claims" in Arizona, ca. 1876–1902** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 213A}, a record, or "brief," of papers filed in the land grant cases. The entries for each grant give backgound information regarding the grant and identify the papers filed, the date of filing, and the page number and volume number of the journal in which they are transcribed. The background information is entered under the following categories: situation (general location), original grantee, present claimant, date of grant, area involved, locality (more specific location), granting officer, authority, type of land (agricultural, grazing), and the Surveyor General's recommendation. The volume is indexed by name of grant. Transcripts of the papers briefed in the docket are found in the **journals of private land grants, ca. 1879–95** (5 vols., 10 in.), {UD 213B}. Some of the documents are in Spanish. A typed index to the contents of volumes 1 through 4 is found at the beginning of volume 1. The index entries are arranged alphabetically by name of grant. Volume 5 is blank.

49.DP214 The Arizona segment (nos. 3–20, ca. 3 ft.) of the GLO **[confirmed] private land claims papers** (49.DP14) includes dockets for all of the grants covered by the journals. Originally the papers relating to the Rancho de Martinez (San Xavier del Boc) grant were filed with the land entry papers for the land office at Florence, AZ, under the title "Small Holdings Claim No. 1." They have since been designated "Docket 20 " and filed in the Arizona segment of the GLO private land claims papers. That series also includes files for some grants not

TABLE-49.DP214
ARIZONA LAND GRANT CASE FILES

Docket No.	Grant Name	Journals	GLO Dockets
3	San Rafael Del Valle	X	X
4	San Ignacio del Babacomari	X	X
4 1/2*	San Pedro		X
5	Rancho San Ignacio de la Canoa	X	X
6	El Paso de los Algadones	X	X
7	Calabasas (or Tumacacori)	X	X
8	San Jose de Sonoita	X	X
9	San Rafael de la Sanja (Zanja)	X	X
10	La Aribac (Arivaca)	X	X
11	San Juan de las Boquillas y Nogales	X	X
12	Los Nogales de Elias (or Huecos y Valdios)	X	X
13	Rancho de Otero	X	X
14	El Sapori	X	X
15	Rancho Aribac (Charles D. Poston)	X	X
16	Buena Vista (Maria Santisima del Carmen)	X	X
17	Tres Alamos	X	X
18	Peralta Grant (Baron of Arizona)		X
19	San Bernardino (Ignacio Perez)		X
20**	Rancho de Martinez (San Xavier del Bac)	X	X

* The San Pedro grant was reportedly located in Mexico. Its boundaries allegedly served as a reference point for the boundaries of the San Rafael del Valle and the San Juan de las Boquillas y Nogales grants.

** The Rancho de Martinez grant was within the limits of the Papago Indian Reservation. The papers, 1875–1902, concerning claims relating to the grant include deeds, copies of original title papers, correspondence from the Office of Indian Affairs, opinions and recommendations of the Surveyor General, plats, and other documents.

recorded in the journals. A comparison of the contents of the two series is provided in Table 49.DP214.

49.DP215 The original land grant case files for Arizona are in the custody of NARA's Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel).

49.DP216 Among the previously mentioned **records relating to private land claims in New Mexico, 1842–1918** (ca. 8 in.), {UD 432}, are documents relating to the Tumacacori and Calabazas grant in Arizona Territory. These include two printed briefs, "In the Matter of the Petition of Settlers on Public Lands in the Tucson, Arizona, Land District, praying for an Investigation of the alleged Tumacacori and Calabazas Private Land Claim," and the reply, "In the Matter of the Petition of Alleged Settlers, Asking that Certain Lands within the Claim and Preliminary Survey of the Tumacacori y Calabazas Grant, in Arizona, be Restored to Settlement and Entry," and a copy of the decision rendered by the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 8, 1893. The series also includes a "List of private land claims in New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado pending before Congress and in the General Land Office as of March 29, 1890." Closely related to this list

are oversized schedules of pending Spanish and Mexican land grant claims in Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico that were compiled in compliance with a Senate resolution of June 28, 1890. The remarks sections of these schedules generally provide a brief history of actions taken on the claims. The schedules are part of a series of **miscellaneous oversize documents** {UD 465B}.

49.DP217 The boundaries of Baca Float No. 3, the third of a series of five tracts of land granted to the heirs of Luis Maria Cabeza de Baca (see 49.DP202), conflicted with the boundaries of the Tumacacori, Calabazas, and San Jose de Sonoita grants. Correspondence, field notes, printed briefs, and other papers, 1906–18, relating to surveys of the boundaries of Baca Float No. 3 are found in the Division "E" **special files, series II** {UD 500}, discussed in 49.E59.

Additional Records Relating to Private Land Claims

49.DP218 A **report on private land claims in the United States, 1903–11** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 363}, identifies the claimants and shows the patent date and the volume and page number of the recorded patent. In addition, the entries give the case number, the legal land description, and "date of action," apparently when the claim was submitted for patent. A column intended to record the Register and Receiver number is used to identify the State or Territory involved, while a column headed "Land Office" is used for cross-references. The entries are chronologically arranged by the "date of action." A name index is included at the front of the volume.

49.DP219 Entries in a numerical **register of letters received concerning private land claims and Indian reserves, 1845–53** (2 vols., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 368}, show date of letter, its file number, name of correspondent, date of action taken, and subject. The entries are arranged in rough numerical order by file number and in rough chronological order by date of letter. Some of the letters are in the **letters received relating to Indian and private land claim matters** {UD 427A} discussed in 49.DP225. If they are not in that series they may be among the large series of **miscellaneous letters received** (49.DM27) filed with the records in Division "D" (Mail and Files). Also filed with the records of that division are additional registers, as noted in 49.DP6.

49.DP220 A volume labeled on the cover **"Private Land claims. Abstract of Correspondence," 1846–72** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 365}, serves as an index to addressees and other persons or organizations mentioned in volumes 11 to 28 of the **letters sent relating to private land claims, 1833–95** (49.DP6.7) filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files). Entries, arranged in alphabetical segments, thereunder numerically, give the name of the individual, a brief note regarding the subject of the letter and its date, the name of the correspondent if it differs from the indexed name, and the volume and page numbers of the transcribed letter. The main entries begin on page 59, but a few references to documents are found on pages 43 and 51. The title shown on the spine of the volume reads "Index Papers, Correspondence, Vol. 2."

49.DP221 A volume rather misleadingly titled **"Private Land Claim Letter Book Index," 1800–80** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 366}, concerns subjects relating to private land claims. While some entries refer to letters sent, others include references to regulations, acts of Congress, and other series of records. Many entries are merely informational notes such as the following: "Archives Sur Genl Arkansas {with Commissioner of State Lands at Little Rock-Arkansas}," and "Louisiana Rio Hondo claims {R&R instructed to send all documents relating thereto to this office June 25, 1880}." The entries are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory or other subject keyword.

49.DP222 References to letters sent relating to claims, claimants, and general subjects such as "Arkansas Territory," are recorded in the **"Docket of Action on Private Land Claims, 1829–72** (1 vol.,

2 in.), {UD 369}. The numbered entries consist of the name of the individual or subject, and references to relevant letters relating to that person or subject. The references include name of correspondent and numbers of the volume and page where the letter is recorded. Originally the entries were arranged numerically in alphabetical segments, but when the number of entries under certain letters of the alphabet exceeded the pages allotted to that letter they were entered wherever space was available. Consequently, entries for some letters are interspersed throughout the volume. Some cross-references were supplied to aid in tracking the entries. At some point the volume was rebound and the pages numbered. It appears, however, that loose pages were bound in the front of the volume instead of being inserted where they belonged. The end result is that the "A" section begins on page 61. At least some of the entries were copied in more orderly fashion in the **index to letters sent by the Commission of the General Land Office relating to private land claims** (49.DM29) in Division "D" (Mail and Files).

49.DP223 A **list of private land claims plats, ca. 1815–1908** (1/2 in.), {UD 465A}, identifies plats and maps of claims in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wisconsin. Entries are arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder alphabetically by name of claim or claimant's surname. The entries give the name, date and number of the item, and the number of the volume and page where it is recorded. It has been determined that this document is now more of a curiosity than a viable aid to locating the items listed. The citations provided do not match the private land claims plats and maps filed with the cartographic records, nor do they correspond to any of the relevant finding aids found in the Cartographic and Architectural Records section.

Donation Land Claims

49.DP224 The **donation patent index, various States, 1795–1880** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 364}, is a record of patents issued to individuals receiving land under the terms of various acts of Congress or treaties concluded with Indian tribes. Entries are arranged in alphabetical segments and thereunder in rough chronological order by date of patent. They give name of patentee, original claimant, land district, date of act confirming or admitting the claim, certificate number, legal land description, acreage, patent date and where recorded, date of delivery or transmission of patent, and remarks. Some of the patentees are institutions such as universities and asylums. A few are Indian tribes. States and Territories represented in this volume include Arkansas, Colorado, Dakota Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska. Not included in the volume are entries for patents issued for what are commonly known as "donation lands" located in Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, and Arkansas. Records relating to the donation lands are part of the records of both Division "G" (Preemption) and Division "D" (Mail and Files), and they are discussed with the records of those units.

Other Records

49.DP225 Requests from Members of Congress and others for patents to Indian reserves and to confirmed private land claims form the majority of the **letters received relating to Indian and private land claims matters, 1836–50** (ca. 5 ft.), {UD 427A}. The letters are arranged in alphabetical segments and thereunder chronologically as follows:

A	1836–41
B	1836–48
C	1836–42
D	1836–49
E	1836–50
F	1836–48
G	1836–46
H	1836–49
I	1836–46
J	1836–49
L	1836–49

M 1836–49
P 1836–45
R 1836–46
S 1836–46
T 1836–48
V 1837–48
W 1836–47

The majority of the letters in the "A" segment are from Thomas J. Abbott who helped enroll members of the Creek tribe in accordance with article 2 of the treaty of March 34, 1832, and many of the letters throughout the series concern Creek Indian reserves. A few letters in the series refer to transactions involving John Bowie (see 49.DP71). Although the two types of letters are interfiled, their receipt is recorded in separate registers filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files), namely, the **registers of letters received relating to Indian lands, 1835–63** (see 49.DM14) and the **registers of letters received relating to private claims, 1836–69** (see 49.DM15). The letters are also recorded in the numerical **register of letters received concerning private land claims and Indian reserves** {UD 368} discussed in 49.DP219. Corresponding letters sent are discussed in 49.DM31.

49.DP226 Chronologically arranged copies of **reports of Joseph S. Wilson, principal clerk of private land claims, 1836–45** (2 in.), {UD 427B}, concern work done on private land claims, periods when he was Acting Recorder, allowances paid, Indian and surveying letters read and acted upon, and other business of the office. In April 1842 Wilson testified in a hearing held by the Senate's Retrenchment Committee, and his transcribed **statement on work of the Bureau on Private Land Claims, 1842** (negligible), {UD 430}, and related documents provide a glimpse of the operations of his unit, a predecessor of Division "D." Filed with the transcription of his testimony are memorandums showing the amount of work done, "exclusive of Chickasaw business," during the period January 1 through April 7, 1842. A separate report on the duties of the clerks in the bureau lists Wilson and the other clerks by name, shows the number of hours worked each day, the "amount of labor," remarks "as to the state of the business," and gives a narrative account of the "character of clerical labor" each person performed. Included is a separate report on the "Chickasaw business" and a memorandum on the amount of work accomplished during the period December 1, 1840, to November 30, 1841.

49.DP227 Replies of Registers and Receivers of U.S. land offices to a circular calling for mineral specimens and reports, 1861–64 (3 in.), {UD 431}, are arranged chronologically and numerically by letter number. The circular, dated February 10, 1862, called for the collection of mineral specimens and the submission of reports on important minerals in the public land States. Most of the letters merely acknowledge receipt of the circular, but a few contain additional information.

49.DP228 Among the records attributed to Division "E" held by NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section are manuscript and annotated **private land claims plats, 1853–1915** (2918 items, 42 in.) of claims in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, and New Mexico, and a few claims in Louisiana and Missouri. Also included is one volume of manuscript plats of claims in the village of Peoria, IL. The claims were surveyed by deputy surveyors under the direction of Surveyors General for the different States or Territories and most of them were approved by a Surveyor General. These plats show the boundaries of the claims and their relationship to the adjacent public land surveys or to natural objects in unsurveyed areas. The majority of the plats are bound in volumes and arranged alphabetically by name of State. Loose plats are arranged in folders by State. Indexes to names of claimants in California, New Mexico, and Florida are available.

49.DM1 In the interest of good administration and a more prompt dispatch of public business, the Commissioner of the General Land Office issued an order on December 20, 1906, announcing the establishment of the Mail and Files Division, designated as Division "D." The Chief of the Division was to have jurisdiction over the file clerks in all divisions and responsibility for the method of arranging and keeping files and dockets in all divisions. All the records and employees in the Registering Room of Division "A" and all the files and file clerks of Division "E" were transferred to the new Division. An order of March 14, 1907, abolished the use of registers of letters received in the divisions, although the divisions retained the registers they had created. After March 15, the complete record of letters received was kept by the Mail and Files Division on 3- by 5-inch typewritten "cards," actually slips of paper. The divisional "miscellaneous" letters received files were discontinued and consolidated in a comprehensive file maintained by the Division. The Division also assumed responsibility for answering all general letters and inquiries not relating to any matter requiring reference to a division.

49.DM2 In the Commissioner's annual report dated September 30, 1907, the Division reported that it received and recorded incoming mail and had charge of the permanent files of the office and supervisory control over the pending files handled by the several adjudicating divisions. The task of placing the closed files of the office in the best possible shape during the past year had included reclassifying and filing an estimated 100,000 bundles of entry papers and 7,000 patent volumes and labeling 40,000 bundles. Some 64,128 clerks' cards and 40,832 attorneys' cards had been received and answered, and 45,978 patented and 40,004 canceled entries had been added to the closed files. Nearly 225,000 letters had been received and recorded and over 38,000 received and answered without recording.

49.DM3 The duties of the Division were further clarified by an order of December 2, 1907, which spelled out in detail the types of letters to be answered by the Division. These included requests for pamphlets, literature, and circulars, as well as letters requesting information concerning entries in closed files. The Division did not answer inquiries concerning the cost of certified copies or any "letter expressing an opinion on a point of law, or advising specific action, or furnishing information contained in confidential reports, or expounding the circulars or instructions of the office or of any division thereof." All such letters were referred to the division having jurisdiction over the subject matter. The order also stated that the Chief of the Mail and Files Division should consult with the divisional chiefs to determine "the most advantageous arrangement" of those divisional files maintained by the divisions.

49.DM4 In December 1908 the use of press copy volumes was discontinued, and all letters sent were reproduced on loose sheets. Press copies that were not placed in other files or attached to an incoming letter and filed with the miscellaneous letters received were filed in the miscellaneous letters sent.

49.DM5 The activities of the Division remained largely unchanged until 1924 when it took over responsibility for maintaining the Executive order files from Division "E." In January 1925 the office of the Receiving Clerk was discontinued, and the Division was charged with opening the mail as well assigning and handling it. The Division was still in operation when Reorganization Plan Number 3, effective July 16, 1946, abolished the General Land Office and established the Bureau of Land Management.

Detail of a photograph taken on September 28, 1893, of men gathered outside the U.S. Land Office in Perry, Oklahoma Territory. The building in the immediate background was the office of lawyers who handled contested claims. (49-AR-32)

49.DM6 Records of the Division include various registers and indexes, record copies and press copies of letters sent, letters received, Executive orders and Presidential proclamation files, land entry files, serial patent files and unpatented files, patents, abstracts of land transactions, and military bounty land warrant case files and related records.

Correspondence and Related Records

49.DM7 Prior to the establishment of Division "D," clerks in the registering room of Division "A" had received, opened, briefed, and registered all incoming correspondence of the General Land Office. From Division "A" the letters were distributed to the other divisions for handling. The control systems imposed by the clerks when registering the letters dictated to a large extent the arrangement of the files maintained by the various divisions, and they are reflected in the records discussed below.

49.DM8 From 1826 to mid-1845 the incoming letters were registered in alphabetical blocks (by surname or office) and thereunder by date of receipt. Consequently, divisional clerks arranged letters in large series in alphabetical blocks and thereunder chronologically, while those in smaller series often were arranged in straight chronological order. In 1845 the General Land Office established the first of its numeric-based filing systems. Beginning in June 1845 each incoming letter was registered and assigned a number. The letters from that

time were generally arranged numerically by the registration number. By December 1848 the great increase in the number of incoming letters made the unbroken numeric system so unwieldy that the General Land Office began using an alpha-numeric filing scheme referred to as the "New System." Under this scheme, which lasted through 1879, the letters were given both a number and a letter prefix that was used for a specific number of letters. The length of time each letter was used is shown below:

A 1849 (Dec.)–50
B 1851–52
C 1853–54
D 1855–56
E 1857–59
F 1859-62
G 1863–67
H 1867–70
I 1870–72
K 1872–74
L 1874–76
M 1876–77
N 1877–79
O 1879

The somewhat odd chronological breaks are accounted for by the fact that the alphabetical prefixes came to be assigned to letters in blocks of 1–100,000. Whenever the number 100,000 was reached, the numerical sequence was broken and started again at 1 under the next letter of the alphabet regardless of the month of the year or the day of the month. Thus the "L" segment ends and the "M" segment begins on April 4, 1876, when letters 100,000 and 1 were both registered; the "M" segment then runs from April 4, 1876, through early November 1877 when the "N" segment begins. In 1880 the letter designations were dropped and the letters were numbered consecutively in annual segments; the letters then were arranged in numerical order by year, such as 1881–13081. The change in filing schemes should be kept in mind when reading series arrangement statements. The incoming letter numbers often appear in the upper left corner of the letters sent in reply and in related letters sent. The terms "GLO registration number" or "GLO letter number" are frequently used when referring to any of the numerical registration citations.

Registers and Indexes

49.DM9 The clerks of the General Land Office maintained control over the tremendous number of letters and other documents received each year by using registers and indexes, many of which are discussed below. The surviving letters to which they refer are distributed either among the several series of letters received described elsewhere in this chapter, in divisional files, or in land entry or other case files.

49.DM10 As a rule, entries in the registers show date received, date of letter, name and location of writer, a brief summary of the contents, and a remark concerning the handling of the letter within the General Land Office. The entries generally are arranged alphabetically by the initial letter of the writer's surname in separate sections reserved for each letter of the alphabet. Unless otherwise noted, the entry content and arrangement noted here applies to the registers discussed hereafter.

49.DM11 The earliest set of registers held by Division "D" dates from 1814. The **registers of letters received from Registers and Receivers, 1814–1907** (298 vols., 77 ft.), {UD 167}, consist of numerous sets of independently numbered volumes arranged by geographical area. At some point, however, they were numbered consecutively 383–637, and these numbers greatly facilitate their description. During the period 1814–36 letters received from all land office officials located in the public land States were recorded in the first three volumes of the series (nos. 383–385). The

entries in each of these volumes were arranged by State or Territory, thereunder by land office, and thereunder chronologically by date or numerically by GLO letter number. By 1836 the volume of letters was so great that the entries for the years indicated were recorded by State or Territory in volumes covering several States and Territories as shown below.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, and Wisconsin, 1836–40 (vol. 386)

Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, 1840–1907 (vols. 387–417)

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, 1836–40 (vol. 418)

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, 1840–55 (vols. 419–423)

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and California, 1855–58 (vol. 424)

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and California, 1855–91 (vols. 425–439)

California and Iowa, 1891–96 (vols. 440–443)

California, Iowa, and Utah, 1896–1907 (vols. 444–452)

Idaho and Wyoming, 1890–1907 (vols. 453–464)

Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nevada, and Nebraska, 1867–1879 (vols. 465–476)

Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada, 1879–1907 (vols. 477–510)

Minnesota, Oregon, and Colorado, 1879–1907 (vols. 511–557)

Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, 1840–53 (vols. 558–561)

Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota Territory, 1853–58 (vols. 562–565)

Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin, 1859–1907 (vols. 566–585)

Montana and Washington, 1889–1907 (vols. 586–604)

Dakota Territory, 1884–91 (vols. 605–613)

North Dakota and South Dakota, 1891–1907 (vols. 614–628)

At this point in the numerical sequence the registers are titled "All Territories." The first letters recorded in volume 629 are from Stillwater, Minnesota Territory.

All Territories, 1854–70 (vols. 629–637)

All Territories: Washington, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Arizona, Dakota, Utah, Wyoming, and Alaska, 1870–82 (vols. 638–649)

Territories, 1882–1907 (vols. 650–680)
Index tabs indicate the sections for each State, Territory, and land office.

Some of the letters may be found in the series described in 49.DM25; others may be in the consolidated series of miscellaneous letters received (see 49.DM27).

49.DM12 The **registers of letters received from Surveyors General of public lands of the public lands States, 1816–1907** (27 vols., ca. 7 ft.), {UD 175}, are grouped by chronological periods with letters from all Surveyors General entered within each volume. The entries are arranged by name of Office of the Surveyor and thereunder chronologically and numeri-

cally by letter number. The letters relating to surveying matters, including those from the Surveyors General, were kept as discrete series, and they are discussed with the records of Division "E" (Surveying) described in 49.E21–49.E24 and 49.E52.

49.DM13 From 1821 until 1835 all letters received by the General Land Office—except those from the Surveyors General and Registers and Receivers—were recorded in the **registers of miscellaneous letters received, 1821–1907** (300 vols., 74 ft.), {UD 172}. The entries show the GLO letter numbers for letters registered after July 2, 1845. Until 1845 the letters received for each year were registered in single volumes. Thereafter the volume of incoming letters was so great that the letters were registered in chronological segments with two volumes per segment. Originally the volumes for each segment were numbered 1 and 2. Communications from other Government departments and from persons with surnames beginning with letters in the first part of the alphabet were registered in volume 1; those from persons with surnames beginning with letters in the remainder of the alphabet were recorded in volume 2. Later, alphabetical designations were assigned, A–H for volume 1 and I–Z for volume 2. As early as 1835 a register was established for letters relating to Indian lands, the first of a number of separate sets of registers established when warranted by the increased volume of letters received from a particular source or relating to a particular subject. In 1836 the first of two registers for letters concerning private land claims was set up, and additional registers were added in 1851 for letters from the Commissioner of Pensions, in 1853 for letters from Members of Congress, in 1869 for letters from State officers, and in 1877 for letters from other Government departments.

49.DM14 Entries in the **registers of letters received relating to Indian lands, 1835–1863** (3 vols., 7 in.), {UD 178}, are similar in content to the registers described above. Volume 1 contains a partial index by name of Government departments, but the other volumes are unindexed. The entries are arranged alphabetically by initial letter of writer's surname with entries for Government departments and officials in the front of each volume. Some of the letters recorded in these registers are among letters filed with the records of Division "D" (Private Land Claims) and discussed in 49.DP225. Others may be found in the consolidated series of miscellaneous letters received (see 49.DM27). Letters received concerning Indian reserves are also recorded in the registers described in 49.DM15.

49.DM15 Letters concerning land grants from foreign governments and, after 1863, lands assigned to individuals under Indian treaties, are recorded in the **registers of letters received relating to private land claims, 1836–69** (4 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 176}, and **registers of letters received relating to private land claims and miscellaneous, 1870–95** (11 vols., 3 ft.), {UD 177}. Entries in the first set of registers are arranged by initial letter of writer's surname, with those for letters from Government departments and officials recorded in the front of each volume. The letters within each alphabetical section are arranged chronologically. Entries in the second set of registers are arranged chronologically and numerically by date of registration and GLO letter number. The letters recorded in both sets of registers may be found in the consolidated series of miscellaneous letters received (49.DM27) or in claims files.

49.DM16 Entries in the **registers of letters received from the Commissioner of Pensions, 1851–69** (4 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 174}, are arranged chronologically by date received. Similar letters for the period 1869–73 are registered in volume 1 of the **registers of letters received from State officers, 1874–1907** (5 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 171}, which record the receipt of letters from Governors, Secretaries of State, Attorneys General, commissioners, and other State offi-

cials. Entries in these registers are arranged by name of State, thereunder chronologically by date of receipt, and numerically by GLO letter number. There is no indication on the spine of volume 1 that it contains the register of the Commissioner's letters. Entries in both sets of registers are similar in content to those in registers previously discussed. Letters from the Commissioner of Pensions dated after January 1, 1874, are recorded in the registers of departmental letters received (see 49.DM18).

49.DM17 Before 1853 letters from Senators and Representatives were recorded in the **registers of miscellaneous letters received** (49.DM13). Beginning in 1853 they were entered in the **registers of congressional letters received, 1853–1907** (32 vols., 7 ft.), {UD 173}. The entries are arranged alphabetically by initial of writer's surname and thereunder chronologically by date received and numerically by GLO letter number.

49.DM18 Beginning in 1877 letters from Government officials that had been entered in the **registers of miscellaneous letters received** (49.DM13) were recorded in the **registers of departmental letters received, 1877–1907** (50 vols., ca. 15 ft.), {UD 170}. Included are entries for letters from the President; Secretaries of the Interior, War, State, Agriculture, Treasury, and Navy; the Postmaster General and the Attorney General; the Civil Service Commission; officials of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Justice; and other Government officials. The register entries are arranged by name of Government official or department and thereunder numerically by GLO letter number and chronologically by date received.

49.DM19 Entries in the GLO-compiled chronological and **numerical index of letters received, 1846–1907** (206 vols., 35 ft.), {UD 164}, were relatively simple before April 1867, showing the year, letter number, and name of clerk to whom it was assigned. After the divisions were assigned alphabetical designators in 1867, however, the entries became more comprehensive, showing in addition to the letter number, the source of each letter received, either by initial of surname of person, name of Government department, or title of the official, and the initial of the General Land Office division to which the letter was referred for action. Similar in appearance are two additional single volume indexes begun in the 1890s. Created in Division "C," the entries in the **numerical index of letters received from Registers and Receivers, 1893–96** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 165}, show letter number and initial of the clerk to whom it was assigned. The entries are arranged in rough numerical order. A note at the front of the volume identifies it as a "Record of letters received during 1893 and 1894 Affecting lands in Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, and New Mexico." The entries in the **numerical index of letters received from Registers and Receivers, 1898–1909** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 166}, are arranged by State, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder chronologically. They show letter number, an unidentified file number, and action taken on entry, usually a final certificate or patent serial number. The volume is not indexed.

49.DM20 Following the discontinuation of the registers of letters received, the clerks began recording the incoming letters on 3- by 5-inch slips. The numerical index was continued in two chronological segments: the **numerical index to letters received, 1907–9** (184 ft.), {UD 169B}, and the **numerical index to letters received, numbers 1–2144850, 1910–65** (996 ft.), {UD A1 2008}. Entries in the 1907–9 segment are arranged by year and thereunder by GLO letter number. They show the name or office of the correspondent, a brief summary of the contents of the letter, the alphabetic designation of the division handling the letter, its file location, and a coded notation regarding the date of the letter and the date it was registered. For example, a letter dated April 6, registered on April 9, is shown as 4-6-4-9 or 4-6-9. Entries in the 1910–65 segment are arranged in one unbroken numerical se-

quence and the information recorded on each slip is similar to that given in the earlier segment, except for the date of the letter which is recorded in full. The date of its registration is not shown.

49.DM21 Entries in the **name index to letters received, 1907–9** (205 ft.), {UD 169A}, are arranged by year, thereunder by name of office of correspondent or department, and surname of miscellaneous correspondent. Entries for the Registers and Receivers are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder numerically by GLO letter number. There are separate categories for other field office employees such as Special Agents and examiners of surveys. Information recorded on the index slips is similar to that in the numerical index. The dates of the letter and its registration are shown in a similar fashion.

49.DM22 Beginning in 1910 numerous "card" indexes were compiled according to origin of letter or subject. Information recorded on the slips was similar to that found in the post-1910 segment of the numerical index. Some of these indexes, such as those relating to letters concerning mines and mining claims are described with divisional records. Other pertinent indexes are listed below. The entries in each series are arranged alphabetically by name of individual, organization, land office, Government agency, reservation or forest, and thereunder chronologically.

1. **Alphabetical Index to Miscellaneous Letters Received, 1910–65** (913 ft.), {A1 2001}.

2. **Index to Letters Received From Land Offices (Aberdeen–Yakima), 1910–61** (84 ft.), {A1 2002}.

3. **Index to Letters Received From Other Government Agencies (Agriculture Department –Work Projects Administration), 1910–63** (133 ft.), {A1 2005}.

4. **Alphabetical Index to Letters Received Relating to Indian Lands and National Forests, 1907–47** (40 ft.), {A1 2006}.

The letter numbers appearing on the index slips originally included references to the year, such as 1910–10,001 or more simply 10–10,001, but eventually the year was dropped and only the letter number was used.

Letters Received

49.DM23 Letters relating to land matters received by the Secretary of the Treasury, 1800–12, and by the General Land Office while in the Department of the Treasury, 1812–1848, constitute the **letters received by the Secretary of the Treasury, 1800–48** (ca. 5 ft.), {UD 179}. The letters from Registers and Receivers, officials of other Government departments, lawyers, agents, State officials, and private persons concern land entries, surveys, patents, protests, charges, transmittal of payments, legislation, appointments, titles, caveats, donation claims, Indian reservations, and other matters concerning the administration of the public domain. The letters through 1844 are arranged by year and thereunder chronologically, usually by date of letter; thereafter the letters are arranged numerically by GLO letter number.

49.DM24 Letters, similar in content to those described above, received from Members of Congress, officials of other Government departments, State officials and agencies, army officers, lawyers, agents, representatives of business firms, and others are among the **miscellaneous letters received, chiefly from important persons, 1803–1833** (35 vols., ca. 6 ft.), {UD 182}. Also included are some letters from Registers and Receivers although most letters from those officials are found in the series described below (49.DM25). For the most part the letters are arranged alphabetically by initial letter of the writer's surname and thereunder chronologically in one or more volumes for each letter of the

alphabet, A–W. Most of the volumes include an abstract of contents giving the name of the writer and a brief note concerning the content of the letter. The majority of these abstracts include a section, titled either "Incidental" or "Promiscuous," listing letters that are out of alphabetical order. Some of these letters may also fall outside the date span of the particular volume in which they are included. A list showing all the letters of the alphabet actually covered by each volume is provided below. As will be noted, letters from persons whose surnames begin with "Y" are found in volumes 31, 32, and 35.

1. A 1895–33
2. B 1807–22
3. B 1823–28
4. B 1829–33 (A)
5. C 1808–20 (H, J, L, M, O, W)
6. C 1821–29 (A, G, M, R)
7. D 1810–33 (B, C, F, G, H, J, K, M, O, P, R, S, W)
8. E 1810–33 (B, D, G, M)
9. F 1809–33 (B, H, R, S, T, W)
10. G 1808–26 (B, C, D, J, M, P, S)
11. G/H 1826–33 (B, E, H, F, I, L, M, R, S, T)
12. H 1807–26
13. H 1826–32 (B, C, F, G, K, L, M, P, R, S)
14. I 1807–33 (A, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, L, M, O, R, S, T, W)
15. K 1807–33 (B, C, D, G, H, J, L, M, N, O, R)
16. L 1811–26 (B, C, K, M, R, S, T)
17. L 1826–33 (A, B, C, D, F, G, H, J, M, P, S)
18. M 1807–22
19. M 1822–28 (B, C, F, G, L, O, P, R, S, T, W)
20. M 1828–33
21. N 1809–33 (G, H, M, O, P, S, T)
22. O 1812–33 (C, D, G, P)
23. P 1807–26 (B, C, D, H, J, K, M, O, R, S, W)
24. P 1826–33 (A, B, D, G, H, J, L, M, O, R, S, W)
25. R 1803–24 (B, C, D, G, H, K, L, M, N, P, Q, S, T, W)
26. R 1824–33 (A, B, C, D, G, H, I, L, M, N, P, S, T, W)
27. S 1808–24 (B, C, L, M, P, T)
28. S 1822–28 (C, D, G, F, M, R)
29. S 1828–33 (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, M, O, P, V)
30. T 1809–33 (A, B, C, D, F, G, H, J, M, P, S)
31. V 1811–33 (B, C, G, J, L, T, W, Y)
32. W 1807–24 (B, G, M, P, T, Y)
33. W 1824–27
34. W 1827–30 (B, C, G, H, M, T, V)
35. W 1830–33 (A, B, C, D, G, H, J, L, M, P, R, S, T, V, Y)

49.DM25 Letters received from Registers and Receivers of U.S. Land Offices, 1804–33 (45 vols., ca. 9 ft.), {UD 188}, relate to land entries; abstracts of entries; cancellation, rejection, or approval of claims; patents; affidavits; deeds; caveats; land status; applications; circulars; leases; legislation; and other matters pertaining to the administration of the public domain. They are arranged by State and thereunder by land office. The letters in each land office segment are arranged chronologically by date of letter. Included are records from land offices in Arkansas, 1820–33 (volumes 9 and 10); Louisiana, 1805–33 (volumes 22–24A); and Missouri, 1818–33 (volumes 31–34). The series also includes letters from land offices in Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, and Ohio. Letters dating from 1822 that were not included in the bound set are among the **letters received from Registers and Receivers, 1822–48** (ca. 12 ft.), {UD 186}. They are grouped loosely by States as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Virginia. The Virginia letters concern Virginia military bounty lands. The letters for each State are arranged by name of land office and thereunder chronologically, and the list given below shows the box number, land office, and date span of the letters for Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, and Missouri.

4. Arkansas: Batesville,1827–48
5. Arkansas: Champagnolle, 1846–48; Fayetteville, 1834–48; Helena, 1834–47; Johnson

Court House, 1839–47; Little Rock, 1829–1847

6. Arkansas: Washington, 1833–1848
14. Iowa: Burlington, 1839–45; Dubuque, 1840–48; Fairfield, 1842–48; Iowa City, 1847–48

    Louisiana: Baton Rouge, 1844; Greensburg, 1838–48; Natchitoches, 1838–48; New Orleans, 1836–48; Opelousas, 1832–48
15. Louisiana: Ouachita, 1837–48
19. Missouri: Clinton, 1843–48; Fayette, 1832–48; Franklin, 1831–33; Jackson, 1832–50
20. Missouri: Lexington, 1831–43; Palmyra, 1829–49
21. Missouri: Plattsburg, 1843–49; Springfield, 1830–48; St. Louis, 1830–48

49.DM26 Letters from printing firms, newspaper publishers and editors, and stationery suppliers concerning payment for advertisements of land sales and supplies of parchment for patents constitute the **letters received relating to advertising and stationery expenses, 1833–48** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 189}. The bulk of the letters relate to notices of land sales, but a few concern the establishment of new land offices and shipments of parchment. The letters are arranged chronologically by date of letter, 1833–45 and numerically by letter number, 1845–48. Letters sent to newspaper publishers regarding the placement of the advertisements and records concerning payment are described in 49.DM35.

49.DM27 Letters that were not filed in land entry files, case or claims files, or maintained as discrete series, such as those discussed above, were placed by division clerks in "miscellaneous" letter files. An order issued on March 14, 1907, outlining new procedures for file clerks after the establishment of Division "D,"discontinued these miscellaneous files. In their stead, the Mail and Files Division was to maintain "one complete 'miscellaneous' file for the entire office." As a result, the divisional files were consolidated to form the **miscellaneous letters received, 1801–1909** (ca. 2,900 ft.), {UD 180A–UD 180N}. The letters in this series concern to one degree or another virtually all aspects of work performed by the General Land Office. Included are letters from the Secretaries of War, the Interior, the Treasury, and Agriculture; the Attorney General; officials of other Government agencies such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Forest Service; Members of Congress; Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, Special Agents and Inspectors, and other GLO employees; State officials; representatives of foreign governments, railroads, mining companies, and other businesses; attorneys, entrymen, and other private persons. The letters pertain to all types of land entries, claims, contests, appeals, patents, payment of fees, fraudulent entries, accounts, legislation, surveys, private land claims, Indian and forest reserves, mines and mining claims, military warrants, donation lands, proclamations and Executive orders, appointments and dismissals of land office employees, and other matters relating to the administration of the public domain. Filed as enclosures are township plats, maps, charts, and printed materials. Letters relating to specific land entries, however, are generally in the land entry papers discussed below in 49.DM41 et al. The file actually consists of four chronological segments, each arranged according to the registration system in use during the particular time period. Thus the letters are filed alphabetically by initial letter of surname or office and thereunder chronologically for the period 1801–June 1845; in one unbroken numerical run for the period June 1845–December 1848; in alpha-numeric blocks (see 49.DM8) from December 1848 until 1880; and chronologically by year, thereunder numerically by GLO letter number, from 1880 through 1909. For control purposes this massive file of trifolded documents is now described in NARA's Master Location Register

as being arranged in the 14 chronological segments listed below:

1801–45 {UD 180A}
1845–53 {UD 180B}
1853–56 {UD 180C}
1856–71 {UD 180D}
1872–79 {UD 180E}
1880–85 {UD 180F}
1885–88 {UD 180G}
1888–92 {UD 180H}
1892–95 {UD 180I}
1895–99 {UD 180J}
1899–1901 {UD 180K}
1901–5 {UD 180L}
1905–9 {UD 180M}

1879–1909 {UD 180N}. This segment includes oversized documents not integrated with other letters in the series. Post-1910 letters make up the **miscellaneous letters received, 1910–47** (ca. 3,760 ft.), {A1 2009}. Instead of being trifolded, these letters are in flat files arranged by year and thereunder by GLO letter number. Originally the letter numbers included references to the year, such as 1910–10,001 or more simply 10–10,001, but eventually the year designation was dropped, and only the letter number was used. Some miscellaneous items that were too large to file with their transmittal letters may be found in the **oversize items from the General Land Office patent files and correspondence files, ca. 1890–1910** (18 ft.), {UD 1335}.

Letters Sent

49.DM28 Copies of most pre-1908 series of letters sent were retained by the divisions, but a few series, primarily those relating to private land claims and Indian reserves, were retired to Division "D." Record copies of letters concerning the validity and settlement of land claims derived from land grants bestowed by foreign governments that were sent to Registers and Receivers, officials of other Government departments, State officials, Members of Congress and congressional committees, land commissioners, army officers, Special Agents, attorneys, claimants, and other interested parties, are recorded in the chronologically arranged **letters sent relating to private land claims, 1833–95** (58 vols., ca. 14 ft.), {UD 200}. Included are letters relating to land commissions, surveys, regulations, heirs to claims, affirmations, cancellations or rejections of claims, land plats, maps, floats, petitions, the New Madrid claims, and other matters associated with the settlement of claims. During the 1850s some clerks attached copies of enclosures to the letters, pasting forms or newspaper clippings to the pages with the transcribed letters or inserting copies of maps and plats discussed in the letters. Volume 22, for example, includes copies of an 1855 "Sketch of the Public Surveys in Kansas & Nebraska" and the undated "Sketch of the Public Surveys in Wisconsin and Territory of Minnesota." In some volumes the names of the addressees and the name of the claimants (in red ink) appear in the margins. Each volume includes an alphabetical index by name of correspondent or office. Beginning in February 1879 the letters are duplicated in the press copies of **letters sent, "Southern and Miscellaneous," 1879–95** (47 vols., 4 ft.), {UD 204}, which deal primarily with claims for lands in Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri. Although the volumes are labeled "S, Southern and Miscellaneous," some letters relating to claims in other areas, such as New Mexico Territory, are included. Each volume is indexed by name of addressee. Abstracts of letters written during the period 1829–32 are recorded in the **register of letters sent relating to private claims, 1829–32** (1 vol., ca. 1 in.), {UD 1228}. The letters relate to claims in general and include some concerning grants from foreign governments, claims under treaties negotiated with Indian tribes, and New Madrid claims. They are arranged by office (Senate and House Committees on Private Claims, House Committee on Public Lands, Executive Offices, Surveyors) and in alphabetical segments by sur-

name of correspondent and thereunder chronologically by date of letter. Correspondents include the President, Members of Congress, Secretaries of the Navy and the Treasury, Registers and Receivers, attorneys, claimants, and other interested parties.

49.DM29 The individual volumes of the **letters sent relating to private land claims,** discussed above, include indexes, but a consolidated **name index to letters sent by the Commissioner of the General Land Office relating to private land claims, 1832–ca. 1865** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 197}, is available for volumes 1–25. The entries, arranged in alphabetical segments, give name of claim, claimant, or person concerned with the claim, and cite the actions taken, giving dates and nature of letters, with references to the volumes and pages where the letters are transcribed.

49.DM30 The Commissioner's letters transcribed in the volume of **letters sent relating to donation and private land claims and other matters, 1895** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 202}, are addressed to Registers and Receivers, the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, other Government officials, attorneys, and private persons. Most of the letters concern donation land claims in Oregon and Washington, requests for copies of patents, information regarding decisions in claims cases, and instructions to the Registers and Receivers. The volume is indexed by name and position.

49.DM31 Most of the record copies of **letters sent relating to Indians and private land claims, 1835–91** (25 vols., 4 ft.), {UD 198}, concern reserves granted to Indians or other individuals under the terms of various treaties negotiated with the Indian tribes, but some pertain to the disposition of claims deriving from grants from foreign governments. The letters are addressed to Registers and Receivers, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and officials of other Government departments, Members of Congress, State officials, the Recorder of the General Land Office, the President's Secretary to Sign Patents, claimants, agents, attorneys, and other interested parties. They mostly concern Indian reserves and their assignment and conveyance to other persons; decisions regarding their approval or rejection, and other matters relating to their disposition and patenting; and related legislation, plats, and maps. Volumes 1–24 include alphabetical indexes to addressees. Volume 25 is not indexed. Many of the pre-1853 letters are replies to the **letters received relating to Indian and private land claims matters, 1836–52**, filed with the records of Division "D" (Private Land Claims) and discussed in 49.DP225. Beginning in March 1871 the letters sent are duplicated in the **press copies of letters sent relating to Indian and private land claims 1871–95** (20 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 199}, which extend the series by four years. The first volume is labeled "Vol. A, Indians, California, Oregon and Washington territory and Southern and Miscellaneous, From March 16, 1871, to Dec. 5, 1872." Volume 2, titled "Indians" begins on July 17, 1871. These volumes are not indexed. Additional letters sent regarding Indian lands are found in the records of Divisions "C," "G," and "K."

49.DM32 Other letters concerning private land claims in California and donation claims in Oregon and Washington Territory form the bulk of the **letters sent, "General Correspondence including Surveyors General," 1855–95** (26 vols., 5 ft.), {UD 201}, but the volumes include letters relating to claims located in other areas as well. The letters are addressed to Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, Secretaries of the Interior and War, Members of Congress, the President's Secretary to Sign Land Patents, State officials, attorneys, agents, claimants, representatives of business firms, and other interested persons. They concern conflicting claims, legislation, donation land certificates, decisions, patents, township surveys and plats, military reservations, and other matters involving the validation of donation land applications and

private land claims. The volumes are indexed alphabetically by correspondent's name or office. A separate name and subject index was compiled for volume 3 and inserted at the front of the volume. Beginning in February 1878 the letters are duplicated in the **press copies of letters sent relating to private land claims and miscellaneous, 1878–95** (24 vols., ca. 3 ft.), {UD 203}. These volumes also are indexed. Most of the letterpress volumes are labeled "California" or "C," but they include copies of the letters relating to other areas.

49.DM33 Replies to requests for copies of documents, publications, maps, and information regarding patents, and copies of employee time reports make up **press copies of miscellaneous letters sent and Division "D" time reports, 1907–8** (3 vols., 3 in.), {UD 1011}. The volumes are indexed by name of addressee. Monthly time and attendance reports for Division employees for the period January through December 1907 and April through June 1908 are found at the back of volume 1; those for the period January through March 1908 are at the back of volume 2. The reports list each employee and show the amount of leave taken, if any, during each month.

49.DM34 Loose press copies of **miscellaneous letters sent, November 1908–December 1948** (ca. 2,949 ft.), {A1 2010}, are arranged chronologically by date and thereunder by division. The addressees and contents of the letters are similar to those letters already discussed. Press copies of **miscellaneous telegrams, May 1909–December 1940** (ca. 42 ft.), are filed by date.

49.DM35 The **letters sent to publishers of newspapers, 1840–46, 1851–54** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 206E}, concern the publication of proclamations announcing land sales and payment of accounts. Both volumes are indexed by name of publisher and newspaper. Inserted in the first volume is "An Additional Index" containing entries arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by name of community and newspaper. Also included are the "names of individuals in any manner connected with" the newspapers. This index includes entries for Arkansas, Iowa Territory, Louisiana, and Missouri. A third volume contains copies of **form letters sent to newspaper publishers transmitting drafts for payment, 1860–64** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 206D}. The letter gives the draft number, name of the land office to be contacted for payment, the amount of the draft, name of the newspaper, proclamation number, and location of land sale (State). The volume is not indexed.

Executive Orders and Proclamations

49.DM36 The original **Executive orders of Presidents of the United States relating to land matters, 1806–1913** (ca. 15 ft.), {UD 191}, are arranged chronologically in file jackets stamped "Executive Order." Each jacket gives the date and a brief summary of the content of the order. The orders document withdrawals and restorations of public lands for forests, reclamation areas, Indian reservations, irrigation, power sites, ranger stations and other administrative sites, lighthouses, military and naval reservations, and naval stations. Also covered are coal, iron, copper, and other mineral lands, recreational areas in national forests and parks, and natural cultural and scientific areas. The early orders are informal, consisting of Presidential endorsements on letters recommending withdrawals or restorations of lands. Later orders followed a format, generally letters of recommendation from the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, a referral from the Secretary to the President, and the withdrawal or restoration order, stating the purpose of the order and the legal land description of the land involved, signed by the President. In some instances plats and maps are included. Some of the orders are duplicated in the printed and processed **copies of Executive orders of Presidents of the United**

States relating to land matters, 1841–1941, 1952 (ca. 37 ft.), {UD 192}. The orders are arranged in two segments, chronologically 1841–1907, and chronologically, thereunder numerically, 1907–39. A few orders extend the date span of the series to 1941 and one order from 1952 has been added. Executive orders and some related documents concerning Indian reservations were published by the Government Printing Office in two volumes, the first for the period May 14, 1855, to July 1, 1912 (1912), and the second, from July 1, 1912, to July 1, 1922 (1922).

49.DM37 An incomplete set of integrated printed and record **copies of notices, Executive proclamations and orders relating to land offices, land districts, forest reserves, Indian reservations, and national monuments, 1871–1908** (4 vols., 7 in.), {UD 190}, arranged numerically, documents the establishment and demise of land offices, land districts and offices of Surveyors General; the changes in boundaries and consolidation of land districts; the withdrawal of lands for forest reserves, Indian reservations, and national monuments; and the opening of lands restored to the public domain. The volumes are numbered 2, 3, 4, and 6. Volumes 2 and 3 are indexed by name of State or Territory. The documents are numbered consecutively, 744–1238 (January 27, 1871–September 26, 1906) and 1324–1406 (May 6, 1907–April 27, 1908).

49.DM38 The divisional records include several series of Presidential proclamations, each covering a different period and none of them complete. Like the Executive orders, original manuscript **proclamations of Presidents of the United States relating to land sales, land offices, and other matters, 1813, 1831–92** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 195}, are arranged chronologically in file jackets. Each jacket, stamped "Proclamation," gives the date and a brief summary of the content of the order. This set is incomplete for the time period, but transcribed copies of Presidential proclamations, numbered 1–908, are available in the volumes titled **"Record of Proclamations, Public Land Sales," 1807–1886** (5 vols., ca.1 ft.), {UD 193}. Although many of the proclamations are announcements of auctions and sales of public lands (some even including long lists of tracts being offered), others concern withdrawals of land for railroads and forest reserves and actions taken regarding land offices, land districts, and offices of the Surveyors General. Marginal annotations for some proclamations refer to related documents. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of State or Territory. Some indexes also include subject references. Many of the proclamations are duplicated in the incomplete set of numbered and unnumbered printed proclamations bound in volumes titled **"Proclamations, Sales of Land," 1823–97** (6 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 194}. The proclamations included in the second through the sixth volumes are chronologically arranged, covering the period June 30, 1825, through June 25, 1897. Those in the first volume, however, cover the period June 13, 1823, to October 11, 1838, partially overlapping the date span of the second volume. These volumes are not indexed.

49.DM39 The most extensive series, **copies of proclamations of Presidents of the United States relating to land matters, 1831–1949** (ca. 15 ft.), {UD 196}, is an incomplete file of printed, processed, and handwritten proclamations which, while duplicating many of those in the series discussed above, includes copies of proclamations issued after the end dates of those series. The majority of the proclamations issued during the 1890s and the early 20th century relate to forest reserves, national forests, and changes made to Indian reservations and national parks. Following passage of the Antiquities Act in 1906, some proclamations announced the withdrawal of lands for national monuments. Later proclamations concern lands withdrawn under the migratory bird treaty and lands for wildlife management areas. A few proclamations relate to holidays

and others in the 1940s, such as those concerning registration for the selective service, reflect wartime conditions. Beginning in 1936, the printed proclamations were replaced by clippings of notices published in the *Federal Register*. The proclamations are arranged chronologically in file jackets stamped "Proclamation" and give the date and a brief summary of the content of the order. Another incomplete set of chronologically arranged **proclamations, 1892–1942** (ca. 15 feet), {UD 206A}, is filed in envelopes stamped "Proclamations." Sets of Executive orders and proclamations dealing solely with forest reserves and national forests are among the records of the Forestry Division (see 49.R21).

49.DM40 Maps prepared for proclamations, 1847–48 (11 items, 1 in.), {UD 196A}, show the specific tracts of land in Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin, covered by the proclamations. Attached to the maps are sheets giving the number of acres in each land district affected.

Land Entry Files and Pre-1908 Patents

49.DM41 The greater bulk of the Bureau of Land Management records in the National Archives consists of land entry papers. It was on the basis of these documents that a patent was issued or denied to the entryman. A person wishing to make an "entry" (i.e., to initiate proceedings that would result in the issuance of a patent to a tract of land) of any type went before the Register at the local land office and identified the tract of land he was interested in and indicated the class of entry he wished to make. The entryman, the Register, and the Receiver, who handled the fees, then filled out and signed a series of documents. These ranged from the simple applications to purchase and receipts executed on the spot in connection with cash purchases in the early period, to an elaborate series of applications, proofs, affidavits, public notices, and other types of documents executed over a period of years for later homestead and other types of entries. Persons making warrant or scrip entries were required to surrender the warrant or scrip they owned to the register at the time of making entry. When all requirements of the laws and of the General Land Office had been fulfilled, all papers executed or filed with the Register, including duplicate record copies of receipts and other documents issued by the Register and Receiver to the entryman, were forwarded to the General Land Office in Washington. These papers were always accompanied by a document which took varying forms but is now usually called a "final certificate" or "certificate of location" in the case of warrant and scrip entries. This document was a formal certification made by the Register that an entryman had fulfilled all legal requirements for obtaining a patent to a described piece of land, and that he was entitled to a patent. The documents, executed or submitted by the entryman, the Register, and the Receiver in connection with each entry and submitted to the General Land Office as evidence that all requirements for the issuance of a patent had been fulfilled, constitute the land entry files. Included are land entry papers in cases of canceled or relinquished entries that were forwarded by the Registers to the General Land Office and were permanently retained there.

49.DM42 The land entry files are in two groups, the pre-1908 files and the serial patent files, 1908–1964, which are considered in a later section. Discussed here are the pre-1908 land entry files (ca. 13,338 ft. for the public-domain trans-Mississippi States), which are arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by name of the district land office where the entry was made. For each land office there is a separate series for each class of entry. Within these series, the individual entry files are arranged in numerical order according to the number assigned to each entry at the time of the issuance of the final certificate by the Register.

The kind of land entries made at each land office depends on the life span and location of each land office. The boundaries of land districts and the location of the land offices reflected settlement patterns, and every year districts were abolished, consolidated, altered, diminished, or enlarged and the jurisdictions of the respective land offices correspondingly changed as the offices frequently moved from one town to another within a given land district. As a result the records for land offices in several different locations frequently are grouped together because there was no change or break in the numerical sequence of the various land entry series for the district. The listings for the land entry papers in the State lists found in the Supplement to this guide identify these groupings with dates showing the life span of the office in each location. The land entry papers are frequently used for legal, historical, and research purposes and in connection with cases where the correctness or validity of patents has been brought into question. They are often a valuable source of information for family historians.

49.DM43 No comprehensive overall index to the names of the entrymen represented in pre-1908 land entry papers exists. Ironically, the only index that covers a portion of the papers is not a General Land Office compilation. The **"Seven States Index," 1800–1908** (212 ft.), {UD 168}, actually was compiled by the former Work Projects Administration in the 1930s. It covers most land entries in Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Nevada, Utah, and Alaska, including both successful land entries that received patents and unsuccessful land entries, called cancelled or relinquished land entries, which did not received patents. The exceptions were entries made with bounty land warrants or scrip. Each 3- by 5-inch card shows the name of entryman, date of entry, entry number, land office where made, and legal land description of the tract involved. The cards are arranged alphabetically by name of entryman. For all other States, in order to find an entry made by a particular entryman it is necessary to know (1) the legal description of the land covered by the entry or (2) the date or approximate date of the entry and the name of the land office through which the entry was made. If the legal description of the land can be furnished, the land-entry file can usually be found by reference to the headquarters-office tract books, divided between the National Archives and the Bureau of Land Management (see 49.OP4), or certain tract books formerly maintained by some district land office and now in the National Archives. The second method of identifying particular entry papers is by date through the Register's monthly abstracts of entries (see 49.DM54). The tract books serve as indexes to the land entry papers, which in turn can be used as an index to the record copies of patents (see 49.DM47) since the volume and page numbers of the official copy of the patent were noted on the back of the corresponding land-entry file.

49.DM44 The classes of entry papers found for most land offices are discussed below. Also mentioned are other documents included in the cited files that are typical of the kinds of additional documentation available in some of the common entry files.

1. **"Credit prior"** and **"credit under" final certificates for patent** were issued, respectively, for purchases made under the "Credit System" before April 21, 1820, and for those made under the "relief act" of 1821. The certificates show the certificate number, name and location of land office, date of certificate, name of purchaser, county and State or Territory of residence, date of purchase (initial payment), name of land office, legal land description of tract purchased, number of acres, price per acre, date and amount of debt, dates of installment payments and discounts, confirmation statement and signature of the Register. The endorse-

ments give certificate number, name of purchaser and land office, date of patent, and volume and page number of the record copy. These documents are present for earlier established land offices such as the one in St. Louis, MO.

2. **Cash entry**: These entries were cash transactions for the purchase of land at the Government price. No affidavits of settlement, residence or cultivation, or of non-alienation were required. In the early years, the entries usually consisted of a receipt for payment and a certificate for patent. Although the format of the documents varies somewhat, both show entry number, name of land office, date, name of purchaser and county and State of residence, amount paid, legal land description of the tract purchased, number of acres, price per acre, and signature of the Receiver (receipt) and Register (certificate). The certificate also includes the Register's statement that the purchaser is entitled to a patent for the tract. The endorsement on the certificate gives entry number, names of purchaser and land office, date of patent, and volume and page number of the record copy. Some cash files may include a copy of the patent, giving the cash entry number, name of land office, name of purchaser, residence by county and State, legal land description of tract, date, names of the President, the Secretary, and the Recorder, and the volume and page number of the record copy. Found with some entries is an "Affidavit for Actual Settlement and Cultivation," which is essentially a copy of the patent. With time, and the addition of more methods of acquiring land, other documents often became part of the cash entry files. An 1889 cash entry for Roseburg, OR, for example, is for a preemption claim, and the papers include a Declaratory Statement, a Non-Mineral Affidavit, an Affidavit Required of Pre-emption Claimant, Testimony of Claimant, Testimony of Witness, a Form of Affidavit in Contested Cases under the Swamp Land Grant, a copy of the printed notice of publication, and a Certificate as to Posting of Notice. The jacket shows cash entry number, name of land office, legal land description, information regarding transactions involved, date of approval, name of clerk, date of patent, and volume and page number of the recorded patent. Commuted homestead entries also were considered cash entries.
3. **Homestead entry**: The amount of documentation found in these entries also varies over time and according to location. A homestead entry filed at Roseburg, OR, in 1870 includes a Homestead Application showing the application number, name of land office, date of application, name of applicant and county of residence, relevant legal authority (the 1862 Homestead Act), legal land description of tract involved, signature of applicant, and a statement, certified by the Register, that the land is surveyed and free of adverse claims. In a sworn affidavit, given at the land office at that time and signed by the Receiver, the applicant stated that he was the head of a family, a U.S. citizen, and that the land was for his exclusive use. Other documents in the file include the Receiver's receipt for a filing fee, a Non-Mineral Affidavit, a copy of the printed notice of publication, and a Certificate As to Posting of Notice. A sworn Homestead Final Affidavit, given at the land office, includes statements regarding citizenship status and date of settlement and is signed by the applicant and the Register. Of particular interest to family historians is the Homestead Proof document, which summarizes the sworn statements of two witnesses regarding

the length of time they had known the applicant, the date of his settlement on the tract in question, the nature of his improvements, and the number of acres under cultivation. This document is signed by the witnesses, the Register, and the Receiver. The Final Receiver's Receipt shows the receipt number, the application number, the land office, date, fee paid, legal land description, and number of acres. The information on the Homestead Final Certificate largely duplicates that given on the Final Receiver's Receipt, but it states that the applicant is entitled to a patent, and shows that the final receipt number has become the Final Certificate number. The endorsement on the Final Certificate, which is used as the file jacket, gives the final certificate number, the application number, name of applicant and land office, date of patent, and volume and page number of the record copy. The homestead entries are filed numerically by the Final Certificate number. In later entries the Homestead Proof is a multipage document consisting of separate statements from two witnesses and the claimant that provides more detailed information about the applicant and family, the improvements made, and the nature of the land itself. The longer form is found in an 1886 entry filed by a naturalized citizen from Germany and finalized in 1892 at the Marshall, MN, land office. In addition to a certificate of citizenship, this particular homestead file also includes papers regarding an appeal by a railroad company that contested the claim. Although it is mentioned in the discussion of cash entries, it should also be noted here that commuted homestead entries were treated as cash entries.

4. **Timber culture entry:** An entry from the Pierre, SD, land office, filed in 1882 under the act of June 14, 1878 and finalized in 1890, includes the application form, an affidavit, the initial Receiver's receipt, the Timber Culture Final Affidavit, the Final Receiver's Receipt, and the Final Certificate, all containing information similar to that given in the homestead entry forms discussed above, and a Non-Mineral Affidavit. The Timber Culture Proof, similar to the Homestead Proof, consists of statements given by the claimant and two witnesses, each providing detailed information about the applicant and family, the improvements made, and the nature of the land itself. This particular entry also includes a sworn statement from the applicant's widow establishing herself and her children as his heirs.
5. **Desert land entry** (D.L.E.): The papers for these entries are generally more voluminous than those for other entries. A multipage application made at the Santa Fe, NM, land office in 1899 under the acts of March 3, 1877, and March 3, 1891, consists of the declaration of intention giving the D.L.E. number, date, name of applicant, residence (town and Territory), legal land description, names of Register and Receiver, and the filing fee paid by the applicant; a plat; a Declaration of Applicant, giving applicant's name, address, and occupation, the location and legal land description of the tract involved, the number of acres and their proximity to water; information on the character of the soil; and affidavits from two witnesses attesting to their knowledge of the applicant and providing similar information about the nature of the tract in question. All three forms were certified by an officer of the court. The applicants were required to make yearly reports on their progress in reclaiming the land. These yearly proof reports consisted of the Claimant's Testimony showing the

amount of money expended and the way it was spent, and depositions from two witnesses verifying the applicant's testimony. Again, the papers were certified by an officer of the court. A map showing the character and extent of the improvements made on the land was a required part of the report for the third year. The Final Proof package under the Desert Land Acts of March 3, 1877, and March 3, 1891, consists of a Deposition of Applicant giving name, age, occupation, and address of applicant, citizenship status, legal land description of the tract, information regarding the character of the land, irrigation method and cost, crop raised on irrigated land, applicant's signature, and signature of an officer of the district court. This document was accompanied by depositions from two witnesses, showing their names, ages, occupations, and addresses, and providing information similar to that given in the applicant's deposition; a Notice of Intention to Make Proof, giving the legal land description, the expected date for making final proof, the name of four prospective witnesses, the applicant's signature, and a section signed and dated by the Register, giving the name of the newspaper printing the notice to make proof; the Receiver's original receipt for a filing fee of $40 at 25 cents per acre; and a diagram showing the location of the irrigation ditch and the irrigated field. The Receiver's Final Receipt shows that the applicant paid an additional $160 for his 160-acre tract, and the Final Certificate recommending patent shows the total cost of the land as $200. The endorsement on the Final Certificate gives the final certificate number, the application number, name of applicant and land office, date of patent, and volume and page number of the recorded patent. A sworn statement regarding the applicant's citizenship status and several other documents are included in this particular file. One such document is the applicant's sworn statement explaining his delinquency in making final proof because of family illness, and another is a "Report of Fraudulent Claim or Entry" made in 1906 by a Special Agent who investigated a complaint that the applicant had failed to comply with the law in respect to his entry. The Special Agent agreed and recommended the cancellation of the applicant's patent. The Commissioner of the General Land Office disagreed and approved the entry for patent. Filed with the report is the Commissioner's decision and related correspondence.

6. **Timber and stone entry**: These cash entries covered public land that was valuable for timber or stone but was unfit for cultivation. Under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, the sale of such land for $2.50 an acre was restricted to the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and the Territory of Washington, but an act of August 4, 1892, amended the earlier act to cover all public-land States. Sales were restricted to citizens or to persons who declared their intentions to become citizens, and proof of the nonmineral and nonagricultural character of the land was required. In addition to those areas already mentioned, timber and stone entries were made in Arkansas, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, and a few States east of the Mississippi River. An entry filed at Duluth, MN, in 1902, includes the claimant's sworn statement certified by a Clerk of the District Court regarding citizenship and the character of the selected tract, a nonsaline affidavit, transcripts of testimony by the claimant and witnesses concerning the character of the land and

cross-examinations of the witnesses, and notice and affidavit of publication. In January the Register forwarded the documents to the General Land Office stating that he was skeptical of the claimant's "good faith in the matter." Consequently, a Special Agent was instructed to investigate, but the claimant eventually relinquished rights to the land, and the entry was canceled.

7. **Soldiers' additional homestead entry**: These entries were based on the rights of veterans of the Civil and Spanish American wars who had made a homestead entry for less than 160 acres to select enough public land to make up the difference between the area of their homestead and 160 acres. An applicant was required to file a sworn declaratory statement stating the length of military service, his place of residence, and the legal land description and number of acres of the tract of land claimed. The statement was signed by the applicant and witnessed and dated by the Register of the land office. Filed with the statement was a copy of the applicant's discharge paper from the military and a certificate from the land office authorizing the applicant to select a tract by a given date. The discharge paper contains a considerable amount of personal information about the applicant, showing the rank, military unit, date enrolled or enlisted, term of service, reason for discharge, place of birth, age when enlisted, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, occupation when enlisted or enrolled, date and place of discharge, and name of commanding officer. Some papers were notarized, others were verified by the Register. Some of the files may include power of attorney statements or relinquishment statements wherein the applicants abandoned their claim to their selections. Many files consist only of the declaratory statement. Although the land entry papers include records relating to the statements, the following series are filed apart from the land office records: **Veterans' Declarations of Intent to Acquire Homestead Lands Registered in the Chamberlain/Bonesteel Land Offices, South Dakota (Soldiers' Declaratory Statements), 1904–6** (10 in.), {UD 949}; **Veterans' Declarations of Intent to Acquire Homestead Lands Registered in the Akron and Hugo Land Offices, Colorado (Soldiers' Declaratory Statements), 1890–1908** (2 in.), {UD 950}; and **Veterans' Declarations of Intent to Acquire Homestead Lands Registered in the Devils Lake Land Office, North Dakota (Soldiers' Declaratory Statements), 1894–1903** (3 in.), {UD 950A}. The files are arranged by name of land office and thereunder numerically.
8. **Indian allotments**: Indian allotment applications for public domain lands are found in varying quantities for many of the land offices. Section 4 of an act of Congress of February 8, 1887, authorized allotments to Indians and their children who were not living on reservations or who were members of tribes who had not been settled on reservations. The application form, called Indian Allotment Application for Lands Outside of Any Indian Reservation, consists of five parts. The application portion shows name of land office, date, application number, name of applicant, name of tribe, name of person to be allotted, legal land description of the tract involved, number of acres, name of witnesses, signature and address of applicant, and a statement signed and dated by the Register concerning the character of the land and that it was free of adverse claims. The second part is the sworn "Indian Allotment Affidavit," given by the applicant who identifies the allottee, states the reason for the allot-

ment, and attests that the land was for the exclusive benefit of the allottee and was only valuable for grazing purposes. The affidavit is signed and dated by the "Special Allotting Agent." The third part of the form is the Corroborative Affidavit, a sworn statement given by two witnesses and dated and signed by the Special Allotting Agent. The fourth part is a Non-Mineral Affidavit, a sworn statement that the land involved was good only for grazing that was signed by the applicant and dated and signed by the Special Allotting Agent. The endorsement gives name of land office, number of application, name of applicant or beneficiary, date of the application, and legal land description of the tract selected. Handwritten annotations show actions taken. If approved, the date of patent and volume and page number of the recorded patent are stamped on the back of the application. If the application was not approved, a cancellation date is shown. Many of these Indian allotments were investigated and subsequently canceled (see 49.P15, 49.P16). Persons interested in Indian allotments on reservation lands will find related materials in Record Group 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The General Land Office did not keep a patent file for reservation allotments.

49.DM45 For most land offices, the homestead, timber culture, and desert land entries are accompanied by corresponding series of canceled homestead, timber culture, and desert land entries or relinquished entries. Entries were canceled because of noncompliance with the public land laws or because title limits had expired; some applications were rejected because they were not properly filed or because they conflicted with the public land laws or with public policy. Relinquished files concern applications, rights, or claims that were voluntarily surrendered. Such entries are generally arranged by application number. Included for many land offices are files covering the disposal of Indian reservation lands. Files for donation claims are among the records for offices in Arkansas, Oregon, and Washington, and the records for some offices in New Mexico include files for small holdings. All of the series of land entries available for each land office in the States and Territories covered by this guide are listed in the State lists in the Supplement.

49.DM46 The **registers of actions taken on land entries, ca. 1859–1908** (288 vols., 41 ft.), {UD 2142}, recorded in Credit or Docket volumes, are primarily a record of actions taken on original and final homestead and cash entries, although some of the "Cash" dockets include data on warrant and agricultural college scrip locations. Also included for some States and Territories are "Miscellaneous" entries for other types of scrip (Supreme Court, Valentine, and Indian issues), desert and coal land filings, and donation claims. The dockets are arranged by name of State or Territory and thereunder by type: homestead or cash. One of the California "Cash and Warrant Locations" volumes include entries for Oregon and Washington, and two oversize volumes at the end of the series include entries for land offices in Arkansas and Missouri and California. Entries in the dockets, which are arranged numerically by Register and Receiver numbers, give the date of entry or other action and the final certificate and homestead number. With few exceptions no names are given, and the amount of information recorded for each land office varies. Given the fact that the entries are listed by Register and Receiver numbers, the volumes may have originated in the field offices. More detailed information concerning the volumes for each land office represented in the series appears in the State lists in the

Supplement to this guide. There are no volumes for Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, or Texas.

49.DM47 The **patent files, pre-1908** (2448 vols., ca. 475 ft.), {UD nos. 2118 through 2133}, are in many separate series, organized by State and, in most instances, by land office and thereunder by class of land entry. For example, the volumes for the land office in Wichita, KS, are titled as follows: Cash, Homestead, OT & DR (Osage Trust and Diminished Reserves), Cherokee, and Cash, Trust Lands. In some cases, volumes not attributed to a land office cover a single class of land entry, such as those for timber culture and Indian trust reserve entries in Kansas. The dates of the various acts of Congress authorizing the sale of the lands are often shown on the spines of volumes for other States. Many of the volumes are poorly identified. An overall date span for the series is not readily discernable. The volumes contain copies of the documents conveying to the patentee legal title to public lands. The format of the patent varies according to the type of land entry. Common to all, however, are the patent number, final certificate number (and application number for homestead entries), name of land office, name of patentee, legal land description of the tract involved, a statement that the land now belongs to the patentee and his heirs, and a signature block containing the names of the President, the Secretary, the Recorder, and date. Homestead patents show the final certificate number and the application number. Volumes are available for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The number of volumes included for each State or Territory is given in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. The patent volumes for the States bordering the Mississippi River have been retained by the Eastern States Office, Bureau of Land Management. **Mineral patents, 1868–1908**, and a card **index to mineral patents, 1867–1908**, are discussed in 49.N49.

49.DM48 A series of **unclaimed patents** (ca. 18 ft.), {UD 2323}, consists of patents arranged numerically, first and last numbers 200075 and 899232, respectively, and by State. Included are patents for lands in California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming. Many of the patents were for mineral entries. The date span of the series is difficult to determine.

49.DM49 The undated **index to patent records** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1313}, is an incomplete record of the patent volumes for each State. Entries are arranged alphabetically by State, thereunder alphabetically by name of land office, and thereunder by type of entry, generally Cash and Homestead. The entries show the number of volumes for each type and the volume numbers. Annotations at the bottom of some lists identify additional volumes and give the total number of volumes for each State. The totals are often much higher than the number of volumes listed.

Serial Patent Case Files and Related Records

49.DM50 Entry papers for patents 163–1,242,597, with many gaps, constitute the **serial patent case files, 1908–1951** (ca. 18,421 ft.), {A1 2021A} **and 1952–75** (ca.1,545 ft.), {A1 2021C}, composed of documents collected, created, or executed in connection with patents issued before mid-1964 when the numbering system was changed. Some files include correspondence dated as late as 1975. From July 1, 1908, until mid-1964, all patents irrespective of type or class were placed in one numerical series, and all entry papers supporting the issuance of these patents were placed in a parallel numerical series. Types of applications covered by this series include color-of-title

cases, exchange land claims, indemnity selections, Indian and native allotments, land scrip, desert land, homesteads, oil and gas, mineral, rights-of-way, power sites, and wildlife refuges. When action was completed on a case that resulted in the issuance of a patent, the papers were gathered from the several series in which they had been filed prior to closing and placed in this comprehensive numerical series. Included are affidavits, transcripts of hearings, copies of leases (airport, grazing, timber, oil and gas, and mineral), permits, forms, contracts, receipts, plats, agency decisions, and public notices. Papers relating to the canceled, rejected, or relinquished entries were filed in the unpatented serial case files (see 49.DM51 below). Because the governing number in the arrangement of this series is the number assigned at the time of patenting, case files can be retrieved easily if the patent number is known. If it is not known, the key to locating a case file is through the original land entry application number which can be found by using two indexes compiled on 3- by 5-inch slips. These indexes cover both patented and the unpatented serial files. Entries in the **alphabetical name index to case files** (ca. 1,064 ft.), {UD 2137}, arranged by surname of entryman, identify the land office and type of entry and give the application number, which, under the system adopted in 1908, always begins with "0" (see 49.DM52). This information is then used to search the **numerical index to case files** (ca. 1945 ft.), {UD 2136}, for the appropriate entry, which will give the patent serial number. The entries in this index are arranged by State, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder by application number. The index may include more than one slip per number, but the one essential to the search shows the name of the land office, the application number, and the patent number. The other slip may show the name of entryman, land office, application number, and type or status of the entry. Some patented and unpatented serial case files are also held by NARA's regional archives. All of the States and Territories covered by this guide are represented in this series except Texas. Indian-fee patent files, 1902–52, are discussed in 49.K84. In 1964 the Bureau of Land Management adopted a numbering system using a two-digit code for the State issuing the patent, a two-digit code for the year of issuance, and the number of the patent, resulting in a file number such as 26–65–0001.

49.DM51 The **unpatented serial case files, 1908–64** (ca. 2128 ft.), {A1 69A}, consist of papers relating to land entry applications that were voluntarily relinquished by the entryman or were cancelled or rejected before patents were issued. In cases where the applications were cancelled or rejected by the General Land Office, or its successor, the Bureau of Land Management, the reasons for denial of patent are usually found in the records. The application numbers were assigned by the local land offices. These case files include the same type of documentation found in the patented serial case files discussed above, and they are accessed by means of the alphabetical and numerical indexes. An index entry will indicate the status of the land entry. For example, a relinquished land entry from the Duluth, MN, land office is shown as "RLQ." The files are arranged by State, thereunder by land office and application number. The series includes files for Arkansas, California, Colorado, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. Information about the files available for each State is provided in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.DM52 The **district land office serial number registers, 1908–50** (59 ft. including 405 post binders), {A1 2390}, identify the contents of the serial case files. Beginning July 1, 1908, all district land offices were required to use a single series of consecutive numbers to record all types of applications, entries, selections,

locations, and other transactions involving the use, segregation, purchase, or disposition of a part of the public domain, as well as applications for the use of water under the Reclamation Act. Each number assigned was to begin with "0" to prevent confusion with numbers used before July 1. The documents were to be numbered at the time and in the order in which they were presented or received at the land office. After the initial document was received and numbered all related papers subsequently filed or issued were to be assigned the same number. Documents regarding transactions originating before July 1 were to be incorporated into the new filing system if new actions were taken. The serial numbers were recorded using the two sets of forms that constitute this series. The "Serial Number Register" is actually a concise summary of all actions pertaining to a given serial number. The forms, covering the years 1908–33, are arranged by State, thereunder by land office, and thereunder by serial number. In addition to the serial number, these forms give the name and address of the entryman, name of land office, legal land description of the tract involved, and dated entries ("notations") identifying all papers filed or issued and other actions taken regarding the original document. Similar information, but in a different format, is found on the "Schedule of Serial Numbers Assigned," which is a record of each type of action taken at a given land office. These forms, 1908–38, are arranged by State, thereunder by the category or type of transaction involved, and thereunder by land office. The categories covered include final certificates, rejected and closed cases, suspended applications, relinquishments, rights-of-way, and applications for sale of isolated tracts. Entries on the forms are arranged by serial number and show the receipt number or moneys paid, type of application or entry, and remarks, such as name of entryman or whether the case was suspended, rejected, or approved. The Register and Schedule binders containing the forms are interfiled by State and thereunder by land office. All of the States covered by this guide, except Texas, are represented in this series, although the Iowa records consist of a small quantity of material in one of the volumes for the land office at Cass Lake, MN. The number of volumes available for each land office is shown in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.DM53 The main body of **serial patent lists, 1908–49** (40 ft.), {A1 2013}, is arranged numerically by list number, 1–1674. Each list is in three parts: Final Homestead, Commuted Homesteads, and Miscellaneous, which also includes entries for Coal, Railroad, Forest Lieu, Mineral, Timber and Stone, Desert Land, Public Sale, Indian Allotments, Soldiers Additional, Special Act, Scrip, Warrants, Private Land Claims, Re-issue, Indian Fee, and Indian Trust lands. The forms show division designation (frequently missing), list number, State, land office, serial or certificate number, patent number, and remarks such as the patent date, name of examiner, and volume and page number of the record copy of the patent. The entries on each list are arranged alphabetically by State, thereunder by land office. The patent numbers shown are consecutive. Early lists are for Division "D"; lists marked Division "B" begin in 1933. The last few boxes contain lists beginning in the 1930s for Divisions "C," "F," "K," and "N."

Abstracts and Related Records

49.DM54 Hundreds of volumes containing periodic form reports, usually monthly, recording various transactions conducted at the land offices during the reporting period constitute the **abstracts of land transactions, ca. 1814–1908** {multiple UD numbers}, often referred to as abstracts of locations. The volumes are arranged by State and thereunder by land office. Abstracts for all of the States and Territories include reports for cash and

homestead entries. Depending upon the area, the volumes for some land offices include reports on timber culture, desert land, and timber and stone entries, as well as abstracts covering various scrip issuances, such as agricultural college scrip, Supreme Court scrip, Surveyor General scrip, and others. Also included are reports of moneys received at the land offices. The abstracts generally reflect the types of entries identified in the land entry papers, and their formats vary. For example, the abstracts for cash entries show date sold, number of receipt and certificate, name of purchaser, county of residence, legal land description of the tract sold, number of acres, price per acre, total cost, cost of survey, and number of tract book volume and page where the sale was recorded, while the abstract of preemption declaratory statements filed show number of statement, date of settlement, date filed, name of entryman, legal land description of the tract involved, and number of tract book volume and page where the sale was recorded. The contents of the volumes are generally identified on the spine of each volume, but reports on infrequent transactions, such as lands entered using scrip, are seldom listed. They can be located only by examining the volumes. All of the States and Territories covered by this guide, except Texas, are represented in this series. A listing showing the number of volumes available for each area land office can be found in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.DM55 Also filed with the records of the Mail and Files Division are series of abstracts documenting specific kinds of transactions such as scrip issuances, mineral and coal land filings, and donation claims, which are described with the records of the Divisions primarily responsible for handling matters relating to the transactions. Abstracts recording the use of military bounty land warrants are discussed in 49.DM66.

Military Bounty Land Warrants and Related Records

Warrants, Case Files, Indexes, and Registers

49.DM56 As a reward for military service in the Nation's wars before the Civil War, military bounty land warrants were issued to eligible veterans, giving them rights to free land in the public domain. Applications for warrants were processed by a succession of administrative units of the War Department until 1841 when the Secretary of War placed the responsibility for bounty land matters with the Pension Office. An approved warrant was redeemable at any local office of the General Land Office, the agency in charge of disposition of public lands. In 1849 both the Pension Office and the General Land Office were transferred to the newly created Department of the Interior.

49.DM57 A survey of the military bounty land warrants shows that their formats vary. Warrants for the War of 1812 are printed certificates showing the warrant number, name of veteran, rank, name of commanding officer and military unit, and date of issuance. Most of the warrants were retained by the War Department and in their stead, notification forms were sent to the warrantees (see 49.DM59.1, 49.DM59.4). Warrants issued after 1842 were sent to the warrantees, and the surrendered warrants are found in the several case files described below. The warrant certificates issued under the 1847 act for service in the war with Mexico show warrant number, number of acres, name of veteran, rank, company, and date of warrant and accompany printed documents containing a notice from the Commissioner of Pensions and copies of the act of Congress and regulations of the GLO. On the reverse of the warrant is a certificate of location to be completed by the Register of the land office when the land was located. War-

rants issued under the 1850 act are engraved certificates, a practice continued for most later issuances. The warrants are embellished with portraits of Government officials, vignettes of homesteaders and soldiers, and other decorative details. The number of acres is prominently shown in the center of the warrant. Almost lost in the design is the name, rank, and company of the recipient. Space is provided at the bottom of the certificate for a statement by the Register of the General Land Office to record the location of the land. Additional GLO documents may be attached, and other transactions are recorded on the reverse of the warrants. The warrants are color-coded according to the number of acres involved: black and blue for 40 acres; black and red for 80 and 160 acres. The warrants issued under the act of 1852 are relatively plain engraved certificates with images of a statue and eagle on each side and a woman holding an American flag at the top. These also are color-coded: red for 40 acres, blue for 80 acres, and green for 160 acres. Most of the warrants issued under the 1855 act have the same format as those for the 1850 act and are quite ornate. However, the four 10-acre warrants and the six 100-acre warrants are merely handwritten certificates. The remaining warrants are color-coded: black and red for 40 and 80 acres, black and blue for 60, 120, and 160 acres.

49.DM58 Case files for the War of 1812 warrants often consist of a single document providing information regarding the use of the warrant. Information recorded on the file jacket includes the number of the warrant, number of acres, name of recipient, legal land description of the tract, date of location, date of patent, and volume and page number of the record copy. The file jackets for the later warrant issuances show the number of warrant, number of acres, date of authorizing act, name of recipient, rank and company, name of land office, name of locator, patent date, volume and page number of the record copy, name of person receiving the patent, and date of transmittal. Many of the warrants for all issuances include affidavits or other documents attesting to their assignment to second parties. Some files, particularly those for the later issuances, include correspondence and other related documents. The case files for all issuances are arranged numerically by warrant number. Numerous volumes track the use of the warrants. Some volumes labeled "Abstracts" are actually registers that track the use of each warrant. Entries in these volumes usually are arranged numerically by warrant number and give all or some of the following: name of soldier or warrantee, rank and service, date of certificate, name of person receiving the certificate, date of delivery, legal land description of the tract selected, State or Territory, date of patent, name of patentee, name of person receiving the patent, and date transmitted. Entries in some volumes give date and volume and page number of the recorded patent. In most instances the date spans covering the volumes in these series are not readily discernible. Listed below are the series of warrants and the records documenting their use to locate lands in the public domain. Periodic location abstracts documenting the surrender of the warrants at the various land offices are discussed in 49.DM66.

Warrants Issued for Service in the War of 1812

49.DM59 Before the declaration of war in 1812, Congress authorized the offer of $16 and 160 acres of land to every noncommissioned officer or soldier enlisting for 5 years or the duration of the war or their heirs. An act of May 6, 1812, authorized location of the land in three military tracts set aside in the Territories of Michigan, Illinois, and Louisiana (Arkansas). By an act of December 10, 1814, Congress doubled the acreage offered to soldiers enlisting after that date. Warrants issued under the act were called

double bounty warrants. In 1815 the Michigan Military Tract was abandoned in favor of additional lands in Illinois and 500,000 acres in Missouri. Originally veterans were required to select land in the designated reservations, but on July 27, 1842, Congress passed an act allowing them to use their warrants to choose land anywhere in the public domain open to private entry. The prohibition against assigning warrants to other persons was removed in 1852. During the period August 15, 1815, to June 2, 1858, a total of 29,186 warrants were issued to veterans of the War of 1812. Of this number, 28,085 were for 160 acres and 1,101 for 320 acres.

1. Warrants numbered 1–2519 for 160 acres of public land were sent to the veterans as notifications that the warrants had been issued. Beginning with warrant 2520, however, the warrants were retained by the War Department and veterans were sent a printed document showing the warrant number and date of issuance and including a notice to the veteran that a warrant for 160 acres had been issued in his name. The document included the text of the legislation authorizing the warrant, and the regulations of the General Land Office regarding procedures to be following in locating the land. An incomplete series of the **military bounty land warrants, act of 1812** (97 vols., 9 ft.), {UD 2004}, consists of 93 volumes containing stubs numbered 1–2519 and stubs and warrants, numbered 2520–26870, for 160 acres as well as four volumes containing stubs numbered 1–79 and stubs and warrants numbered 80–1076 for 320 acres. The information recorded on the stubs includes warrant number, veteran's name, rank, and regiment, and in many cases the date of location. Warrants 26871–28085 have not been located in the General Land Office records, but copies are available in the Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15. Those in the last four volumes of the series are the double bounty warrants issued under the 1814 act from August 23, 1815, to April 1, 1839. Copies of warrants 1077–1101 have not been found. The volumes and the copies of the warrants in Record Group 15 are reproduced in National Archives Microfilm Publication M848, *War of 1812 Military Bounty Land Warrants, 1815–1858* (14 rolls).
2. Four indexes are reproduced on roll 1 of the microfilm publication. These are the **index of patentees for military bounty land warrants issued under the act of 1812 that were located in Missouri** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2198}; the **index of patentees for military bounty land warrants issued under the act of 1812 that were located in Arkansas** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 2199}; a partial **index to patentees for military bounty land warrants issued under the act of 1842** (1 vol., 1 ¼ in), {UD 2294A}; and a partial index of Illinois patentees. Entries in the Missouri index are arranged alphabetically by name of patentee and include date of patent, warrant number, warrantee's military rank, company in which he served, and legal land description of the tract selected. Entries in the Arkansas index are arranged alphabetically by first letter of surname of patentee and contain a citation to the volume in which the patent is recorded, legal description of the land, and warrant number. Entries in the index to warrants issued under the 1842 act are arranged alphabetically by name of patentee and give volume and page number of the recorded patent, warrant number, and legal land description. No other location information is given. A note at the beginning of the volume

identifies it as an index to the military bounty land patent volumes 1132 and 1133, which are still held by the Eastern States Office of the Bureau of Land Management. Not included in the microfilm publication is an index to patentees for warrants located in Michigan.

3. **Case files (notifications), 160-acre warrants issued under acts of December 24, 1811, January 11, 1812, May 6, 1812, and July 27, 1842** (ca. 40 ft.), {PI22 14}, include some of the detached warrants numbered 1–2519 as well as the notification forms for the warrants numbered 2520–28085.
4. **Case files (notifications), double bounty warrants issued under the acts of 1812 and 1814** (ca. 2 ft.), {PI22 13}, numbered 1–1101, include detached warrants, notifications, and related papers. The files are arranged numerically by warrant number.
5. **Abstracts [Registers] of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Act of 1812, Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri** (7 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 2193}. The entries in these volumes are arranged chronologically by date of location, and show warrant number, name of warrantee, military unit, and legal land description of tract selected. No land offices are identified. The relevant entries are in volumes 1 and 2, which cover locations made in Arkansas during the period November 1820 to October 1838, and in volume 6, covering locations made in Missouri during the period January to September 1819. Volume 7 is a record of exchange certificates for lands in Arkansas and Illinois. Entries show number of certificate of new location, warrant number, legal land descriptions of original location and exchanged location, name of patentee, date of patent for exchanged land, and land district.
6. **Abstracts [Registers] of Certificates of Locations, Act of July 27, 1842** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2194}. Entries are similar to those described in 49.DM58.

Warrants Issued For Service in the War with Mexico

49.DM60 The act of February 11, 1847, authorized the issuance of bounty land warrants to noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates serving in the Mexican War. Soldiers serving for a year or more were eligible for 160 acres and $160 in scrip. Those serving for less than a year would receive 40 acres and $25 in scrip. The warrants were assignable.

1. **Case files for warrants issued under Act of February 11, 1847** (219 ft.), {PI22 15}, cover 40-acre warrants, numbered 1–7585 and 160-acre warrants, numbered 1–80689.
2. The **Abstract [Register] of Military Warrants, Act of 1847 for 40 Acres** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 2209}, covers warrants 1–7585; **Abstract [Register] of Military Warrants, Act of 1847 for 160 Acres** (8 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 2210}, cover warrants 1–80689. Entries are similar to those described in 49.DM58.
3. **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations for Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1847, 1905–12** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2206}. This volume contains information regarding relatively few warrants. Entries give Register and Receiver number, warrant number, number of acres, name of warrantee, name of locator, land office, legal land description of the tract involved, and remarks regarding actions taken and the dates. The entries are in two sections, with those for 40-acre warrants on pages 1–13, and those for 160 acres on pages 50–98. An index by name of warrantee is included.

4. **Caveats Filed on Military Bounty Land Warrants for Service in the Mexican War Under the Act of 1847, 1847–1850** (1 vol., ca. 1 in.), {UD 2205}. Entries give number of warrant, name of warrantee, date of warrant, to whom sent and address, name of person filing the caveat, date filed, and "Allegations." The volume is divided into numerical sections by thousands; the entries in each section are arranged in rough numerical order by warrant number.
5. **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1847 That Were Suspended Because of Caveats, 1848–60** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2203}. Entries show number of warrant, number of acres, name of warrantee, date of warrant, name of assignee or locator, name of person filing the caveat, date filed, and remarks regarding actions taken. They are arranged in alphabetical segments referred to as "folios." An index gives the page numbers of the folios. The entries are recorded in a volume titled "Division Register, Virginia Military—Transcripts."
6. **Suspension Docket for Military Bounty Land Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1847, 1847–62** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2204}. Entries cover suspended and canceled warrants. They show warrant number, reason for suspension, date returned to Register for correction, date received from Register. The entries are arranged chronologically by the date they were returned to Register.
7. **Register of Canceled Military Bounty Land Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1847, 1847–54** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 2207}. Entries give warrant number, name of warrantee, name of locator and date, reason for cancellation, and date. The volume is not indexed, and there is no readily apparent arrangement to the entries.
8. **List of "Suspended and Cancelled Mexican War Land Warrants"** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2240}. Entries show warrant number, cause of suspension or cancellation, date sent to Register, and date returned. They are arranged in rough chronological order by date sent to Register. The volume does not include an index.

Warrants Issued Under the Act of September 28, 1850

49.DM61 The 1850 act authorized the issuance of land warrants to officers and soldiers not previously given land for service in the War of 1812 and for any soldier serving in any Indian war since 1790. Soldiers would receive 160 acres for 9 months of service, 80 acres for 4 months of service, and 40 acres for 1 month of service. The warrants could be used to locate land anywhere in the public domain. An 1852 amendment to the law allowed the assignment of the warrants to a second party and authorized their use with preemption claims or cultivation claims.

1. **Case Files, Warrants Issued Under Act of September 28, 1850** (380 ft.), {PI22 16}. Files cover 40-acre warrants, numbered 1–103978, 80-acre warrants, numbered 1–57718, and 160-acre warrants, numbered 1–27450.
2. **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Act of 1850 for 40 Acres** (7 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 2215}, covers warrants 1–100200; **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Act of 1850 for 80 Acres** (4 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 2216}, covers warrants 1–58050; and **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Act of 1850 for 160 Acres** (2 vols., ca. 4 in.), {UD 2217}, covers warrants 1–28150. Entries are similar to those described in 49.DM58.
3. **"Register of Military Land Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1850 That Were Located in Louisiana, 1851,"** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2214}. Entries are arranged by

land office and thereunder by Register and Receiver number and give warrant number, number of acres, date posted, and date returned to the Bounty Land Bureau. The content of the entries varies slightly over time, but no names are given. The entries list locations made at the Monroe, Natchitoches, Opalousas, Greensburg, and New Orleans land offices. The volume includes a table of contents.

4. **"Suspension Docket of Military Bounty Land Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1850," 1850–1858** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2212}. The entries are arranged in sections for 40 acres and 80 acres, and thereunder numerically by warrant number. They give date of letter, warrant number, name of locator and land office, and remarks.
5. **"Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations for Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1850," 1906–20**, (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2213}. The entries give Register and Receiver number; warrant number; number of acres; names of warrantee, locator, and land office; legal land description of tract selected; actions taken; and dates. The volume is indexed by name of warrantee, but there is no readily apparent arrangement to the entries.

Warrants Issued Under the Act of March 22, 1852

49.DM62 The provisions of this act were essentially the same as those of the 1850 act, but this one authorized warrants for militiamen called into service after 1812. Warrants could be used to pay off preemption claims in lieu of cash. One day of service could be added for every 20 miles marched away from or back to the place where the regiment was organized. All warrants issued under the act were assignable.

1. **Case files, Warrants Issued Under Act of March 22, 1852** (23 ft.), {PI22 17}. The files cover 40-acre warrants, numbered 1–9070, 80-acre warrants, numbered 1–1699, and 160-acre warrants numbered 1-1223. An **index to scrip claims filed under the act of 1852** (1 vol., 3/4 in.), {UD 2186}, lists names of recipient and number of warrant received.
2. **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Act of 1852 for 40 Acres, Numerical Listing** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2221}, covers warrants 1–9070; **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Act of 1852 for 80 Acres, Numerical Listing** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2222}, covers warrants 1–1699; and **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Act of 1852 for 160 Acres, Numerical Listing** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2223}, covers warrants 1–1222. Entries are similar to those described in 49.DM58.
3. **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations for Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1852, 1905–1912** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2220}. Included are entries for 40-, 80-, and 160-acre warrants, one warrant issued under the act of 1812 (p. 58), and several warrants issued under the act of 1842 (pp. 60-61). Entries include Register and Receiver number, warrant number, name of warrantee, name of land office, date filed, legal land description of tract selected, action taken, and dates. The volume is indexed by name of warrantee.

Warrants Issued Under the Act of March 3,1855

49.DM63 Warrants were issued to all soldiers of any war since the Revolutionary War, including American Indians and chaplains, as well as wagon masters and teamsters who had

been employed in the transportation of military stores and supplies. The minimum service requirement was shortened from 30 days to 14 days. Soldiers who marched or traveled 1200 miles but had not served 14 days were eligible as were Indians. Recipients were entitled to 160 total acres and those veterans receiving tracts of fewer acres under previous acts were granted warrants for the balance of 160 acres.

1. **Case files, Warrants Issued Under Act of March 3, 1855** (501 ft.), {PI22 18}. Files cover 10-acre warrants numbered 1–4, 40-acre warrants, numbered 1-542, 60-acre warrants, numbered 1–359, 80-acre warrants, numbered 2–49491, 100-acre warrants numbered 1–6, 120-acre warrants, numbered 1–97096, and 160-acre warrants, number 1–115783.
2. **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations for Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1855 for 10, 40, 60, and 100 acres, Numerical Listing** (1 vol., 1 1/4 in.), {UD 2228}. The chronologically arranged entries are primarily for 40- and 60-acre warrants, but the volume does include entries for 160-acre warrants issued under acts of 1849 and 1889. The entries are similar to those described in 49.DM58.
3. **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations for Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1855, 1904–19** (2 vols., 5 in.), {UD 2236}. Volume 1 contains entries for 80- and 120-acre warrants; entries for 160-acre warrants are in volume 2. The entries are similar to those described in 49.DM58. The volumes are indexed by name of warrantee and locator.
4. **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations for Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1855 for 80 Acres, Numerical Listing** (13 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 2229}, covers warrants 1–52000. The entries are similar to those described in 49.DM58.
5. **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations for Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1855 for 120 Acres, Numerical Listing** (25 vols., 3 1/2 ft.), {UD 2230}, covers warrants 1–100,000. Entries are similar to those described in 49.DM58.
6. **Register of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations for Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1855 for 160 acres, Numerical Listing** (30 vols., 4 ft.), {UD 2231), covers warrants 1–115785. Entries are similar to those described in 49.DM58.
7. **Pension Office Register of Military Bounty Land Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1855, 1851–95** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2226}. The volume contains entries for 40-, 60-, 80-, 120-, and 160-acre warrants issued by the Office for service in the War of 1812, the Black War, the Florida occupation, and the Mexican War. Entries show warrant number and date, name of warrantee, rank, captain's name, unit, and war.
8. **Pension Office Register of Military Bounty Land Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1855, 1855–96** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2227}. Entries in the monthly reports of 120- and 160-acre warrants issued by the Office are arranged by warrant number. They show warrant number and date, name of warrantee, rank, captain's name, unit, and war.
9. **Suspension Docket of 80-Acre Military Bounty Land Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1855, 1855–91** (5 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 2232}. Entries give Register and Receiver number, warrant number, date of issue, name of warrantee, name of assignee, and cause of suspension or cancellation. The volume is not indexed and the arrangement of the entries is not readily discernable.
10. **Suspension Docket of 120-Acre Military Bounty Land Warrants Issued Under the**

Act of 1855, 1855-93 (6 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 2233}. Entries give Register and Receiver number, warrant number, date of issue, name of warrantee, name of assignee, and cause of suspension or cancellation. The volume is not indexed and the arrangement of the entries is not readily discernable.

11. **Suspension Docket of 160-Acre Military Bounty Land Warrants Issued Under the Act of 1855, 1855–91** (6 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 2234}. Entries give Register and Receiver number, warrant number, date of issue, name of warrantee, name of assignee, and cause of suspension or cancellation. The volume is not indexed and the arrangement of the entries is not readily discernable.
12. **Register of Cases Relating to Relieved Caveat File on Military Bounty Land Warrants Under the Act of 1855** (1 vol., 3/4 in.), {UD 2235}. Entries consist of numerical listing by warrant number for 40-, 60-, 80-, 120-, and 160-acre warrants. The volume includes copies of letters from the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioners of the General Land Office and the Pension Office, 1860.
13. Related records in Record Group 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, concern warrants issued to Indians under the 1855 act. Among them is an **abstract list of Indian applicants for military bounty lands, 1855–82** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 545}, identifying Indians claiming entitlement on the basis of their own military service and by persons claiming to be heirs of qualified Indians. Entries give name of applicant, age, tribe, war in which service was claimed, name of commanding officer, date of final certificate to application, name of agent by whom sent, date of receipt in the Bureau, date of referral to the Pension Office, and, when applicable, date of issue of warrant, warrant number, information concerning the transfer of warrant, and other notations. The entries are arranged in rough chronological order by date of receipt of application in the Bureau or by date of referral to the Pension Office. An **index to abstract list of Indian applicants for military bounty lands, 1855-75** (1 vol., 3/4 in.), {UD 544}, covers names of the applicants listed in the first volume and the names listed on a few pages toward the end of the second volume. Most the entries cover applications submitted between 1855–58. Entries give name of applicant, tribe, notation showing whether a warrant was issued, and page number. The entries are arranged alphabetically by surname of applicant and thereunder by volume and page numbers. Also available in Record Group 75 are **schedules of bounty land warrants sent, 1856–62** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 546}, and **letters received from the Pension Office concerning bounty land claims, June–September, 1870** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 547}. Other records relating to bounty land claims are found under the "Miscellaneous Reserves" heading in the series of **miscellaneous reserve papers, 1825–1907** (31 ft.), {UD 529}.

Records Relating to Warrants Issued Under More Than One Act of Congress

46.DM64 Like some of the abstracts discussed below (49.DM66) the volumes listed below concern warrants issued under more than one congressional act.

1. **Pension Office Register of Military Bounty Land Warrants Issued Under Various Acts, 1880–94** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 2237}. The bulk of the volume consists of periodic reports covering 40-, 60-, 80-, 120-, and 160-acre warrants issued by the Office under the 1855 act. Interspersed

with the reports at the back of the volume are reports listing 160-acre warrants under the 1847 act and 80- and 160-acre warrants issued under the 1850 act. Inserted at the front of the volume are sections of another volume containing reports on 160-acre warrants issued under the 1847 act, 40- and 80-acre warrants issued under the 1852 act; and 40-acre warrants issued under the 1855 act. The entries in each report, are arranged numerically by warrant number and show date issued, name of warrantee, rank, captain's name, unit, and war. The reports are arranged in rough chronological order.

2. **Suspension Docket of Military Bounty Land Warrants Under the Acts of 1847, 1850, and 1852, 1847–85** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2241}. Entries give Register and Receiver number, warrant number, number if acres, year of act, name of warrantee, cause of suspension or cancellation, actions taken, and dates. Relatively few pages of the volume are used.
3. **Register of Cancelled Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, 1852–59** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2242}. Entries show warrant number, land office, name of locator, date of letter of cancellation, and cause of cancellation. They are chronologically arranged by date of letter. The volume does not include an index.
4. **Record of Military Bounty Land Warrant and Agricultural College Scrip Locations Made in Arkansas, 1874–85** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2243}. The entries, arranged by land office, are primarily lists of Register and Receiver numbers for warrants issued under the acts of 1850 and 1855. A few actually show the warrant number and the disposition of the tract selected. The single agricultural college scrip entry made at the Dardanelle land office shows the Register and Receiver number, the scrip number and State, and the date sent to the Recorder.

49.DM65 On January 21, 1905, the Forestry Division ("R") was made responsible for all work involving suspended military bounty land warrants and scrip. On June 22, 1906, the Chief of the Division submitted a lengthy report to the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office concerning the status of the warrants and the records that were being maintained and created. Accompanying the report was a list (166 pp.) of warrants received by the Division. The list is in two parts, the first 101 pages listing warrants received from the Recorders Division (Division "B") and the remaining 55 pages listing warrants received from other divisions. Each part is arranged by date of the authorizing act of Congress and thereunder by the number of acres covered by the warrants. Entries are arranged by warrant number and give names of the warrantee and locator, service (rank, State, war), and cause of suspension. Press copies of the report, the lists, and a few related letters are found in the **special list of suspended military bounty land warrants and scrip received in Division "R," 1907** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2344}.

Abstracts

49.DM66 Unlike many of the "abstract" volumes that are actually registers, these abstracts consist of monthly reports received from Registers and Receivers reporting land transactions using military bounty land warrants issued under the several acts of Congress as a reward for military service. Entries generally provide Register and Receiver number, warrant number, date of warrant certificate and number of acres covered, name of person receiving the warrant, legal land description of the tract involved, date of location, name of person locating the land, and remarks. Most entries include the volume and page number

of the tract book where the transaction was recorded. Listed below are the series of abstracts documenting the use of the various warrant issuances at land offices in the various public-land States. Many of the series include abstracts from States east of the Mississippi River, and many volumes include abstracts submitted from several States. Date spans are not readily discernible for most series. Not identified in the following list are many closely related series that are filed with the records of Division "B" and described with the records of that Division.

Abstracts of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations Under Single Acts

1. **Abstract of Locations, Military Bounty Land Warrants, Act of 1847,** (56 vols., 10 ft.), {UD 2211}. The volumes are arranged by State or Territory and thereunder by land office. Included are volumes covering land transactions in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington. More specific information regarding the volumes available for each State and Territory can be found in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.
2. **Abstracts of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Act of 1850, State and Land Offices** (76 vols., 17 ft.), {UD 2219}. Included are abstracts from land offices in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Dakota Territory, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska. More specific information regarding the volumes available for each State and Territory can be found in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.
3. **Abstracts of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Act of 1850, State and Land Offices, New Mexico, North Dakota, Nevada, Oregon, and Missouri, 1851–1901** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2218}. Entries are arranged by State, thereunder by land office, and thereunder chronologically.
4. **Abstracts of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Act of 1852, State and Land Offices** (19 vols., 3 ft.), {UD 2224). The volumes include abstracts from land offices in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Dakota Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.
5. **Abstracts of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Act of March 3, 1855** (111 vols., ca. 18 ft.), {UD 2225}. The volumes include abstracts from land offices in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Dakota Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington.

Abstracts of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Under Multiple Acts

6. **Abstracts of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Acts of 1812 and 1842, State and Land Office Listing: Alabama–Wisconsin** (2 vols., 4 in.), (UD 2195}. Volume 1 covers Alabama– Louisiana; volume 2, Michigan–Wisconsin.
7. **Abstract of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Made at Camden, AR, Land Office, Acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2238}.
8. **Abstracts of Military Bounty Land Warrant Locations, Various Acts and States** (20 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 2239}. The volumes include abstracts from land offices in Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

49.DM67 The **letters from the Attorney General of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury stating opinions on land matters, 1815–30, 1835–43** (6 in.), {UD 184}, concern patents, Indian reserves, military warrants, scrip, private land claims, and other land-related matters. They are arranged in chronological order by date of letter. An occasional letter is addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Filed with the letters is an "Abstract of Miscellaneous Papers" listing 28 undated documents. A few opinions for the period 1831–34 are included in the record copies of the **"Opinions of the Attorney General of the United States Re Land Matters, 1815–1842"** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 185}, which are transcribed copies of longer, somewhat more formal opinions largely addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury with a few to the Commissioner. The opinions in the first half of the volume are numbered, 1–85; number 68 is a letter to the President regarding the effect of the 1836 reorganization of the General Land Office on its relationship with the Treasury Department. Some concern relief for the inhabitants of the former New Madrid County in Missouri following the earthquakes, and others relate to Indian matters, patents, and preemption claims. Pasted to one of the early pages is a copy of an undated superseded circular to Registers and Receivers and an 1844 letter regarding the appointment of Manfort Stokes as Register at the land office in Fayetteville, AR. The volume is indexed, chiefly by subject.

49.DM68 A **register of letters received by Division "D" from other GLO divisions, 1901–10** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 206C}, is a numerical listing by month of interdivisional communications. The entries for each month are listed in numerical order beginning with 1 and show the letter designation of the originating division, the date, a summary of the content, the date received, and action taken.

49.E1 In her study *Surveys and Surveyors of the Public Domain,1785-1975* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976), Lola Cazier discusses cadastral surveys and their legal significance in some detail (p. 107). She states that these surveys "create, mark, define, retrace, or reestablish the boundaries and subdivisions of the public lands of the United States." Although they employed "scientific methods and precise measurement," they are based upon law and not upon science. Consequently, they "cannot be repudiated, altered, ignored, or corrected; the boundaries created or reestablished by them are unchangeable so long as they control rights vested in the lands affected." The boundaries established by the surveys were identified on the ground by monuments or markers, while plats and field notes approved by the proper authority constituted the official written records of the surveys. In order to be approved, the field notes had to be certified by the field surveyor.

49.E2 The Land Ordinance of May 20, 1785, established the policy of describing the public lands with reference to a rectangular system of surveys. During the Confederation period, between 1785 and 1796, the Geographer of the United States supervised a surveying corps composed of one surveyor from each State appointed by the Congress or a committee of the States. While the surveys executed by these men were relatively unsophisticated, they laid the groundwork for the development of the rectangular system of surveys during the early years of the Republic.

49.E3 From 1796 to July 4, 1836, cadastral surveys of lands within the Federal public domain were executed under the direction and supervision of Surveyors General who were responsible for specific geographic areas. Rufus Putnam, the first to hold the position created by the Land Act of May 18, 1796 (1 Stat. 464), was designated "Surveyor General of the Northwest Territory," an area "lying northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the river Kentucky, in which the titles of the Indian tribes have been extinguished." Putnam, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, proceeded to establish a system whereby surveyors signed contracts that bound them to the performance of specific surveying assignments but required them to employ their own surveying crews. Although these contract surveyors were not Government employees, they were called deputy surveyors. This contract system, which remained in effect until 1910, is discussed in more detail in 49.E64 et al.

49.E4 In the early 1800s the surveying district under the Surveyor General's authority was extended, and his office became known as that of "the Surveyor General of the United States." During the same period, however, appointments independent of his jurisdiction were made for surveys of the lands south of Tennessee and of the Vincennes tract in Indiana Territory. In 1806 the Surveyor General and the "Surveyor of the Lands South of Tennessee" were authorized to appoint "Principal Deputies" to supervise and examine the work of deputy surveyors in the Louisiana and Orleans Territories, especially with regard to private land claims. During the ensuing 10 years, the duties of the principal deputies were expanded to include other types of surveys. In 1816 the Principal Deputy Surveyor for the Missouri Territory was made administratively independent of the Surveyor General's office, becoming, in effect, a Surveyor General for his district.

49.E5 As the lines of settlement continued to advance beyond the borders of the established States, Surveyors General, or their equivalent, were appointed for the following areas: South of the Tennessee River (1803), Illinois and Missouri (1816), Mississippi (1817), Alabama (1820), Florida (1824), Louisiana (1831), and Arkansas (1832). Although the

Surveyor General operated under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, Putnam had been virtually independent of other Government departments in all matters pertaining to the survey of public lands, and subsequently appointed Surveyors General enjoyed considerable freedom in the direction of their deputies. The act of May 18, 1796, had established standards for surveys and record-keeping, but a lack of uniformity and quality in surveying work had become increasingly apparent by 1836, when Congress placed the Surveyors General under the administration of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The names of the Surveyors General appointed for the districts west of the Mississippi River are given in Appendix Two included in the Supplement to this guide.

49.E6 The act of April 25, 1812, establishing the General Land Office as a bureau within the Treasury Department had failed to place the Surveyor General and his deputies under the supervision of the Commissioner of the new agency. Nevertheless, in letters dated June 17, 1812, Edward Tiffin, the first Commissioner of the General Land Office, instructed the Surveyors General for lands Northwest of the Ohio and South of the Tennessee to send their survey returns and reports directly to him rather than to the Secretary of the Treasury. His directive anticipated legislative action by 24 years. On July 4, 1836, Congress passed an act (5 Stat. 107) authorizing the reorganization of the General Land Office and directing that all "executive duties now prescribed, or which may hereafter be prescribed by law, appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in anywise respecting such public lands, and, also, such as relate to private claims of land and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government of the United States, shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the President of the United States." A Principal Clerk of the Surveys was to "direct and superintend the making of surveys, the returns thereof, and all matters relating thereto, which are done through the officers of the Surveyor General."

49.E7 An act of June 13, 1840, directed that whenever the surveys in a district assigned to a Surveyor General were completed, all field notes, maps, records, and related papers were to be turned over to the respective States, and the office of Surveyor General for that district was to be discontinued. The act was amended on January 22, 1853, to stipulate that any work relating to the survey, resurvey, or subdivision of lands previously directed by a Surveyor General was the responsibility of the Commissioner of the Land Office and any deputy surveyor or other agent under the Commissioner's direction was to have free access to the survey records held by the States. The act further stated that no survey records were to be turned over to any State not having a law providing for "the reception and safe keeping of the same as public records, and for the allowance of free access to the same by the authorities of the United States..." (10 Stat. 152). The Principal Clerk of Surveys, therefore, became responsible for preparing the necessary papers, contracts and bonds, and special instructions for surveys required in those States where the Commissioner acted as ex-officio Surveyor General.

49.E8 The work of the Principal Clerk of Surveys was unaffected by the transfer in 1849 of the General Land Office from the Department of the Treasury to the newly established Department of the Interior. At that time 7 Surveyors General were conducting surveying activities in 12 districts including several headquartered in areas covered by this guide: the Districts of Illinois and Missouri, headquartered in St. Louis; the District of Louisiana, headquartered in Donaldsonville; the District of Arkansas, headquartered in Little Rock; and the Districts of Iowa and Wisconsin, headquartered in Dubuque, IA.

49.E9 In 1855 John M. Moore, the Principal Clerk of Surveys, prepared a manual of instructions to Surveyors General under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Seven years later, Congress, by an act approved May 30, 1862, directed that the manual, if it did not conflict with special instructions, should be made part of every contract for surveying the public lands of the United States. Further editions and revisions of the manual were subsequently issued at irregular intervals. A copy of the 1894 manual is item 101 in the Division "K" reference library discussed in 49.K143. The surveying manuals, circulars, and other instructions are reproduced in C. Albert White's *A History of the Rectangular Survey System* (U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 1983).

49.E10 By 1871 the Surveying Division, known as Division "E" after August 22, 1867, was handling the work of 17 surveying districts located in the following States and Territories: Kansas, Minnesota, Dakota, Colorado, Idaho, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Montana, Utah, Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, and Wyoming. In his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the Commissioner described the duties of the Division, which was charged with supervision of all work relating to the public surveys. These included preparing instructions to the Surveyors General regarding the extension of surveys or the examination and correction of erroneous surveys; examining and passing all contracts for surveys by deputy surveyors; adjusting accounts for surveying services made and submitted to the Treasury Department for payment; and examining all returns and filing them after they were approved. The Division also had responsibility for matters pertaining to the establishment of boundary lines between States and Territories and for the maintenance of all survey plats and field notes. A principal draftsman, who was responsible for compiling and preparing the official map of the United States, also supervised all copying of plats of surveys. In addition, the Division was charged with handling records and correspondence relating to Indian, military, lighthouse, live oak, and other reservations.

49.E11 The duties of Division "E" regarding the various reservations are discussed in *Methods of Business in the Department of the Interior: Report to the Select Committee of U.S. Senate* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1887), the published response of the Secretary of the Interior to an inquiry from a Senate select committee appointed to examine the work of the executive departments. The detailed account (pp. 216–220) states that the Division issued instructions for the survey of Indian and abandoned reservations and informed Surveyors General and local land offices of all Executive orders reserving land for Indian, military, naval, or lighthouse purposes or modifications or revocations of such orders. The Division was also responsible for recording, on maps of surveying districts and in the appropriate volumes, information about Executive orders establishing, modifying, or relinquishing reservations.

49.E12 The basic work of the Division remained relatively constant over the years. In addition to the items of business previously cited, the Commissioner's 1906 annual report listed Division "E" primary responsibilities as follows:

1. Surveys and subdivisions of Indian reservations for allotment purposes and of ceded Indian lands for public sales, and subdivisions of all abandoned military reservations for disposal purposes;
2. Surveys of islands, isolated tracts, mission lands, donation claims, private land claims, townsites, and other fragmentary portions of the public domain;
3. Surveys to establish boundary lines between States and Territories by astronomical determination and surveys of the boundaries of Indian reservations and national parks;

4. Examinations in the field to determine the bona fides of settlement prior to authorizing surveys requested by settlers; and
5. Direction of the operations of approximately 15 members of the corps of examiners of survey.

In the 1907 annual report, the last one to enumerate the duties of the various divisions, the emphasis was placed on more administrative matters, such as preparing instructions to Surveyors General and examiners of surveys, examining all survey contracts, issuing instructions for the survey of Indian and abandoned military reservations, and preparing contracts and instructions for the survey of State and Territorial boundaries and for surveys in the Indian Territory.

49.E13 The abolition of the contract system of surveying was advocated as early as 1836 by Commissioner Ethan Allen Brown, and many of his successors, in their annual reports, expressed dissatisfaction with the system's time-consuming procedures and the lack of control over the quality of the surveys. President Grover Cleveland even addressed the matter in his second annual message to Congress on December 3, 1894, when he advocated a direct system of surveying, employing a corps of competent surveyors under the immediate control and direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It was June 25, 1910, however, before Congress finally passed an appropriation act authorizing the use of both contract surveyors and salaried surveyors who were directly responsible to the General Land Office. Commissioner Fred Dennett immediately inaugurated the direct system of survey by using salaried surveyors, and, according to his 1910 annual report, 62 survey parties were organized and in the field by August 31, 1910. Ex-contractors whose work under the contract system had been sound made up the greater part of the new surveying force. In 1911 Dennett enthusiastically reported the favorable results of the change in systems and noted that surveying personnel were being brought under Civil Service regulations. Mineral surveyors, however, continued to be appointed by the Surveyors General.

49.E14 In 1913 Commissioner Clay Tallman reported that the organization of the direct system of surveying had been completed: skilled surveyors drawn from the Civil Service Commission registers had been added to the staff, the Surveyors General had eliminated waste and extravagance in disbursements, a graded system of salaries had raised the level of performance by surveyors and transitmen, and weekly progress reports enabled the supervisors of surveys and assistant supervisors to record the progress of the surveys.

49.E15 Adoption of the direct survey system triggered the organization of what became the Field Surveying Service. Under the new organization, Division "E" had general supervision of the cadastral surveys on all public lands. It also examined and approved all instructions for surveys issued in the field. An act of March 4, 1911, authorized the appointment of two Supervisors of Surveys who were to be responsible for the technical direction of the actual field work. One of these officials, Frank M. Johnson, who was called the Supervisor of Surveys, was headquartered in Denver, CO. The other official, Arthur D. Kidder, whose title was the Associate Supervisor of Surveys, was stationed in Washington, DC. Nine numbered surveying districts were established. The Districts and their numbers were:

District 1 (Montana),
District 2 (Colorado and Wyoming),
District 3 (Nebraska and South Dakota),
District 4 (New Mexico),
District 5 (Arizona and California),
District 6 (Nevada and Utah),
District 7 (Idaho and Washington),
District 8 (Oregon), and
District 9 (Alaska).

The Eastern States, under the jurisdiction of the Associate Supervisor of Surveys, were designated District 10 in 1918. Assistant Supervisors of Surveys, usually former examiners of surveys under the contract system, were placed in charge of the surveying districts. As representatives of the Supervisor of Surveys, the assistants directed field operations for surveys in their districts. They also organized field parties; procured instruments, camping equipment, and subsistence supplies; and promoted efficiency in field work methods; economy in expenditures; and uniformity in the execution of surveys and the preparation of the survey returns. In addition, several assistant supervisors of surveys were named and assigned to specific surveying districts. They were responsible for preparing the survey instructions, organizing and equipping the survey parties, and deploying personnel.

49.E16 Under the new system the Surveyors General reported to the Washington staff rather than to either of the Supervisors of Surveys. They continued to issue special instructions, approve field returns submitted by field surveyors, prepare the plats that became official after approval from the Commissioner, and disburse funds deposited by settlers for surveys and resurveys. They also continued to serve as custodians of the survey records. In 1925 the offices of Surveyors General were abolished and their duties were assigned to the Field Surveying Service under the Supervisor of Surveys. Since 1925, additional organizational changes have been made, but they are not relevant to this guide.

49.E17 Correspondence files and related registers and indexes, contract files, and survey notes make up the bulk of the divisional records.

49.E18 A Note on Arrangement Statements: As noted previously (49.A5), some letters received by Division "E" were not absorbed into the large amalgam series of miscellaneous letters received established by the central Mail and Files unit (Division "D") in 1907 but were maintained as the separate series that are described below. Since some of the series span a period long enough to cover more than one filing system, a brief discussion of these systems as reflected in the Division "E" series is in order.

49.E19 From 1826 to mid-1845 clerks in Division "A" registered incoming letters in alphabetical blocks (by surname or office) and thereunder by date of receipt. Consequently, Divisions arranged the letters in large series in alphabetical blocks and thereunder chronologically by date of letter, while those in smaller series often were arranged in straight chronological order. In 1845 the General Land Office established the first of its numerical filing systems. Beginning in June 1845 each incoming letter was registered and assigned a number, and the letters from that time until January 1849 were generally arranged numerically by the registration number. The Division "E" register of letters received (49.E27) shows that by December 1848 nearly 32,000 letters had been registered in one unbroken numerical sequence, with more than 4,000 of them assigned to the Surveying Division. Since the system was clearly becoming unwieldy, in January 1849 the General Land Office began using an alpha-numeric filing scheme referred to as the "New System."

49.E20 Under the "New System," which covered letters from late December 1848 (received in January 1849) through 1879, the letters were given both a number and an alphabetical prefix that was used for a specific number of letters. The time span during which each prefix was used is shown below.

A	1849–50	H	1867–70
B	1851–52	I	1870–72
C	1853–54	K	1872–74
D	1855–56	L	1874–76
E	1857–59	M	1876–77
F	1859-62	N	1877–79
G	1863–67	O	1879

The somewhat odd chronological breaks are accounted for by the fact that the alphabetical prefixes came to be assigned to letters in blocks of 1–100,000. Whenever the number 100,000 was reached, the numerical sequence was broken and started again at 1 under the next letter of the alphabet regardless of the month of the year or the day of the month. Thus the "L" segment ends and the "M" segment begins on April 4, 1876, when letters 100,000 and 1 were both registered; the "M" segment then runs from April 4, 1876, through early November 1877 when the "N" segment begins. In 1880 the letter designations were dropped and the letters were numbered consecutively in annual segments; the letters then were arranged in numerical order by year. The change in filing schemes should be kept in mind when reading series arrangement statements. The terms "GLO registration number" or "GLO letter number" are used when referring to letters received registration numbers.

Letters Received and Related Records

49.E21 On September 9, 1803, Isaac Briggs, Surveyor of the Lands South of Tennessee, wrote to Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin, concerning land speculation, "this harvest of iniquity," in the newly acquired Louisiana Territory. He suggested that it might be possible to identify cases of "peculation" if, "The warrant of survey, the surveyors certificate, and the final grant, will bear concurrent date, prior to the cession of Louisiana to France," and predicted the problems facing future commissioners ruling on the validity of the claims: "I am told that, in most, if not in all, cases, these Surveyors are Spanish subjects, and their assistants and chain carriers Spanish soldiers, who will, probably all, move off with the Spanish Government. I therefore apprehend that for any tribunal hereafter to discriminate between the just and the fraudulent claim, will be difficult, even if oral testimony be admitted, but if, to its exclusion, the Spanish record be paramount evidence, impossible." The Briggs letter is among the letters and related materials received by the Secretary of the Treasury and, beginning late in 1812, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which are bound under the title **"Letters Received from the Surveyors General of Mississippi, 1803–31** (9 vols., 1 ½ ft.), {UD 469}. Many of these chronologically arranged documents actually concern surveying activities in the Orleans Territory and the State of Louisiana. Included in the series are survey progress reports, copies of instructions to deputy surveyors, estimates of survey expenses, quarterly accounts, and other records submitted by the following Surveyors General: Isaac Briggs (April 1803–February 1807), Seth Pease (June 1807–July 1810), Thomas Freeman (August 1810–November 1821), Levin Wailes (October 1822–June, 1824), George Davis (July 1824–June 1828), James P. Turner (June 1826–February 1830), Joseph Dunbar (February 1830–April 1831), and Gideon Fitz (April 1831–). Additional letters concerning Orleans Territory and some relating to the St. Louis area are among the unbound **letters received, chiefly from the Surveyor General of Mississippi, 1806–24** (3 in.), {UD 469A}, a group of documents that apparently were overlooked when the other documents were bound. A few of these letters pertain to Michigan and Ohio. The bound letters have been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication M1329, *Letters Received by the Secretary of the Treasury and the General Land Office from the Surveyor General for Mississippi, 1803–1831* (4 rolls).

49.E22 The **transcript of correspondence of George Davis, Surveyor of Public Lands South of the State of Tennessee, with principal deputy surveyors in Louisiana, 1827–28, and a record of surveys west of Pearl River, 1805–27** (1 ¼ in.), {UD 469B}, consists primarily of copies of complete letters and extracts of

others relating to the administration and execution of surveys in Louisiana. The letters were exchanged between Davis and principal deputy surveyors John Dinsmore (Opelousas, June 10, 1826, to June 27, 1827, letters numbered 1–38); John C. Turner (Donaldsonville, June 29, 1826, to January 18, 1827, letters 73–111); and James Allison (Donaldsonville, March 31 to April 29, 1827, letters 6–10, and July 10, 1827, to January 26, 1828, letters 18–47). Found in the Turner section are copies of a few letters (104–106, 110, 111) exchanged between Davis and Samuel Harper, the Register at New Orleans. The letters were recorded in a volume which was dismantled and forwarded to the Commisioner in sections. The series includes a letter from Davis to the Commissioner dated February 25, 1828, transmitting the Dinsmore section. The survey part of the series consists of a list titled "Surveying paid for in the District West of Pearl River, Mississippi," and related comments. Entries in the list show the name of the surveyor, date of survey, and volume and page number of the recorded plat.

49.E23 Letters from William Rector, 1813–24, William Clark, 1824–25, and William McRee, 1825–32, make up the chronologically arranged **letters received from the Surveyor General of Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, 1813–32** (5 vols., 9 in.), {UD 470}. Included are copies of instructions issued to deputy surveyors, lists of surveyors and the location and acreage of lands they surveyed, and oversized plats and sketches folded to page size. One of the early documents, dated April 20, 1814, is a 15-page discussion of the lands in Missouri Territory. Also included is a bound copy of the written opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, June 10, 1824, regarding Rector's conduct as Surveyor General of Public Lands in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas. Documents concerning the charges against Rector are among the letters. These records have been reproduced as part of National Archives Microfilm Publication M1323, *Letters and Surveying Contracts Received by the General Land Office from the Surveyor General for Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, 1813–1832* (2 rolls).

49.E24 Letters received from Surveyors General, 1826–83 (54 ft.), {UD 509}, relate to surveys, including boundary surveys; deputy surveyors; preparation and filing of field notes, plats, and maps (charts, diagrams, reservation outlines); reports; expenses of surveys and resurveys, accounts, annual estimates of surveying services, certificates of deposits and other fiscal matters; requests for instructions and orders; and office operations, appointees, employees, and personnel matters. The series includes letters for almost all of the States and Territories covered by this guide, but the letters for the Dakotas are filed under Dakota Territory and there are no letters for Oklahoma, Indian Territory, or Texas. Letters are also included for Alabama, Florida, Illinois (Illinois and Missouri), Wisconsin (Iowa and Wisconsin), Michigan, Mississippi, and the Old Northwest (1832–49). Because of the combined States, such as Iowa and Wisconsin, the letters are arranged in rough alphabetical order by name of State or Territory. Information about the footage and date span of the letters for each of the relevant geographical segments is found in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. The letters within each geographic segment span four filing systems, being filed chronologically by date of letter to mid-1845 and thereafter in rough chronological order under the three numerical filing systems (see 49.E19, 49.E20). After 1880 most letters from the Surveyors General are filed in the large series of miscellaneous letters received in Division "D" (Mail and Files).

49.E25 The general **letters received concerning surveys and related matters, 1845–79** (ca. 17 ft.), {UD 511}, are arranged numerically, 1845–49, and by the alpha-numeric "New System," 1849–79 (see 49.E20). The many missing numbers within each segment were assigned to letters sent to other GLO divisions. For the most part, the letters are from the gen-

eral public, but a few from Members of Congress, Secretaries of the Treasury and the Interior, deputy surveyors, attorneys, and agents are interspersed. Many of the letters are requests for copies of maps, plats, and field notes, but others are inquiries regarding employment, the status of surveys, proposed surveys, and river, meander, and island surveys. Although the date of the Division's reply is written on the incoming letter, there is no clear indication as to which of the Division's several series of letters sent (described below) contains the record copy of the response. As a result, it is sometimes necessary to check volumes from more than one series in order to find a particular letter. However, during the period 1853–87 replies to letters received concerning islands are recorded in the "Special" letters sent volumes (see 49.E40).

49.E26 Routine transmittal letters and requests for supplies make up the bulk of the chronologically arranged **letters received from Field Examiner J. Scott Harrison, 1889–1905** (5 in.), {UD 509A}. Only a few of the enclosures mentioned in the letters are found in this series, but most of those that are still with their covering letters are of interest. Harrison worked in the Montana region; his "report of a special examination of a slough or channel of the Yellowstone river," with a diagram of the surveyed tract, is with his letter of October 26, 1901, and the field notes of his survey of sec. 25, T. 5 S, R. 42 E., Helena base and meridian, are filed with a letter of August 13, 1904. Also worth noting are inventories he submitted each year when he put his camp "outfits" in storage for the winter months. They identify the equipment required to support his surveying parties, listing such items as tents, tent poles, tables, stools, buckets, axes, a spade, tableware, pots, pans, kettles, plates, cups and saucers, a rolling pin, a coffeepot, and wash basins. Interspersed throughout the series are telegrams which are filed in envelopes. Harrison eventually became the assistant supervisor of field surveying District No. 1, Montana, and his correspondence for the period 1910–19 is part of the series described in 49.E55.

49.E27 For the period 1884 to 1909 most of the letters received by Division "E" are dispersed throughout the consolidated series of miscellaneous letters received filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files) discussed in 49.DM27. Access to these and earlier letters is provided by a **register of letters received by Division "E," 1845–1910** (38 vols., 14 ft.), {UD 465C}, which is arranged in two chronological parts, 1845–67 (7 vols.) and 1867–1910 (31 vols.). Volumes in the first part are numbered 1 to 8, but volume 4 is missing; volumes in the second part are numbered 2–32. The letters were registered in the order they were received in the Division which means that the entries are roughly arranged by the numeric (vol. 1) or alpha-numeric GLO letter numbers assigned in the mail and files unit. Thus, entries may be in listed in consecutive order (92672, 92673, 92674, 92675), or otherwise (92886, 92887, 92916, 92132, 93118), as shown by entries for January 1879 on page 620 of volume 4. All of these file numbers cited are prefixed with the letter "N." As a result of this registration process, entries for letters dated in January, for example, might well be found in the middle of the February entries. The entries themselves give the GLO number and date of letter, name or office and location of the writer, and the date of the reply or other action taken.

49.E28 Requests for authenticated copies of plats, maps, survey field notes, and other documents are recorded in a volume that is identified on the spine as "Register of Letters Received, 1865–1872, Division E, Volume VI," but is actually a **register of requests for certified copies, July 1865–July 1872** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 465D}. The chronologically arranged entries give the GLO registration number, date received, name and address of person ordering the copies, date received, papers called for, money received, cost of copy, balance returned

and date, name of clerk signing the receipt, and remarks (usually dates, possibly date the copy was sent). Pasted at the beginning of the volume is a printed copy of "An Act Prescribing the Terms on Which Exemplifications Shall be Furnished by the General Land Office," approved July 2, 1864, and a copy of the GLO "Circular in Relation to The Furnishing of Certified Copies of the Records, Papers on File, or Plats in the General Land Office," dated June 8, 1865.

49.E29 Letters requesting services that required fees were recorded in the **"Register of Money Letters," April 1871–October 1910** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 532G}. The entries, arranged numerically by GLO registration number, give correspondent's name and address (town and State), date of letter, date received, amount enclosed, amount of fees, balance due, amount returned, and remarks. The remarks column was generally used to record the date of action taken, but some entries identify the service requested.

Letters Sent and Related Records

Letters to Surveyors General

49.E30 The bulk of the 19th-century correspondence filed with the Division "E" records consists of various sets of copies of letters sent, some of which have been reproduced as National Archives microfilm publications. In addition to letters sent to Surveyors General, there are sets of letters sent to Registers and Receivers, to officials in other Governmental departments, to staff members of other GLO divisions, and to Members of Congress, as well as a set of miscellaneous letters sent. Separate registers and indexes are available for some of the series.

49.E31 Annual and special instructions, circulars, accounts, and contracts and bonds of deputy surveyors, plats and field notes, and authorizations for surveys are some of the subjects covered by the chronologically arranged fair copies of **letters sent to Surveyors General (all States), 1796–1901** (44 vols., 11 ft.), {UD 475}, by the Secretary of the Treasury, 1796–1812, and by officials of the General Land Office, chiefly the Commissioner, 1812–1901. Despite the series title, not all of the letters are to Surveyors General. Some are to State officials, private individuals and firms, deputy surveyors, and Registers and Receivers and concern such matters as appointments to office and specific surveys. Volume 1 of the series also includes transcripts of some letters received. Marginal notes next to many of the letters may give the subject of the letter, the initials of the clerk who drafted the letter, and references to related records. Beginning in volume 39, references to the GLO registration numbers of the related incoming letters are shown; beginning in volume 40 references to volume and page numbers of the corresponding letter in the series of press copies of letters sent {UD 479} are shown. With the exception of volumes 1, 3–9, and 11–12, each volume contains an index arranged alphabetically by the initial letter of the surname or title of the addressee. The letters were generally transcribed in the chronological order in which they were dispatched, which was usually, but not necessarily, the same as the chronological order in which they were written. This explains the occasional overlapping of dates between the final letter in one volume and the first letter in the next volume. This series is available as National Archives Microfilm Publication M27, *Letters Sent by the General Land Office to Surveyors General, 1796–1901* (31 rolls).

49.E32 Although Surveyors General are the primary recipients of the fair copies of **letters sent to Surveyors General (specific States), 1851–1905** (83 vols., 21 ft.), {UD 478}, the volumes also include copies of letters to deputy surveyors, Registers and Receivers, private individuals and firms, and Federal officials such as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey. The letters concern appointments; receipt of reports; plats, field

notes, and related errors; instructions; contracts and bonds of deputy surveyors; appeals; and surveys, including those of Indian and military reservations. The volumes are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory in the following order: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota Territory, Idaho, Kansas and Nebraska, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Information regarding the date span and number of volumes for each State or Territory are given in the State lists in the Supplement. Most of the volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of addressee, by title of office, and occasionally by subject. However, volume 11, for California, volumes 7 and 8 for Oregon, and volume 10 for Washington do not contain indexes.

49.E33 The original letters sent to the Surveyors General of New Mexico are among the materials reproduced in National Archives Microfilm Publication M1288, *Letters Received by the Surveyors General of New Mexico, 1854–1907* (11 rolls). Letters received by the Surveyors General of Utah from the Commissioners of the General Land Office and copies of letters sent by the Surveyors General to the Commissioners are among the documents reproduced in National Archives Microfilm Publication M1110, *Correspondence of the Surveyors General of Utah, 1854–1916* (86 rolls). The original records for both publications are in the custody of NARA's Rocky Mountain Region (Denver).

49.E34 Additional letters to Surveyors General for some States and Territories are found in what appears to be a personal file maintained by the Division "E" clerk identified as "L.O.F." In 1885 Miss Laura O. Friebus, who was born in Germany, transferred from the Patent Office to the General Land Office. Twenty-four years later she was compiling a collection of unbound carbon copies of letters she prepared as a clerk ("L.O.F.") in Division "E." Her letters, arranged alphabetically by State or Territory and thereunder chronologically, along with a small group labeled "miscellaneous," make up the **Friebus file of letters sent to Surveyors General and others, 1909–25** (ca. 1 ½ ft.), {UD 478A}. Each letter carries the file number of the related letter received, and written on the back of the letter is the date her reply was mailed. The latter is an important bit of information because the copies show only month and year since the originals were signed and the exact date entered after they left her desk. Most copies are also annotated in red showing the land description of the area involved. Occasionally related letters are filed together. The file includes letters to the Surveyors General of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The date span of the material for each State or Territory is given in the State lists in the Supplement. The "miscellaneous" letters cover the period 1919–23.

49.E35 Separate indexes or registers list and briefly summarize letters of particular segments of the letters sent. The series **registers of letters sent to Surveyors General, 1796–1887** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 474}, consists of a volume called "Register of Letters Sent, 1796–1887, Division E, vol. 1," and another titled "Division E, Subject Matter of Letters Sent to the Surveyors General, 1823–1844." The former volume covers selected letters in both series of letters sent discussed in 49.E31 and 49.E32. The entries are arranged by offices of the Surveyor General and thereunder chronologically as follows: Northwest of the Ohio (1796–1881), South of the Tennessee (1803–46), Illinois and Missouri (1816–62), Mississippi (1817–49), Alabama (1820–50), Florida (1824–87), Louisiana (1831–86), Arkansas (1832–59), Wisconsin and Iowa (1836–66), Oregon (1851-87), California (1851–87), Washington Territory (1854–87), Minnesota (1857–87), Colorado (1861–86), Kansas and Nebraska (1854–76), Nebraska (1867–87), New Mexico (1854–86), Dakota (1861–87), Nevada (1861–87), Idaho (1866–87), Utah (1855–87), Montana

(1867–86), Wyoming (1870–87), and Arizona (1863–87). The entries themselves show date of letter, to whom sent, the subject or content, and occasional remarks. The entries also give the number of the volume containing the copy and the page number (where applicable). Similar entries in the second volume cover letters in the general ("all States") series (see 49.E31) addressed to Surveyors General in the following districts: District South of Tennessee (1823–43); Alabama (1823–43); Louisiana (1831–37); Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas (1823–39); Arkansas (1832–44); Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan (1823–38); and Florida (1824–44). A list of circulars sent to all Surveyors General during the period July 1823 to September 1843 is found on the last three pages of this volume.

49.E36 Entries for Louisiana are carried over into a register titled **"Reference to Correspondence with Surveyors Gen.," 1838–45** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 474A}, which also covers the general "all States" series. Entries in this volume, like those in the other registers, are arranged by office and thereunder chronologically. Offices represented in this volume are the following: Cincinnati, OH (1838); Dubuque, IA (1838–43); Donaldsonville, LA (1837–44); St. Louis, MO (ca. 1838–44); and Tallahassee, FL (1844). The entries give brief summaries of the contents of the letters and the volume and page numbers where the letters are transcribed. It is important to note that the pages in the volumes cited were numbered as folio pages: the page number on the left hand page applies to the right hand page as well. Additional references to letters to the Surveyors General are found in the first part of the **register [index] of miscellaneous letters sent, 1851–82, 1883–86**, described in 49.E44.

49.E37 References to letters in volumes 6 and 7 of the letters sent to Surveyors General are found in volume 2 of a set of **indexes to letters sent by Division "C," 1829–46** (3 vols., 5 in.), {UD 112A}, which provide brief statements of the subject or contents of each letter. The entries are arranged alphabetically by title of addressee, by geographical location, and by subject, thereunder in approximate chronological order.

Letters to Other Groups of Correspondents

49.E38 Copies of letters to district land offices transmitting diagrams of surveyed sections of townships and approved triplicate plats of surveys and resurveys are part of the chronologically arranged **letters sent to Registers and Receivers, 1883–94** (2 vols., 4 ½ in.), {UD 483}. Also included are letters concerning irregularities in township surveys and withdrawals and restorations by the Secretary of the Interior of certain lands, including reservoir and military reservations, and other special sites. Where applicable, GLO registration numbers of related incoming letters are entered in the margin adjacent to the replies. The volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of land office and by name of individuals mentioned in the letters. Press copies of these letters and others sent to Registers and Receivers through 1908 are included in press copies of "Official" letters sent (see 49.E47).

49.E39 Copies of instructions for the examination of township and subdivisional survey lines, boundary surveys, and the placement of corners are among the **letters sent to examiners of surveys and special agents, 1882–87** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 484}. Also included are acknowledgments of the receipt of examiners' reports, evaluations of the reports and field notes, and letters regarding fraudulent surveys. The letters are arranged chronologically and indexed alphabetically by name of addressee and, in a few instances, by name of persons mentioned in the letters. After February 1883 the GLO registration number of the related letter received is entered in the margin next to the letter sent. Press copies of these letters are found in the series discussed in 49.E47.

49.E40 Copies of letters sent relating to resurveys and examinations of surveys of public lands in States where the office of Surveyor General had been abolished are transcribed in **"Special" letters sent, 1853–87** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 485}. Volume 1 of this series is labeled "Special Record Surveying Clerk," while volume 2 is called "Special Letters Sent." The letters are addressed primarily to Registers, Members of Congress, deputy surveyors, some State officials, and persons requesting surveys; many of the letters in volume 1 for the period 1853–61 are to Registers in land offices in Arkansas. Included are letters transmitting authenticated plats to Registers, some instructions to deputy surveyors, and acknowledgments of letters requesting surveys of islands. Those concerning island surveys are particularly prevalent in volume 2. The letters are chronologically arranged with gaps, a particularly long one in volume 1 being from June 1862 to April 1868. The volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of addressee. Most of the index entries are annotated to show the State involved in the correspondence. Beginning in 1883 the GLO registration number of the related letter received is shown in the margin next to the letter sent. In some instances cross-references to other related documents are shown, and occasionally informational notes follow a letter. Also shown in the margins are the initials or surnames of the clerks who drafted the letters.

49.E41 Intra-agency letters of the Chief of Division "E" concerning actions involving other administrative units of the GLO constitute the chronologically arranged **press copies of letters sent to other divisions of the General Land Office, December 1885–July 1917** (20 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 481}. Division "E" routinely advised other divisions when the Commissioner ordered withdrawals and restorations of specific lands, but it also requested services from other divisions and responded to their inquiries. For example, in February 1900 the Chief of Division "C" (Public Lands) was notified that in response to his request for a survey of the Fort McDowell abandoned military reservation, the Surveyor General for Arizona had been instructed to submit an estimate of the cost of the survey for review by the Secretary of the Interior, "and if approved, and sufficient funds are available, the award of a contract will be authorized." Some of the volumes are indexed alphabetically by name and initial of division.

49.E42 Copies of letters pertaining to survey activities that affected other agencies of the Federal Government make up the chronologically arranged **departmental letters sent, 1864–1903** (23 vols., 4 ft.), {UD 480}. Included are letters to the Secretary of the Interior on such matters as applications for surveys, office reports, and accounts; to the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department regarding accounts of Surveyors General and deputy surveyors; to the Chief Engineer of the War Department concerning surveys of military reservations; and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs about surveys of Indian reservations. After March 1883 the GLO registration number of the related incoming letter is noted in the margin next to the letter sent. With the exception of volumes 16 to 23 the volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of Department or its subdivisions, by name of addressee when the title of office is not used, by location of survey, and by name of area surveyed. A **register of letters sent to other Federal Government agencies, 1864-87** (1 vol., 2 ½ in.), {UD 479A}, also facilitates access to the contents of volumes 1 to 9. The entries, which show date of the letter sent, addressee (Department, bureau, or official), and subject, are arranged by Department and thereunder chronologically, in the following order: Interior Department, War Department, Treasury Department, Navy Department, the President, Headquarters of the Army, Justice Department, State Department, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Post

Office Department. Press copies of the letters between 1872 and 1903 are found in the series discussed below (49.E47).

49.E43 Replies to inquiries made or referred by Members of Congress are recorded in **congressional letters sent, 1883–87** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 482}. They mainly concern applications for surveys, instructions, and regulations regarding the survey of islands and other lands. The chronologically arranged letters are indexed alphabetically by Member's surname. Press copies of these and later letters sent are found in the press copies of miscellaneous letters sent discussed below (49.E45).

49.E44 While the main series of miscellaneous letters sent does not begin until 1883, some earlier "miscellaneous" letters are found in other series. These pre-1883 letters are identified in the **register [index] of miscellaneous letters sent, 1851–82, 1883–86** (1 vol., 2 ½ in.), {UD 475A}, which shows the date of the letter sent, the name of the addressee and the place sent, the subject or contents, and the volume and page number of the record copy. As indicated by the date spans, the register is divided into two parts. The first part is arranged by surveying districts, thereunder chronologically: Kansas and Nebraska, 1855–69; Kansas, 1869–82; Nebraska and Iowa, 1867–82; Dakota Territory, 1861–82; and California, 1851–52. Most of the references in this part are to the series of letters sent to Surveyors General in specific States (49.E32), but some for Kansas are to letters in the series of general letters to Surveyors General (49.E31). Entries in the second part of the index are chronologically arranged and cover letters in the fair copies of miscellaneous letters sent discussed immediately below.

49.E45 It was 1883 before some letters sent began to be designated as "miscellaneous" and maintained apart from other letters in fair copy volumes labeled **"Letter Record Miscellaneous," 1883–87** (6 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 476}, and **press copies of miscellaneous letters sent, 1870–72, 1883–1908** (123 vols., ca. 13 ft.), {UD 477), which duplicate some fair copies and extend the series through 1908. The fair copy letters, mainly replies to inquiries made by private individuals, State land officials, or businesses, pertain to island surveys, swamp lands, maps of Indian reservations, copies of township field notes, the procedure for obtaining resurveys of townships, suspended surveys, reestablishment of township lines, and instructions for subdividing sections. GLO registration numbers and dates of related letters received are noted in the margins adjacent to the text of the letter sent. The six volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of addressee or title of office and by name of individual (in red ink) to whom the letter pertains. After December 1886 most of the letters in the fair copy volumes are represented by references to the press copies of letters sent instead of the full text.

49.E46 The **press copies, 1883–1908** {UD 477} consist mainly of replies to inquiries from private individuals or firms, Members of Congress, State and local officials and, occasionally, deputy surveyors, for information about surveys of public lands. Information given to the inquirers relates mainly to the status of surveys and resurveys, including those of fractional lands bordering on lakes and rivers; procedures for applying for surveys; actions taken on applications for surveys and resurveys; and notifications that requests for copies of field notes had been referred to the pertinent Surveyor General. Requests for information about surveys of islands were mainly answered by completed form letters. The volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of addressee and by title of office with references to State officials by geographical location and by title of office, e.g., Nevada, Governor. The last volume in the series is an anomaly. The cover is inscribed "G.B. Hoyt, Letters," and the contents of the volume consist primarily of chronologically arranged copies of letters, 1870–72, sent to Members of Congress and

Surveyors General, although letters to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Registers, and others are also included. Many of the letters are annotated to show the volume and page numbers of the fair copies, which are described in 49.E31 and 49.E32. The volume contains an incomplete index arranged alphabetically by name of addressee and by title of office.

49.E47 Some letters sent to Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, and Government officials are reproduced in the chronologically arranged **press copies of "official" letters sent, 1871–1908** (242 vols., ca. 26 ft.), {UD 479}. Volume 1 of this series contains copies of a few letters for the period 1871–78 as well as a copy of the printed cover letter for special instructions, found on page 494 of the volume. In addition to the groups of addressees already mentioned, these volumes include letters to examiners of surveys, special agents, and private individuals. Among the letters are instructions, circulars, discussions and corrections of the returns of deputy surveyors, and authorizations of surveys. The volumes, arranged numerically 1 to 241 with two volumes numbered 4, are indexed alphabetically by name of addressee, by title of office, governmental department, and occasionally by subject. When applicable, the press copies are annotated to show the volume and page of the fair copy and an unusual feature, the date and GLO letter number of the correspondent's reply.

49.E48 Printed form letters constitute the **record of letters transmitting reports, 1870–71, 1873** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 486}, requested by some Government employees and other individuals. The letters give the name and address of the requestor, the date of the request, the document requested (chiefly annual reports and circulars), and the date the document was sent. Also recorded in this volume are published "Notices" informing the public of the availability of township maps; newspaper clippings of some notices are pasted on several pages. The name of each newspaper is written above the clipping. Pasted in the volume are notarized "affidavits of publication" from the *Rocky Mountain News* and the *Colorado Chieftain* dated December 4, 1873.

49.E49 Letters sent concerning California and Texas boundary surveys, 1860–64 (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 486A}, pertain mainly to accounts and expenses incurred by survey commissions established to "run and mark" the boundaries between the two States with their neighboring U.S. Territories. The surveys were made under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior rather than the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The General Land Office became concerned only after the field and office work had been completed, and the commissions had finished their task. Many of the California survey letters concern the investigation of the accounts of Commissioner Sylvester Mowry, who had resigned effective September 30, 1861, while most of the Texas survey letters, addressed primarily to Commissioner John H. Clark, concern the termination of the commission and the transfer of its records to the General Land Office. Other correspondents include the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Members of Congress, the U.S. Treasurer, the 5th auditor, and some employees and contractors. Some, perhaps all, of these letters may be recorded elsewhere. For example, annotations for two of these letters indicate they are copies of letters recorded in volume 67 of the **miscellaneous letters sent (New Series), 1830–89** in Division "C" (Public Lands), (see 49.C8). Some field notes documenting the survey of the Texas boundary are discussed in 49.E99.

49.E50 Additional records relating to the commissions are found in the **special act files** (see 49.K122) filed with the records of Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries). The Texas boundary survey commission was authorized by an act of June 5, 1858; minutes of the commission are in file 119 along

with lists of relevant documents relating to the commission surveys and earlier surveys of the Texas boundaries. Also in the file are lists of documents and dates pertaining to boundary surveys of other States, including California. Somewhat out of place is a document titled "Astronomical Observations and calculations for the determination of the 103% W.L from Greenwich, near Las Animas, Bent County, Colorado." File 124 consists of letters, 1860–64 (including some referred to in the volume of letters cited above), and some accounting documents concerning the California boundary survey commission, which was established under the act of May 26, 1860. Most of the records in this relatively substantial collection are arranged according to an "index" listing the documents by date and number, although entries added to the original index refer to some items that are not in the file. Other letters not covered by the index are arranged chronologically. A few of the letters and other documents relate to the service of Lt. John C. Ives, who was detailed to the commission as an astronomer, and his 1877 claim for compensation. Filed with the records is a copy of an 1852 report by Leander Ransom "in relation to reconnaissance & explorations in the southern section" of California and an accompanying map.

Correspondence Files

49.E51 In 1910 Division "E" began maintaining a separate numeric correspondence file consisting of incoming letters and enclosures and copies of responses arranged numerically by GLO registration number. Although the letters making up the **"E" files, 1910–12** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 532N}, are filed in one numeric series, most of the individual letters are stamped with a designation identifying the general nature of the letters and the divisional unit that handled the response. The designations most commonly used are the following: Exam files (Examiner of Surveys); U.S. Surveyor (Surveyors in the field and Supervisor of Surveys); Sur. Gen'ls files (Surveyors General); R & R (Registers and Receivers); Miscel. files (Miscellaneous); and Exec. files (letters from the Secretary of the Interior and officials of other Federal and State agencies). Frequently the surnames of individual surveyors and examiners are written next to the Surveyor and Examiner designations. The letters pertain to most aspects of the Division's work, and many of the "Exec. files" and "U.S. Surveyor" letters concern surveys of Indian reservations and other reservation-related matters. Beginning in 1911 the "Exec. files" letters were filed separately in a series called **"Executive" letters, 1911–26** (ca. 4 ft.), {UD 532O}. Many letters to officials in the Office of Indian Affairs are found in this series as well, and several cards mark withdrawals of letters for A.F. Dunnington (see 49.E57). The pre-1913 files also include correspondence with officials in the Forest Service. Separate files established for correspondence with Surveyors General, Supervisors of Surveys, and other divisional employees, are discussed below.

49.E52 Correspondence with the Surveyors General, 1910–23 (25 ft.), {UD 471}, consists of letters received and copies of related letters sent by the Commissioner and other documents pertaining to the functions and activities of the offices of the Surveyors General. The letters are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory, thereunder chronologically by date of the letter received. Among the records are requests for instructions, special instructions, and amendments of instructions; retracements; copies of supplemental plats and field notes; and Geological Survey plats. Also included are transmittals of applications for surveys received from assistant supervisors of surveys, estimates of costs for field and office work and for surveys of Indian reservations and railroad grant lands, reports, per diem bids on contracts for surveys (1910), quarterly progress reports, cost sheets, copies of special instructions to surveyors, and

some plats and field notes pertaining to the survey of homestead entries. Correspondence with the Surveyor General of Utah (Oct. 1918) includes a catalogue of the records of that office containing lists of field notes and data relating to mineral and agricultural lands. The series includes records for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

49.E53 Letters received by the Surveyors General of Utah from the Commissioners of the General Land Office and copies of letters sent by the Surveyors General to the Commissioners for the period 1910–16 are among the documents reproduced in National Archives Microfilm Publication M1110, *Correspondence of the Surveyors General of Utah, 1854–1916* (86 rolls). The original records are in the custody of NARA's Rocky Mountain Region (Denver).

49.E54 Correspondence with the Supervisors of Surveys, 1911–26 (ca. 3 ft.), {UD 472A}, who were appointed under the act of March 4, 1911, to be responsible for the technical direction of field work, is arranged by name and thereunder chronologically. Frank M. Johnson, the Supervisor of Surveys, was headquartered in Denver, CO, and correspondence with him covers the period 1913–26. However, correspondence with Arthur D. Kidder, the Associate Supervisor of Surveys who was eventually stationed in Washington, DC, begins in 1911, when he was a U.S. surveyor, and continues through 1925. The records consist largely of letters, telegrams, and some enclosures received from Kidder. Press copies of the Commissioner's letters to Kidder are attached to relevant incoming letters. Subjects of the letters range from a 1911 inventory of mules (complete with names, age, weight, color, identifying marks, and position in the mule team) purchased for survey work in New Mexico to reports on the status of surveys and the revision of the surveying manual. The majority of the letters concern the purchase and distribution of equipment and supplies. Office records of the Supervisor of Surveys, including subject files, 1910–46, and general files, 1910–46, are among the holdings of NARA's Rocky Mountain Region (Denver).

49.E55 Correspondence with assistant supervisors of surveys, field examiners, surveyors, and other employees, 1909–21 (ca. 3 ft.), {UD 472B}, consists chiefly of incoming letters and telegrams addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and copies of replies if required. In addition to the employees mentioned in the series title, the correspondents include the chief of the Surveying Division and some of his clerks who were detailed to the field for specific assignments, transitmen, Chiefs of Field Divisions, Special Agents, the law examiner, and examiner of surveys, L.E. Wilkes, 1910–12, 1914. Some files, particularly those for the transitmen, consist only of one or two letters, but others are quite substantial. Many letters are routine transmittals of field notes and reports of examinations of surveys, but others concern activities of the surveying parties, equipment and supplies, personnel matters such as salaries and leave, and requests from landowners for resurveys to reestablish obliterated corner markers. Included as enclosures to some letters are plats, field notes, and reports. The records are arranged by position, thereunder alphabetically by name of correspondent and thereunder chronologically. Shown below are the names of the principal correspondents, the date spans of their correspondence, and references to a few readily identifiable items of particular interest.

C.L. DuBois, 1910–13 (Chief of the Division of Surveys).

A.E. Compton, 1913–19 (assistant supervisor of field surveying District 4, New Mexico).

J. Scott Harrison, 1910–16 (assistant supervisor of field surveying District 1, Montana). His correspondence includes field notes of his

examination in 1910 of a survey conducted in Oregon under contract 764, dated June 20, 1905. See also 49.E26 for letters from 1889–1905.

Albert C. Horton, 1910–13 (assistant supervisor of field surveying District 5, Arizona and California).

Herman Jaeckel, 1913–19 (assistant supervisor of field surveying District 2, Colorado and Wyoming).

George D.D. Kirkpatrick, 1911–16 (assistant supervisor of field surveying District 6, Utah and Nevada).

Ernest P. Rands, 1910–16, 1921 (assistant supervisor of field surveying District 8, Oregon and Washington).

Frank S. Spofford, 1909–16 (assistant supervisor of field surveying District 7, Idaho). Found with his 1909 and 1911 correspondence are legal documents filed in 1910 by members of the Horse Shoe Coal Company as part of their application for a survey. His 1912 correspondence includes field notes and plats of survey of the area along the northern boundary of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation and Coeur d'Alene Lake.

W.B. Sweitzer, 1910–16 (assistant supervisor of field surveying District 3, Nebraska and South Dakota). His correspondence includes petitions from landowners for resurveys to reestablish original survey corner markers, namely: a 1911 petition from 28 farmers in Brule County, SD; a 1912 petition from 21 landowners in Loup County, NE; and one in 1913 from 22 landowners in Nebraska. Sweitzer was employed as an examiner of surveys for much of 1910.

John P. Walker, 1916 and 1919 (assistant supervisor of field surveying District 9, Alaska). A file containing Walker's correspondence as a surveyor, 1911–14, is among those in the surveyors segment of this series. Although the surveyors represented in the segment are too numerous to list by name some items of particular interest are found in the files for the following:

W. J. Lightfoot, 1911–14. His 1911 file includes plats of tracts in Utah surveyed under contract 310 showing part of the Utah and Arizona boundary and notes and plats of a 1910 resurvey of the Mission Indian Agency in California.

Daniel B. Miller, 1909–12. His 1910 correspondence includes diagrams noting the obliteration of survey markers in Wyoming.

Charles M. Pidgeon, 1910–16. His 1912 correspondence includes a report on the obliteration of survey markers in Wyoming.

Frederick W. Rase, 1911–13. His correspondence includes plats and field notes enclosed with his 1911 reports of examinations of a survey of Yakima Indian Reservation lands under contract 632 and the area around Cedar River surveyed in 1900, and his 1912 report on a retracement survey to determine which of two "Yakima lines" was correct.

Additional information on efforts to determine obliterated corner markers is found in 49.E120. Records of the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys for California and Arizona, including administrative records, 1911–31, correspondence, 1912–25, and instructions, 1910–13, are held by NARA's Pacific Region (Laguna Niguel).

49.E56 Correspondence with "Instrument Men" regarding surveying equipment, 1909–16 (5 in.), {UD 472D}, consists of letters exchanged with suppliers and prospective bidders concerning the purchase and repair of solar transits, tripods, and other surveying instruments. Most of the correspondence is with the firm Young & Sons, "Manufacturers of Engineering, Mining and Surveying Instruments," which repaired numerous solar transits during the period 1909–16. The records are arranged in rough alphabetical order by name of supplier and thereunder chronologically.

49.E57 The **correspondence of A.F. Dunnington and others concerning surveys of Indian reservations, 1910–16** (5 in.), {UD 472E}, documents Abner F. Dunnington's work as

Topographer in Charge of Indian Surveys. During the early years of the direct survey system, Dunnington administered a separate field force which was responsible for surveying Indian lands. In 1916 his position was abolished; his duties were delegated to the Surveyors General, and the members of his field force were merged with the general organization of surveyors supervised by the Surveyors General. In addition to Dunnington's letters, the chronologically arranged records include copies of letters sent by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Dunnington as well as to Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and others interested in the surveys. Many of Dunnington's letters are relatively routine, reporting the transmittal of field notes and plats (containing legal land descriptions of the areas covered) and the status of surveys on the reservations under his supervision. Others, however, discuss survey schedules, equipment problems, and difficulties with the surveys, including complaints from outside parties. A few concern surveys of abandoned military reservations, Indian villages, and other townsites. More of Dunnington's correspondence is found in "Indian Reservations (Dead Files)," 1915–22, a four-part compilation of letters in Special Series II (see 49.E59). Although they are not bound, the parts are called volumes, and cover sheets identify the contents of each "volume" by GLO letter number and name of reservation. The content sheet for "Vol. 3" has been covered by a manila sheet reading "Vol. II, Indian Reservations, A.F. Dunnington, Re Work Done on Indian Reservations by A.F. Dunnington, 1915–1916." The four files contain a considerable amount of correspondence with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. As a point of interest, "Vol. 4" contains a carbon copy of an 8-page "Alphabetical List of Claimants, Taos Pueblo Grant," submitted by Dunnington in August 1916. Filed with the "volumes" is another file called "A.F. Dunnington, Topographer in Charge of Indian Surveys, Correspondence re Surveying Equipment Transferred by Mr. Dunnington to the General Land Office; Also Reports Submitted by Him Relative to Closing His Work in 1916." Other relevant records concerning Dunnington and the activities of his unit may be found in the many individual files in Special Files, Series II (see 49.E59) that concern Indian reservations. Numerous files in Special Files, Series I (see 49.E58) also relate to surveying activities on Indian reservations, and some (file 28a, for example) include documents concerning Dunnington.

Other Related Correspondence Files

49.E58 The **Special Files, Series I, ca. 1815, 1857–1916** (ca. 6 ft.), {UD 495}, consist of relatively small collections of trifolded letters and related documents pertaining to applications for surveys, survey contracts, field notes, surveys of Indian and military reservations, State and Territorial boundaries, islands, townsites, and private land claims. Included are letters concerning the 1903 proposal to transfer the Spanish Archives from the office of the U.S. Surveyor General in California to the Library of Congress (file 8a) and two related memorandums, one discussing suggestions made by Professor Asa Gray and Sir Joseph D. Hooker that certain tracts of redwood forest be withdrawn from entry for preservation purposes, and the other questioning the President's authority to withdraw such tracts (file 19b.6). Although the memorandums are undated, a note cites a previous report of February 12, 1878, made in response to an earlier letter from Gray on the same subject. A file designated "Miscellaneous items" (file 19a) consists largely of reports on surveys, lists of tracts covered by particular surveys, and plats. Those documents in the file that are readily identifiable by State pertain to Missouri, and it is possible that the other items do so as well. The overall series includes files for all of the States

covered by this guide, including Texas. Individual files relating to specific States and Territories are identified in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. Papers relating to a specific function, activity, or subject are arranged in separate packets or bundles. A complete subject listing of all the files is available to researchers

49.E59 In most cases, individual files in **Special Files, Series II, ca. 1875–ca. 1940** (16 ft.), {UD 500}, are more extensive than those in Series I. They consist of correspondence and related materials pertaining to surveys of railroads, certain Indian reservations, national parks, private land claims, State boundaries, swamp lands, and islands and to surveying equipment and methods of surveys and mapping. Several files relate to California ranchos, and a fairly large file (1872–1933, ca. 8 in.) concerning the Sangre de Cristo Grant includes letters, field notes, plats and blueprints, and an 1882 pamphlet, "The Beaubien-Gilpin Grant," compiled by C.E. Broyles and John W. Hamm. General files include correspondence with State Surveyors General regarding iron posts used to mark survey lines, 1907–31, and correspondence with A.F. Dunnington and the Office of Indian Affairs regarding surveys of Indian reservations, 1911–22. A complete subject listing of the files is available to researchers. Files relating to specific States and Territories are identified in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. Included are records for Dakota Territory (primarily South Dakota) and most of the other trans-Mississippi west States, but there are no separate files for Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri.

49.E60 A collection of miscellaneous numbered files, chiefly publications or other bound records, make up **Special Files, Series III, ca 1825–1949 with gaps** (ca.1 ft.), {UD 500C}. Most of these items are general in nature or relate to matters involving States east of the Mississippi River. The relevant general files and their item numbers are listed below.

1. Research notes and papers on the Louisiana Purchase used in preparing a commemorative pamphlet, 1912
3. *Survey of the Northwestern Boundary of the United States, 1857–1861.–Baker,* (U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 174, 1900), 1 vol.
13. Notes on islands, riparian rights, Indian reservations, military reserves in various States, and coal lands in Wyoming, 1868–73, 1 vol. (with index in back)
14. Notes and township diagrams for unidentified State showing location of particular cash and homestead entries, 1905
15. Record of returns of surveys of forest reserves and national parks by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1903–6, 1 notebook
19. Notes for Division "E" annual reports, 1886–87
20. Record of work accomplished by Lizzie Jones, a clerk in Division "E," 1900

A complete subject listing of the files is available to researchers. Files relating to specific States and Territories are identified in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.E61 Topeka, KS, is the focus of the **records concerning Allen Macomber's application for the survey and entry of land in Shawnee County, Kansas, 1879–82** (5 in.), {UD 500A}. Macomber contended that two tracts of land located between reserves 4 and 5 of the Kansas (Kaw) half-breed reservation and the Kansas River were in the public domain, but the Commissioner of the General Land Office did not agree. It appears that much of the land was actually within the corporate limits of Topeka, and it had been divided up into streets, alleys, and lots, that had been sold and occupied by persons making permanent improvements. Most of the records document Macomber's appeal of the Commissioner's decision to the Secretary of the Interior. Included are printed arguments submitted by

attorneys for Macomber and the "occupying claimants," printed letters, affidavits, diagrams of surveys submitted with Macomber's application, copies of plats of the reserves prepared in 1864, and copies of the patents issued to Julie and Pelagie Gonvil who were the original owners of reserves 4 and 5. The records are arranged in chronological order, with oversized plats placed at the end of the file. In a letter of April 28 1882, the Secretary notified the Commissioner that Macomber's application had been "orally withdrawn."

49.E62 The application of John B. King et al., for the survey of certain alleged unsurveyed land within the area of Ferry Lake, otherwise known as Caddo Lake, in Louisiana, led to a protracted investigation regarding the status of the land. The decision of the Commissioner that title rested with the Federal Government was protested by the State of Louisiana, the Gulf Refining Company of Louisiana, and the Caddo Levee District of Louisiana. Letters received, copies of letters sent, abstracts, printed arguments and briefs, plats, maps, and photographs documenting the application and subsequent actions are part of the **records relating to the ecological survey of Ferry Lake, Caddo County, Louisiana, ca. 1908–25** (ca. 3 ft.), {UD 500B}. Also included are copies of reports specifically prepared in 1914 for the case as well as copies of earlier printed reports, namely, Part V, *A Preliminary Geology of Louisiana: Geology and Agriculture* (Baton Rouge, LA: State Experiment Station, 1899), by Gilbert D. Harris and A.C. Veatch; U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 46, *Geology and Underground Water Resources of Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas* (Washington,1906), and sections of the 1873–74 *Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers* (Washington, 1873). A complete set of photographs relating to the survey is among the still picture holdings of NARA's Special Media Archives. Additional textual records are found in Special Files, Series II, which includes a file on Ferry Lake, 1911–14 (see 49.E59).

49.E63 The **records relating to contested lands in the area of Cedar Island Lake in Minnesota, 1895–1910** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 500D}, concern the petition of G.A. Burns and others for a survey of certain lands in Township 57 N, Range 17 West, in St. Louis County. The settlers contended that the original Government survey was fraudulent and misrepresented the size and meanders of Cedar Island (aka. Ely) Lake. The records consist of printed briefs, transcripts of hearings, exhibits, and correspondence.

Records Relating to Contracts

49.E64 Under the contract system of surveying, authorized by the act of May 18, 1796, and established by the first Surveyor General, the Surveyors General entered into contracts with professional private surveyors, commissioning them as their deputies. These contracts were often referred to as articles of agreement or as certificates of appointment. Although the Surveyors General were placed under the supervision of the Commissioner in 1836 they continued until about 1910 to supervise and regulate the field work of the deputy surveyors with whom they had contracted for specific surveys such as standards, townships, subdivisions, and confirmed private land claims. Prior to 1886 commissions were given to the deputy surveyors, but between 1886 and 1910 the award of a contract was customarily considered as the appointment of a deputy. The appointment and authority terminated upon completion of the contract.

49.E65 The contracts described the amount and kind of field work to be executed, the date when completion of the work was required, the pay per diem, and, later, the pay per linear mile surveyed. The deputy surveyor's returns, consisting of original field notes and a topographical sketch of the land surveyed, were examined by the Surveyor General. If found correct, the field notes were approved by the

Surveyor General and plats, in triplicate, were prepared from the field notes. The original plat was retained in the office of the Surveyor General, the duplicate sent to the local land office, and the triplicate to the Commissioner. The survey returns were accompanied by an affidavit of the deputy surveyor stating that the work had been performed "in his own proper person" in accordance with the contract and any additional special instructions, and, after 1862, the manual of surveying instructions to Surveyors General, which was made part of every surveying contract. The deputy surveyor's bond was normally twice the amount of the contract, and both the surveyor and the bondsmen were subject to punishment by law if the work proved fraudulent. The duties of the Surveyors General also included the issuance of special instructions for surveys and resurveys which, like the contracts and bonds and the survey returns, required the approval of the Commissioner, and the furnishing of certified copies of the original records of the surveys and resurveys over which they maintained custody.

49.E66 Some copies of instructions as well as letters transmitting the contracts to the Commissioner are included with the **record copies of contracts with Deputy Surveyors, 1817–32** (4 vols., 7 in.), {UD 470A}. Most of the contracts are on printed forms, but a few are handwritten. A typical contract includes a description of the tract to be surveyed, instructions on how to mark the boundaries of the survey, the time frame for completion, the penalty for not completing the survey on time, and the fee to be paid when the survey is completed. The series consists of one unnumbered volume and volumes 69, 70, and 71. Contracts for surveys in Missouri and Arkansas, found in volumes 69 (1819–23) and 71 (1825) are reproduced as part of National Archives Microfilm Publication M1323, *Letters and Surveying Contracts Received by the General Land Office from the Surveyor General for Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, 1813–1832* (2 rolls).

49.E67 The **surveyors' contracts and bonds concluded with Surveyors General, 1851–1913** (66 ft.), {UD 501A}, are numbered printed forms consisting of the contract with sealed signatures and certification, the bond with sealed signatures and certification, and an oath signed by the deputy surveyor and witnessed by the Surveyor General. In addition to the contract and bond forms, some files include special instructions, diagrams, and correspondence. The records are grouped according to States or Territories, but the arrangement varies from one State to another. In some cases the contracts and bonds are filed together in chronological blocks dictated by the assigned survey numbers; in others the bonds are filed in separate numerical segments. Annotations on the contracts give volume and page number of the relevant entry in the Contract Book and cross-references to related documents. Included are records for all of the States and Territories discussed in this guide except Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. The records for North and South Dakota are under Dakota Territory and only one document, an 1882 bond, relates to Arkansas. Files relating to specific States and Territories are identified in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. The entries give contract and bond numbers, the date, and footage. Similar files make up the **surveyors' contracts and bonds concluded with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1866–1910** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 501B}. In addition to contracts and bonds, some files include special instructions and related materials. The files are arranged by State or Territory and thereunder chronologically. All of the States and Territories are represented except Idaho, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Texas. Entries for Oklahoma cover both Indian and Oklahoma Territories. Files relating to specific States and Territories are identified in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.E68 Bonds of deputy surveyors, 1881–85 (10 in.), {UD 501C}, submitted by Surveyors General in Arizona, Colorado, Florida,

Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon and Wyoming, are arranged by name of State or Territory and thereunder numerically by bond number. Some of those bonds, as well as some for Dakota Territory, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington, are recorded in the **bond register of deputy surveyors, July 1881–July 1882** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 527}. Entries show the number and date of the bond, name of the deputy surveyor, amount of penalty, and remarks, which consist of numbers entered in red ink. The entries are arranged by name of State or Territory and thereunder numerically by bond number. The volume is indexed alphabetically by State and name of deputy surveyor.

49.E69 A somewhat different aspect of the contracting process is illustrated by the **schedule of bids for resurveys and surveys in Grant and Hooker counties in Nebraska, 1894** (1/2 in.), {UD 527A}. The bids were opened on November 7, 1894, by a committee which prepared the schedule listing the bids submitted by each of the 32 applicants. Filed with the schedule is a recapitulation page and a draft of the letter submitting the schedule to the Commissioner. Record copies of the contracts of the successful bidders, W.W. Alt, J.E. Chambers, and N.S. Dixon, are among the contracts concluded with the Commissioner (49.E67).

Records Concerning General Surveys

49.E70 The **"Record of Contract and Group Surveys," ca. 1909–23** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 532C}, identifies many of the group surveys and forest homestead surveys discussed immediately below (49.E71, 49.E72). The volume also contains entries for surveys conducted under special instructions. The type of survey is identified in the index entries which are arranged by State or Territory and generally thereunder in columns by type of survey: group, homestead, or special instructions. The index entries give the survey number, names of surveyors, and number of the page on which the survey data are recorded. The survey entries show serial or letter number of survey; the contract or group number; date of instructions; survey district; names of surveyor or examiner or survey; dates survey was received, accepted, suspended, or approved; and remarks. The volume includes entries for Texas and all of the other States or Territories covered by this guide except Kansas and Missouri.

49.E71 The **group survey files, 1910–1970s** (ca. 286 ft.), {UDs 502A, 502B}, are arranged in two segments, 291 ft. and 11 ft., respectively, and thereunder alphabetically by name of State, with pre-1913 material found only in the larger segment. The files for each State are arranged numerically by survey number. When the contract survey system was abandoned in 1910 in favor of a "direct system" whereby the surveys were made by salaried Government employees, the Surveyors General grouped proposed field work together by type and classification: railroad, coal, and forest lands; settler's application (deposit) surveys; and resurveys. After a proposed work program was approved by Division "E," the Surveyor General prepared *Special Instructions* under a "group number." Sometimes the term "group" referred to a special type of survey covering a few miles, but usually it meant a survey or resurvey of a township or group of townships. According to C. Albert White's previously cited *A History of the Rectangular Survey System* (p. 189), the first survey approved and accepted under the new direct system was Group No.1, Colorado, T.14 S., R.100 W., sixth principal meridian, executed under *Special Instructions* issued on July 14, 1910. A copy of the *Special Instructions* (14 pp.) and an accompanying diagram is found in the survey file for "Group No.1 Colorado," along with letters to the Commissioner from the Surveyor General reporting on the progress of the surveying team, blueprint progress sheets, and a copy of assignment instructions addressed to A.C. Horton, Jr., the U.S. Surveyor in charge. Horton and his team were to resurvey and fix certain

boundary lines, determine the true meridian, and set corner monuments. All of the States covered by this guide except Texas are represented in this series.

49.E72 An act of June 11, 1906, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to compile lists of lands located within most permanent or temporary forest reserves that were suitable for agricultural purposes and the Secretary of Interior to open these lands to homestead settlement. Found in **records relating to homestead entry surveys and forest exchange surveys in national forests and reserves, under the act of June 11, 1906, and subsequent legislation, 1910–53** (13 ft.), {UD 503}, are blueprint copies of survey plats, special instructions, field notes, and correspondence pertaining to homestead entry surveys made under the 1906 act as well as to acts dated August 10, 1912, and March 4, 1913. Some files concern forest exchange surveys made under the act of March 20, 1922, and subsequent legislation providing for the exchange of forest lands for timber lands of equal value. The records are arranged by State or Territory and thereunder by survey number. Included are files for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Information about the relevant files for each of these States and Territories can be found in the State lists in the Supplement.

49.E73 Despite its seemingly comprehensive title, the volume titled **"List of Surveys, Public Lands," ca. 1862–76** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 515}, contains information for only a few of the States covered by this guide. The lists cover lands surveyed since the passage of the Swamp Lands Act of March 12, 1860, which extended the provisions of the 1850 Swamp Lands Act to Minnesota and Oregon. Entries show township, range, and meridian of each tract of land surveyed, dates of the survey and of its approval, date of transmittal letter from the Surveyor General, and date when the Secretary of the Interior was notified of the survey. Included are entries for California, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and Oregon. Another volume labeled "Minnesota" is a **record of public land surveys in Minnesota Territory and Nebraska, ca. 1856** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 515L}. An 1856 published map of Minnesota showing public land surveys is pasted on the inside of the front and back covers, but most of the Minnesota township diagrams in the oversize volume are blank. The Nebraska pages make up the bulk of the volume, however, and they are quite detailed.

49.E74 A series consisting of **maps of several Minnesota townships, 1870–82** (19 items), {UD 532W}, covers partial surveys of townships 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 60, 62, 64, 66, and 67 North. Captions show date of contract, names of surveyors and dates, and the approval date and signature of the Surveyor General.

Records Concerning Boundary Surveys

49.E75 Information about boundary surveys is widely distributed throughout the records of Division "E." As noted previously, some files relating to boundary surveys are found in the Special Files series, and other materials concerning boundaries can be found in series described below in the section on survey field notes. Described in this section, however, are discrete series of records relating in some way to surveys of boundaries of States and Territories, private land claims, and one Indian reservation.

49.E76 An act of Congress of August 6, 1849, set the parallel of 43°30′ as the northern boundary of the State of Iowa. On March 3, 1849, Congress passed an act authorizing a survey of the boundary line, stipulating that the Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, was to be responsible for the survey and the establishment of suitable monuments. Possibly influenced by Iowa's longstanding dispute with Missouri over its southern boundary line (finally settled by the

Supreme Court in 1849), the Secretary of the Interior obtained the services of an officer from the Corps of Topographical Engineers who determined the point at which the parallel intersected the Mississippi River and then established the monument marking the starting point of the boundary. In 1851, the Commissioner, citing the importance of the survey, notified George B. Sargent, the newly appointed Surveyor General of Wisconsin and Iowa, that he had appointed CPT Andrew Talcott, a topographical engineer, to conduct the survey because the line had to be established using astronomical observations. Given the language of the congressional act, Sargent objected to being bypassed. Citing the appointment of Captain Talcott as an infringement of his authority and an implication that he and his deputies were not capable of running the line accurately and economically, he proceeded to take his case to President Millard Fillmore. His letter of December 18, 1851, to the President and copies of related letters make up the **correspondence relating to the survey of the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, 1849–51** (2 in.), {UD 515C}. On February 2, 1852, the Commissioner issued instructions to Sargent for establishing, running, and marking the boundary line. The importance of an accurate survey was emphasized as follows:

> The many important considerations which are wrought up with the critical ascertainment of such a boundary–the evils political & social naturally incident to uncertainty as to county and electoral limits–the liability to double taxation of the citizens residing on the debateable [sic.] fields,–the hostile feelings likely to be engendered and to lie smouldering in the minds of the settlers within and near to such contested grounds, and ever ready to break out into some overt act destructive of the public peace,—all of which evils we know have occurred and therefore, from similar causes may be expected to occur again,—together form so many admonishing reasons to the Department why a line which is to satisfy hereafter two great States should now be determined, under the law, by the most efficient astronomical data, affording results, the evidence of which both in the Field and on the Record, shall stand the test of all scrutiny and place the subjects beyond cavil and doubt for all time. Therefore it is the direction of the Department that the parallel of latitude aforesaid be ascertained & established on the ground by a series of celestial observations to be taken under your direction at intervals of not more than thirty miles apart.

The instructions in full are transcribed in volume 14 (pp. 395–40) of the letters sent to Surveyors General (see 49.E31), which also includes a copy of a later letter to Sargent indicating that Captain Talcott was indeed to serve as the principal surveyor and astronomer of the survey.

49.E77 Although they are not filed with the records of Division "E," some documents relating to a commission created in 1838 to determine the correct location of the boundary line between Missouri and the newly established Iowa Territory are available. The commission, headed by Maj. Albert M. Lea, considered four proposed lines but failed to find a solution; the location of the boundary line remained a matter of contention until the Supreme Court settled the matter in 1849, more than two years after Iowa became a State in December 1846. Letters, reports, and fiscal documents, 1838–43, submitted by the commissioners constitute file 41 in the **"Special Act" files** {PI22 28} filed with the records of Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries) and discussed in 49.K122.

49.E78 In 1872, First Lieutenant of Engineers E.H. Ruffner worked with John J. Major, a GLO contract surveyor, on a project to determine the longitude of Fort Wallace in

Kansas. After Ruffner reported what he considered to be an error in Major's observations, and questioned the accuracy of Major's survey of the boundary between Kansas and Colorado, the Commissioner asked the U.S. Coast Survey to examine the boundary survey returns. On March 21, 1873, the official in charge of the office forwarded the examiner's report to the Commissioner, stating in his transmittal letter that Major's work was "well done" and any "probable error" was "within the limit prescribed by the contract." The **records relating to the Kansas-Colorado boundary survey, 1872–73** (2 in.), {UD 515D}, include copies of Ruffner's and Major's longitude calculations, letters, and the Coast Survey report on the boundary line observations. Also included is a copy of Ruffner's 1873 printed monograph *Reports upon Explorations and Surveys in the Department of the Missouri: Observations for the Determination of Latitude and Longitude*, originally published as Appendixes GG and HH to the *Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1873*. Major's contract, the "Agreement, Bond, and Special Instructions with John J. Major for the survey of the Western Boundary of Kansas," is filed with the series of **surveying contracts and bonds concluded with the Commissioner of the General Land Office** (49.E67).

49.E79 In accordance with an act of Congress of March 3, 1879, the Commissioner contracted with Rollins J. Reeves on April 18, 1879, to locate and mark the northern boundary of Wyoming Territory. In September 1881, questions regarding the accuracy of the boundary established by his survey prompted the Acting Secretary of the Interior to appoint Professor J.E. Hilgard of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Henry Gannett of the Census Office, and John D. Hoffman of the Office of Indian Affairs to a board to examine the returns of survey. After completing their review of the papers, records, field notes, and maps, the members of the board recommended the acceptance of the survey after the alignment of certain posts and the location of some monuments were checked for accuracy. B.A. Colonna, the secretary of the Board, made the examination in the field, and the survey was accepted. The **"Minutes of the Board of Experts to inquire into the Sufficiency of Performance of the Survey of the Northern Boundary of Wyoming Territory, October 6–24, 1881** (1 vol., 3/4 in.), {UD 515E}, include a draft of the Board's final report and its recommendations. Copies of the contract with Reeves, his bond, and his instructions are in the series **surveying contracts and bonds concluded with the Commissioner of the General Land Office** (49.E67).

49.E80 On May 27, 1892, George G. Beardsley contracted with the Commissioner to examine the survey of the boundary line dividing Dakota Territory into the States of North and South Dakota as established by Charles Bates in the previous year. Beardsley submitted his **field notes of the examination of the survey of the boundary line between the States of North and South Dakota, 1892** (1 1/2 in.), {UD 515F}, in two parts, one covering the line from the western boundary of Minnesota to the Missouri River, and the other the line from the Missouri River to the eastern boundary of Montana. Copies of Beardsley's contract, bond, instructions, and his letters transmitting the field notes are in the series **surveying contracts and bonds concluded with the Commissioner of the General Land Office** (49.E67).

49.E81 In October 1874 witnesses met in San Francisco to testify in the matter of the contested survey of the Rancho Bolsa de Escorpinas, granted to Salvador Espinoza in 1837. The bound, handwritten transcript, 1874–75 (1 vol.), of their testimony is part of the **records relating to contested surveys of California ranchos, 1873–75** (5 in.), {UD 515H}. An 1869 survey conducted by deputy surveyor

James T. Stratton of an 1844 grant to Eugenio Montenegro, was the subject of a hearing "In the matter of the Contested Survey of the Rancho 'Caslamayomi,' William Forbes, Confirmee," held before the Surveyor General for California in March 1873. The records (3 vols.) consist of printed testimony, a handwritten index to subjects covered in the testimony, and a printed "Brief for the Contestants," prepared for a hearing before the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Additional records relating to the Espinoza and Forbes grants, GLO numbers 355 and 484, respectively, are among the GLO **[confirmed] private land claims papers** {PI22 34A} discussed in 49.DP14. Other Division "E" records concerning surveys of ranchos are found in all three "Special File" series. The ranchos are listed below, identified by series, name, and GLO file number or the equivalent:

Series I {UD 495}:
- Guadalasca Rancho, GLO 374
- Rancho Cunaga de los Paicines, GLO 373

Series II {UD 500}:
- Agua Hedionda , GLO 118
- Canada de Los Alesos, GLO 119
- Los Alamos y Agua Caliente, GLO 332
- Muscupiabe, GLO 393
- Sisquoc, GLO number not readily identifiable
- Embarcadero de Santa Clara, Serial Patent File 1086615 {A1 2021A}

Series III {UD 500C}:
- Rancho de Napo, GLO, 581

These private land claims originated in grants or other land concessions from governments possessing sovereignty over territory that later became a part of the United States.

49.E82 Two series deal with land grants in New Mexico. In June 1884 the Surveyor General for New Mexico conducted an investigation of Joseph M. Cunningham's charge that a portion of the survey line of the exterior boundary of a tract of land granted to Gervacio Nolan was "grossly erroneous." The **report of an investigation of a survey of the Nolan Grant (no. 39) in New Mexico, 1884** (1 in.), {UD 515G}, includes transcripts of Cunningham's affidavit, testimony of witnesses, the Surveyor General's decision, instructions to surveyors, agreements, and other related documents. The evidence presented by Cunningham failed to convince the Surveyor General that an error had been made. In 1896 Walter G. Marmon contracted to conduct surveys of several land grants. After a review of his **field notes of the retracement and resurvey of the boundary of the San Miguel del Bado Grant in New Mexico, 1897** (1/4 in.), {UD 515K}, which also included notes for a survey of certain subdivisional lines, Marmon was instructed to redo some portions of the survey. He died before the work was finished and his compassman, George H. Pradt, completed the resurvey. A copy of Marmon's contract (New Mexico 306), along with sketch maps accompanying the 1897 survey and papers concerning his accounts and time extensions needed to complete the work, are filed in the New Mexico segment of the **surveyors' contracts and bonds concluded with Surveyors General** (49.E67). The New Mexico segment of the **field notes of examinations of surveys** (see 49.E99) includes field notes for the examination of Pradt's survey (contract no. 306).

49.E83 Correspondence regarding the boundary of the Nolan grant and other surveys of tracts in the San Miguel del Bado grant is included in the New Mexico segment of the GLO **[confirmed] private land claims papers** {PI22 34A}, GLO files 39 and 119, respectively. That series also includes files for other claims covered by records in "Special Files" I and II. These are:

Series I {UD 495}:
- Sangre de Cristo, GLO 4
- Tierra Amarillo, GLO 3

Series II {UD 500}:

Los Luceros, the Antoine Leroux grant, GLO 47
Maxwell grant, GLO 15
Sangre de Cristo, GLO 4
Tejon, the town, GLO 37

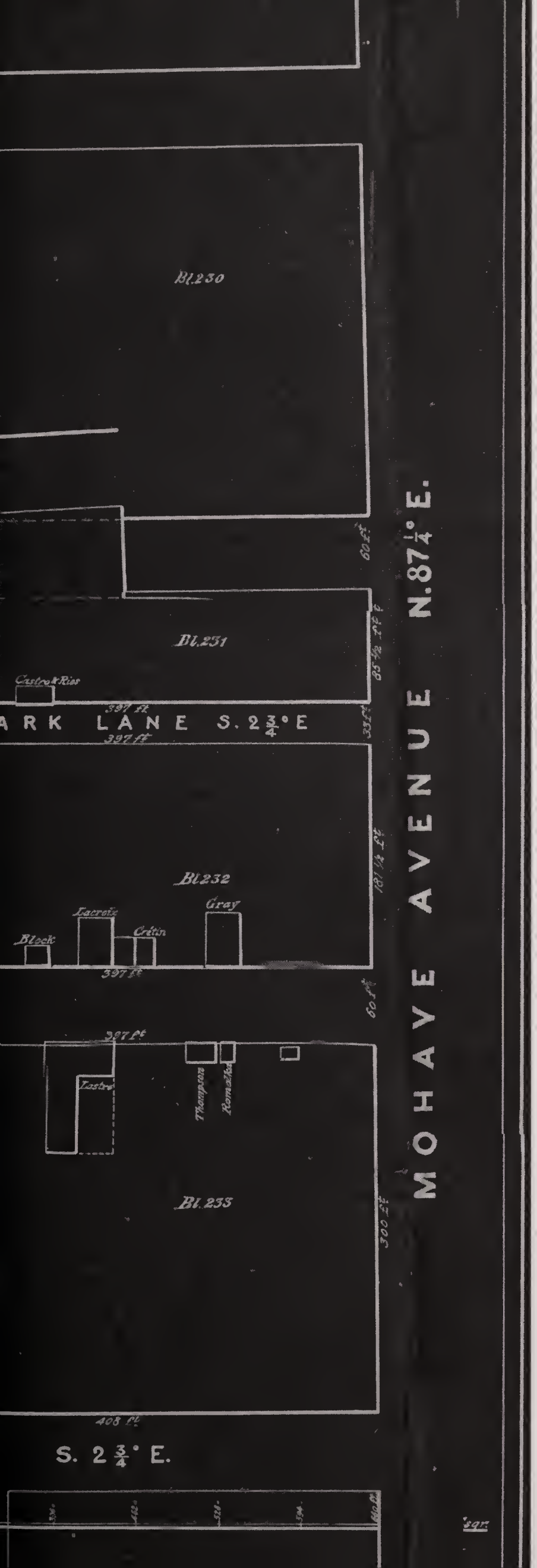
49.E84 Manuscript and annotated lithographed plats of private land claims in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, and New Mexico and a few claims in Louisiana, Illinois, and Missouri are among the holdings of NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section. The plats show boundaries of the claims and their relationship to the adjacent public land surveys. They are bound in volumes and arranged alphabetically by name of State. Indexes for California, New Mexico, and Florida help locate individual claims by name. The claims were surveyed by deputy surveyors under contracts, and most of the plats were approved by Surveyors General.

49.E85 A dispute over the location of the southern boundary of the Colorado River Indian Reservation is the focus of the **records concerning the United States vs. the New La Paz Gold Mining Co., 1910–15** (5 in.), {UD 515I). The records include correspondence, depositions, testimony, field notes, maps, and other related documents, with a few reference items dating from 1864. Among the latter is an Executive order signed by President Ulysses S. Grant on November 16, 1874, enlarging the Colorado River Reservation, with a diagram of the Arizona section of the reservation. Other documents of note are the March 20, 1910, report by William Strover of an investigation of all boundaries of the Colorado River Reservation in Arizona and California, with field notes, and U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 451, "Reconnaissance of the Ore Deposits in Northern Yuma County, Arizona" (Washington, 1911), by Howland Bancroft. Also among the records is a blueprint map titled "Detail of the Irregular Section of La Paz, Arizona," surveyed in 1864 by A.F. Waldemar, under instructions from H. Ehrenberg, Commissioner of the La Paz Town Association. La Paz, a gold mining community with a peak population of about 6,000, was located near the southern boundary of the Colorado River Reservation in the vicinity of La Paz arroyo. It served as the county seat of Yuma County until the governmental offices were moved to Yuma in 1870. By the time the workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration compiled *Arizona: A State Guide* (New York: Hastings House, 1940), it was possible to visit the site of the former town and "hardly suspect that it ever existed" (p. 383). The detailed map shows the location of some buildings and improvements, including the hotel, brewery, A.M. Exchange, corrals, and many private homes. The surnames of the inhabitants of the buildings are given as well.

Records Relating to Island Surveys

49.E86 Small islands not connected with the mainland were surveyed for and at the expense of an applicant under section 10 of the act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 410). Under official instructions the island surveys were discontinued from October 1885 to April 1887, when the practice of considering applications for such surveys was resumed. In discussing the resumption of these surveys in his annual report for 1888, the Commissioner of the General Land Office stated that the Secretary of the Interior had issued decisions on two related matters, namely, that surveys to determine the disposal of beds of meandered lakes were not authorized by law, and that unless otherwise restricted, grants to landowners bordering on non-navigable streams extended to the center of the stream. Letters sent regarding island surveys during the period 1853–87 can be found in the **"Special" letters sent** {UD 485} discussed in 49.E40. File numbers of some related letters received are shown in the margins of the letter books.

La Paz Arroyo
25TH STT N. 87¼° E.
WEAVER STT N. 87¼° E.
WEAVER STT N. 79¾° E.
WALKER STT N. 89° E.
WALKER STT N. 87¼° E.
KINO STT
GRAY LANE S. 3° E.
GRAY LANE S. 2¾° E.
PARK LANE S. 9¼° E.
PARK LANE S. 6° E.
LANDER STT S. 2¾
MOWRY STT S 5° E
NOBLE STT S. 2¾° E.
24TH STT N. 87½° E.
Bl. 259
Bl. 258
Bl. 257
Bl. 256
Bl. 255
Bl. 246
Bl. 247
Bl. 248
Bl. 249
Bl. 250
BREWERY
AMEXCHANGE
HOTEL
Scale: 1 Chin to 5/8 inch or 79 ⅝ ft to 1 inch
The courses are magnetic.
Mag. Mer. Var. 14° E.



49.E87 An example of special instructions issued for island surveys is found in the Commissioner's letter of December 11, 1908, to deputy surveyor George M. Reed, who was to survey two islands in the Gasconade River in Missouri in response to an application by a resident of Dixon, MO. In addition to following the detailed instructions regarding the execution of the survey, Reed was to report on the following:

> State in your field notes the date of commencement and completion of your survey; the qualities of the soil and varieties of timber, if any, on the islands, the width of the channel and depth of water between the islands and the mainland, and whether or not there are any improvements on the islands, and if so, describe the nature and character of the improvements, and by whom made, and give the approximate value thereof.
>
> Also state in your field notes whether or not any portions of the islands are submerged at any time during the year at ordinary stage of the water, and if so, how much thereof are so submerged, and whether there are any evidences of the occupation of any portions of the islands by native birds for breeding purposes. The distance from the islands to any neighboring city, town, or village, should be shown in your field notes, and it should appear whether or not such proximity increases their value, together with such other information as will fully identify and describe the same. ("Official" press copy vol. 241, pp. 84–85)

Some instructions are found in the **island survey files, 1910–26** (28 ft.), {UD 520}, which deal primarily with applications for survey.

Detail of an 1864 map showing a section of La Paz, Arizona Territory, a gold mining community with a peak population of 6,000. It was the county seat of Yuma County until the governmental offices were moved to Yuma in 1870. The Work Projects Administration publication *Arizona: A State Guide* (1940) stated that it was possible to visit the townsite and "hardly suspect that it ever existed"(p. 383). The map's legend identifies buildings and residence owners. {UD 515I}

Included are applications from private individuals, district land offices, and Surveyors General, copies of letters sent by the General Land Office to Surveyors General, plats and diagrams of islands, appeals of decisions, and related material. Many of the applications concern islands that had been previously surveyed. The files are arranged chronologically by year, thereunder numerically by the GLO registration number of the letter received that applied for or initiated the survey. Details about the files, available for all of the trans-Mississippi States except Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming, are found in the State lists. These papers relate to the group survey files described above (49.E71).

Examinations of Surveys

49.E88 The provision of the act of April 25, 1812, that all surveying contracts be approved by the Commissioner and the requirement that all deputy surveyors post bonds and sign affidavits attesting to the accuracy of their work were intended to ensure the integrity of surveys. Despite these precautions, fraudulent and faulty surveys were not uncommon. The defects of the contract system were lessened somewhat by more efficient supervision, more carefully worded instructions, and the use of the manual of instructions to Surveyors General for the regulation of the field work of deputy surveyors. Nevertheless, successive Commissioners continued to seek sufficient appropriations from Congress to fund efficient field examinations of surveys and resurveys by trained examiners of surveys and Special Agents. Before 1881 examinations of surveying operations were executed by Surveyors General (or their representatives) under the provisions of the fifth paragraph of section 2223 *U.S. Revised Statutes*, which required inspections of surveys in progress to ensure that work was being done according to contract. In April 1879 the Commissioner issued a circular stating that plats did not become official until accepted by the Commissioner rather than the Surveyor General, and in July 1881 a new system requiring an examination of plats and field notes in the office of the Commissioner was inaugurated. It soon became apparent that in order for the examinations to be truly effective, the records would have to be checked in the field by experienced examiners who had no ties to the Surveyors General and their deputy surveyors. About 1882, the work began to be performed in the field by examiners who were responsible to the Commissioner. After 1883 the examiners of surveys were hired under Civil Service regulations.

49.E89 Entries in the **record of office examinations of surveys, 1899–1913** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 493A}, show the serial number of examination; surveying contract number, surveying district (name of State or Territory), names of deputy surveyors and examiners, dates when survey returns were received and when referred for examination, date of acceptance or rejection of survey, Division "E" number, and occasional remarks. Although the entries appear to be arranged in rough chronological order by date the survey was received, use of the index is essential to locate individual entries. The index entries, consisting of contract and page numbers, are arranged by name of State or Territory with a separate heading for Yellowstone National Park. Separate entries for boundary surveys are indexed alphabetically by names of States affected. Each entry in the volume shows the initials of the clerk who reviewed the returns of survey. One of the clerks, identified as "M.M.K," was Mark M. Kelley, whose working files are among the divisional records.

49.E90 Kelley maintained his trifolded penciled **drafts of letters sent regarding special instructions and returns of survey, 1908–9** (5 in.), {UD 478B}, as jacketed case files informally numbered 4–41, with gaps, and one unnumbered miscellaneous file. Identification information recorded on the jacket varies, but it gener-

ally includes a file number (usually the serial number shown in the "record of office examinations" discussed above), and a "name," which may be the name of the examiner, the contract number, a site, or an incoming letter's GLO registration number. Common to all of the jackets is a list of actions taken, showing the incoming letter's file number, date of the reply, addressee, and subject of the response. The drafts are addressed to Surveyors General, deputy surveyors, Registers and Receivers, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, among others. Some files include traverse sheets giving "Tabling and Calculations" of course, distance, latitudes, and departures; rough sketches of plats; and pages of mathematical calculations. Also included with the files are field notes for the Canal Gulch, Colonel Lionberger, and Solus Ranch placer mines in California. The files pertain to surveys in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington. One of the South Dakota files concerns the boundary of Wind Cave National Park.

49.E91 Public Land Surveys Rejected for Errors, Fraud, or Other Difficulties, 1870–1925 (92 ft.), {UD 512}, consist primarily of plats and field notes prepared during surveys that were later rejected for a variety of reasons. Also included is a separate group of townsite plats, copies of some letters of instructions, maps, and a small quantity of related correspondence. The records are arranged by State or Territory with files for all of the States and Territories covered by this guide except Texas. The relevant files for each State are identified in the State lists in the Supplement.

49.E92 Information about some of the "Special Agents for Examinations of Surveys" can be found in a **register of examiners of surveys, ca. 1893–1904** (1 vol., 3/4 in.), {UD 493B}. The format of the entries varies, but they usually show date appointed, date of oath, date entered on duty, reason for hire, and subsequent duty assignments. The front cover and the first eight pages of the volume are missing; since the entries are distributed throughout the volume in no apparent order, it appears that an index was included in the missing pages.

Survey Field Notes

49.E93 Field notes of miscellaneous surveys based upon the Mount Diablo and San Bernardino Meridians, 1883–96, including notes of "Subdivision and Meander Lines in Relinquished Round Valley Reservation," are among the files that constitute the small California segment (10 in.) of the **field notes of surveys for California, Minnesota, and Oklahoma and Indian Territories, ca. 1883–98** (ca. 21 ft.), {UD 518D}. Field notes of surveys of township boundaries and subdivisions conducted in 1891 and 1892 and a few related diagrams of township and range lines make up the even smaller segment for Minnesota (3 in.). Most of the remainder of the series consists of field notes of surveys conducted in the Indian Territory by several deputy surveyors, 1895–98, but approximately 3 feet of records document surveys based on the Cimarron Meridian that were made in the area that became Oklahoma Territory in May 1890. These include a set of notes, numbered 1–14, of surveys conducted in 1881 and 1882; notes of surveys of township subdivisions, 1890–92; and notes of surveys conducted by U.S. Deputy Surveyor Henry C.F. Hackbusch under contracts dated September 12 and 14, 1890. Also included are oversize approved township plats which accompany a set of survey field notes for Township 4 North, Ranges 23–28 East, submitted by U.S. Deputy Surveyor Lyman G. Bennett in 1890. While most of the surveys appear to have been fairly routine, File 1 of the numbered series covers "Public Lands North of Texas," and some of the unnumbered notes are of surveys of townships and exterior boundaries in the "public land strip" of Oklahoma Territory executed by Deputy Surveyor Bennett under a

contract dated July 18, 1891. For the most part, the field notes of the Indian Territory surveys are arranged numerically by township and range, but there are a few exceptions. The first box of the Indian Territory segment, for example, contains notes for Hackbusch's 1888 survey of the east boundary of the Seminoles' lands, as well as notes for surveys of the 98th meridian conducted by W.A. Lindsay in 1899. A set of field notes of a survey conducted in Minnesota in 1892 by George A. Ralph is among the **oversize proclamations of land sales and other records, ca. 1822–1909**, discussed in 49.11.

49.E94 In most instances the actual field notes for the Indian Territory surveys include little identifying information. Instead, the notes are inserted in a four-page printed form which, if it is completed correctly, makes it relatively easy to identify specific surveys. The following information is provided on the front cover: a description of the area surveyed, the meridian involved, the name of the surveyor, the contract number and date if applicable, and the beginning and ending dates of the survey. Printed on the inside pages of the form is a list for the name and duties of the surveyor's assistants; an index diagram; the text of preliminary oaths to be signed and dated by each of the assistants; final oaths of the surveyor and assistants, to be signed by the assistants and attested to by the surveyor; and the final oath to be signed by surveyor and attested to by a high-level official. Frequently a separate index page is inserted by the surveyor.

49.E95 In addition to the unbound Indian Territory survey notes mentioned above, the divisional records include a collection of bound duplicate and triplicate copies of **field notes of surveys in the Indian Territory, ca. 1871–75** (48 vols., ca. 6 ft.), {UD 517}, conducted by Theodore H. Barrett, Ehud N. Darling, Charles L. DuBois, and Hackbusch. Many of these surveys concern Indian reservations, such as the resurveys of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reserve conducted by DuBois in 1875. Although the basic format of these manuscript field notes differs somewhat from that of the printed forms, the information captured is similar.

49.E96 Field notes prepared by deputy surveyors Daniel Drewer, William L.D. Ewing, C. Fish, T. Brown, and others, are recorded in **"Field Notes," Fifth Principal Meridian, Iowa, 1836–37** (1 vol., 1 1/4 in.), {UD 513}. The surveys covered several townships in southeastern Iowa. Data for each township includes information on the quality of soil, the kind and locations of trees, and descriptions of land and timber on interior section lines, as well as interior section and quarter-section corners.

49.E97 The series **field notes for State group survey files, ca. 1910–40** (11 ft.), {UD 504}, includes manuscript field notes, township diagrams, and penciled drafts of plats of townships prepared by group survey teams in Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Oklahoma. The materials relate to some of the group surveys described above (49.E71). Some field notes are in notebooks, but others are loose pages. The relevant files are identified in the State Lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.E98 Reports on Iowa Indian lands in Kansas and Nebraska, 1888–89, on surveys of swamp lands in former Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota, 1904–5, and on the examination of surveys in counties in Nebraska, 1906–7, are some of the documents among the **miscellaneous reports, correspondence, and field notes concerning surveys, ca. 1869–1914** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 518B}. Also included are field notes for township surveys, for select contracts, and for less routine surveys such as the resurvey of the east boundary of the Iowa Indian Reservation in Kansas, 1872; surveys conducted on the Yankton Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota Territory, 1875; the retracement of the boundary between Kansas and Oklahoma Territory, 1891; the survey of the northern boundary of the Nez Perce Indian

Reservation in Idaho, 1902–6; and for some unidentified surveys based on the 5th and 6th principal meridians, 1869–72 and 1893–94. Also part of this series are records concerning Frederic W. Bardwell's survey and map of the Creek country in Indian Territory, 1872. The series includes records for California, Colorado, Dakota Territory, Idaho, Kansas and Nebraska, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territories, and Oregon. More detailed descriptions of the records for each area are found in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.E99 The **field notes of examinations of surveys, ca. 1883–1918** (ca. 44 ft.), {UD 518A}, document surveys conducted either under contracts described above (49.E67) or under special instructions from the Commissioner. They show date, number of the survey contract (when applicable), name of deputy surveyor whose work was examined, name of examiner of survey, dates when examination was commenced and completed, and oath of examiner, including date of examiner's instructions from the Commissioner. The examinations of surveys made under contracts end in 1911; examinations of surveys after 1911 relate only to Alaska. Some of the surveys examined are for boundaries of parks, forest reserves, and Indian reservations. For example, a cursory search of the records in the first box of the California segment disclosed an 1888 report on a survey of the Klamath Indian Reservation; a "Special Report on the Klamath Indian Lands," made by the examiner; and reports on surveys of the Round Valley and Yuma Indian reservations. Included with some files are plats and related correspondence, as well as a few duplicate field notes of original surveys. The records are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory and thereunder by contract number (but with gaps and occasional disarrangement). Interspersed throughout are files for surveys conducted under special instructions or unnumbered contracts. The series does not include files for Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, or Texas. The Oklahoma material consists of two files for surveys conducted in Oklahoma Territory in 1899 and 1902. General information about the records for each State and Territory appears in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. Field notes and other records relating to surveys of Indian lands are found in the Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (RG 75).

49.E100 Volumes of field notes for a "Texas Boundary Survey," 1859–60 (see 49.E49), and for surveys in Arizona, California, the Dakotas, Florida, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming comprise the series of **field notebooks covering surveys in several States, 1859–1917** (64 vols., ca. 3 ft.), {UD 518E}. Included is a numbered set of 37 notebooks relating to a survey conducted in 1911 in the vicinity of the Colorado River and the Yuma Valley, in Arizona Territory. The name A.N. Milner appears on the covers of a few notebooks and references to "Bee" River, Volcano Lake, Old Mexico, and Colorado River Land Company appear on some of the others. Additional information about the subjects of these notebooks can be found in the Arizona State list in the Supplement.

49.E101 Data extracted from survey notes were used to prepare **land profiles for townships in Arizona Territory and Nebraska, 1872–84** (ca. 2 in.), {UD 518G}. Each profile consists of a set of two sheets, one recording the type of land (rolling, flat, etc.), quality of soil, and timber, the other a description of the interior and exterior quarter section and section corners. The Arizona sheets are in two sets arranged by Township, 15 N and 23 N, and thereunder by Range, 1–31, with gaps in both sets. The corner sheets are certified and dated by the Surveyor General at Tucson on varying dates between 1872 and 1884. The Nebraska corner sheets are certified and dated by the Surveyor General at Plattsmouth, NE. Those sets, arranged by range and township, are

available for Townships 19–23 N, Range 41 W; Townships 22 and 23 N, Range 42 W; and Townships 21, 22, and 23 N, Ranges 54–58 West.

49.E102 Several cartographic items filed with the textual records make up the **miscellaneous plats and maps, 1860, 1866, 1910, 1912, 1918** (7 items, 1/2 in.), {UD 532V}. These consist of an 1860 plat prepared in connection with a contract in Florida; a 1918 "Supplemental Plat" prepared "to accommodate the partition of Iowa allotment No. 54 of Eliza White Kebolte, deceased" and certified by the Commissioner as ex officio U.S. Surveyor General for Oklahoma; a published map titled "Sketch of Public Surveys in New Mexico and Arizona," prepared for the 1866 annual report of the General Land Office; published maps of Kansas, 1912, and North and South Dakota, 1910; and an undated map identified as "Final Desert No. 37 of Thomas Swan," annotated "Exhibit A, 3." No State or Territory is given, but the map covers T. 23 N., R. 69 W, Sections 15, 14, 13, and 22, 23, and 24, and shows a homestead located between Sabylle Creek and Sand Creek. For information concerning divisional maps, plats, and charts held by NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section, see 49.E129 et al.

Fiscal Records

49.E103 The amounts and totals of moneys requisitioned from the Treasury Department by the Surveyors General during the period 1844–56 are recorded in the **ledger of accounts of Surveyors General, 1844-56** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 528A}. Entries show the date and purpose (chiefly salaries) of each requisition, the appropriation drawn upon, and the total amount charged against the appropriation during each year. The entries are arranged by office of Surveyor General, thereunder chronologically, as follows: Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan (1844–55); Illinois and Missouri (1844–55); Iowa and Wisconsin (1844–55); Arkansas (1844–55); Mississippi (1844–55); Louisiana (1844–55); Alabama (1844–47); Oregon (1850–55); Florida (1844–55); New Mexico (1854–55); Washington Territory (1854–55); Kansas and Nebraska (1854–55); and Utah (1855–56).

49.E104 An oversize scrapbook was used to store **letters received from the Treasury Department regarding accounts of deputy surveyors, 1889, 1892–1910** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 528B}. Most of the letters are from the Comptroller, the Assistant Comptroller, and the Auditor for the Interior Department, and they concern adjustments of accounts submitted by the deputy surveyors. The first items in the volumes are two 1895 Treasury Department circulars numbers 87 and 194, titled, respectively, "Regulations Governing the Revision, by the Comptroller of the Treasury, of Accounts Settled by the Auditors," and "Indorsement and Payment of Treasury and Post-Office Department Warrants." Some of the documents are loose, but most are attached to the scrapbook pages by straight pins or staples. Related documents are attached to the same page. An index covering documents dated through 1898 identifies the writer, date and page where the document is inserted, and the subject and gives a brief summary of the contents of the document.

49.E105 Copies of letters addressed to officials in the Treasury Department are among the documents in an oversized scrapbook titled **"Letters of Secretary and Commissioner Relative to Surveying Accounts," 1892-1909, 1914** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 528C}, which also contains copies of circular letters and letters of authorization from the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office as well as letters from GLO division chiefs. Most of the documents are mounted, but some are inserted loose; related documents are attached to one another. Items for the period 1892–98 are registered at the beginning of the scrapbook by entries identifying the correspondent, date of letter, number of page

where it is inserted, subject, and a brief summary of the contents.

49.E106 Reports of expenses incurred for surveys conducted during the period January 6, 1896, to May 25, 1920, are listed in the **record of surveying accounts, 1896–1920** (1 vol., ca. 2 in.), {UD 529A}. Entries show the date and number of the report; amount of payment; to whom paid; and whether paid for salaries, deposits, or surveys; the State or Territory in which the survey was executed; and the fiscal quarter year applicable to the account. The entries are arranged chronologically and numerically by number of report. Only five reports are entered after 1914. Entries are included for surveys in all of the States and Territories covered by this guide except Iowa, Missouri, and Texas. An oversize ledger provides a **record of "liability" payments to deputy surveyors, ca. 1895–1913** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 529B}. The entries, arranged alphabetically by State or Territory and thereunder by contract number, give the name of the deputy surveyor, amount due (liability) under terms of the contract, source of payment, name of examiner, dates of various stages of the payment process, and remarks. Included are entries for deputy surveyors operating in all of the States and Territories covered by this guide except Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Records Relating to Specific States

Arkansas

49.E107 A volume titled **"Statements of Tracts of Land Surveyed in Arkansas Claimed by Choctaw Nation of Indians under the 1st Article of the Treaty of January 20, 1825," post 1878** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 514}, contains copies of a schedule (folio pp. 2–92) sent to the Secretary of the Interior on April 4, 1878, and two subsequent statements. The schedule shows the status of lands in the Choctaw claim, an area lying between the western boundary of Arkansas and a line running due south from Fort Smith to the Red River. Entries are arranged by legal land description with headings in the section "lands disposed of" showing type of entry (warrant, homestead, swamp land, or railroad), number of acres, price per acre, dates of sale and location and headings in the section "Lands not disposed of" showing acres and price per acre. Similar information is given in the undated second statement which covers lands disposed of after April 4, 1878. The third statement, also undated, summarizes data given in the other statements, showing the total acreage sold for cash and the total sum received, the total acreage of lands disposed of by other means, and the total acreage of lands remaining in the area claimed by the tribe.

49.E108 The **inventory of the archives of the Office of the Surveyor General of Arkansas, 1836** (1 vol., 3/4 in.), {UD 489}, identifies the records transferred by James Conway, the first Surveyor General of Arkansas to his successor, Edward Cross, on June 21, 1836. Listed are books and bundles of field notes and surveys executed under contracts made by Conway and his predecessor, Col. William McRee, Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri. The field notes are for exterior lines of townships, subdivisions of townships, and private surveys. Generally the entries for the books or bundles give a description of the land surveyed, name of surveyor or owner of land, information on where the certificate is listed, and name of individual issuing or receiving the certificate.

49.E109 The **schedules of records and property of the U.S. Surveyor General's office at Little Rock, AR, in 1849 and related papers, 1849** (1 1/2 in.), {UD 489A}, document the transfer of office records from Surveyor General William Pelham to his successor, Lorenzo Gibson. The records schedule covers papers of surveys of public and private lands; contracts with deputy surveyors; accounts of money

paid for surveys, salaries, and incidental expenses; correspondence; and miscellaneous papers. Page 393 of the schedule shows the front elevation of book and map cases showing the location of files of field notes, maps, records, and other papers covered by the schedule. The second schedule lists articles and property of the United States in use at the Little Rock office on June 15, 1849. Among the survey documents accompanying the transfer schedules are field notes relating to the claims of John B. Imbeau and others.

California

49.E110 Bound monthly abstracts recording the various land transactions conducted at the San Francisco land office make up the series of **reports received from the Surveyor General of California, 1863–70** (1 vol., 3 in.) **and January 1871–May 1872** (unbound, 3/4 in.), {UD 516A}. Most of the abstracts are certified by the Surveyor General who stated that he had checked the entries for conflicts with reservations and private lands claims. The types of transactions vary from month to month but those common to most months cover cash sales, homestead entries, and locations made with military bounty land warrants. A few months include abstracts recording applications for locations using scrip such as the February 1866 abstract covering applications made with certificates issued to mixed bloods of the Chippewa of Lake Superior.

49.E111 A summary of the administrative and fiscal activities of the Surveyor General of California for fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, is recorded in a volume titled **"Statement of Contracts, Notes, Surveys, and Deposits for California Surveys," 1881–82** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 516B}. Included are tabular statements on the following topics:

1. Contracts entered into during the fiscal year for surveys of private land claims and public lands, showing name of deputy surveyor, date of contract, location of field work, meridian, amount of contract, amount received, and remarks.
2. Surveys of mines, showing date of approval, name of mine, and location.
3. Number of miles surveyed.
4. Lands surveyed by township.
5. Plats prepared.
6. Transcripts of field notes sent to Washington, DC.
7. Transcripts of field notes of private land claims surveys.
8. Descriptive notes of private land claims sent to Washington, DC.
9. Special deposits received for surveys of public lands.
10. Special deposits for office work in surveys of mining claims.
11. Statement of accounts of deputy surveyors paid from appropriated funds.

Additional statements cover office expenses and the salaries of the Surveyor General and office staff.

Louisiana

49.E112 Several inventories of varying detail document the transfer of records from one Surveyor General to another in Louisiana. The volume titled **"Abstracts of Papers Transferred to the Surveyor General for Louisiana Under the Act of March 3, 1831"** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 490A}, consists of schedules of maps, papers, books, field notes, and "articles of every description" received by Hore Brown Triste, the first Surveyor General for Louisiana, from surveyors and principal deputy surveyors of the various survey districts operating in the Louisiana region. Included are lists of records from the Southeastern District of Louisiana, the Eastern District of the Orleans Territory, the District East of the Island of New Orleans and West of Pearl River, the St. Helena land district, the District North of Red River, the Southwestern District,

the lands South of Tennessee, and the land office at Opelousas, LA. Far from providing just a brief identification of the records being transferred, many of the schedule entries are actually abstracts of the information contained in the records being transferred. Consequently, these entries are quite detailed, perhaps providing almost as much information of interest to local and family historians as the original records themselves. A typical entry, for example, is the one for the first record listed, a volume "containing the plats and Surveyors certificates" of confirmed private claims, ca. 1820. It consists of a five-page, double-columned list of the certificate numbers and names of confirmees whose records were contained in the volume. Other examples are the lists of Commissioners' certificates for claims located in Iberville County, 1812, and Acadia County, 1820, which give the names of claimants and quantities of land involved and lists of survey plats giving names and land descriptions. The listings mentioned are just a few of the many entries that identify individuals. Inserted at the back of the volume are two paper-bound lists of books, maps, and papers transferred from the office of the Surveyor South of Tennessee. Less detailed descriptions are provided in the **records and equipment inventories of the Surveyor General's Office in Louisiana, 1873, 1881, 1886** (3 vols., 1 in.), {UD 492}, covering later transfers of records from incumbent Surveyors General to their successors.

49.E113 Information about property and files held by the consolidated land office in New Orleans in 1866 is found in the "Louisiana Archives" file (no. 189) among the **Special Act Files** (UD PI22 28) in Division "K" (49.K122). The file includes a report by Henry C. De Ahna of February 1, 1867, regarding surveys, resurveys, and unauthorized surveys, as well as lists of field notes, plats of private claims, and maps from the office of the Surveyor General.

49.E114 Lists of maps, sketches, and plats on file in the office of the former Surveyor General of Louisiana, 1909 (3 in.), {UD 490B}, were submitted to Division "E" by the custodian of the records following the closing of the Office of the Surveyor General in July 1909. The Commissioner's request for the lists undoubtedly anticipated the transfer of the records to the State of Louisiana in 1910. They cover maps and sketches for the Southwestern District and the District North of Red River, and plats for the Greensburg District, the Southeastern District, east and west of the Mississippi, and the Northwestern and Southwestern Districts. Entries on most of the lists show whether the record was a reproduction or original, the legal land description, and the date of approval or other action.

49.E115 Davidson's index to "plats and field notes, Louisiana," ca. 1807–1910 (1 vol, 1 1/2 in.), {UD 507}, identifies the specific portions of Townships 1-23 North, Ranges 1-10 West in northwestern Louisiana that were surveyed between 1807 and 1907. The entries, arranged numerically by range, thereunder by township, show the names of the surveyors, dates of surveys, areas surveyed, and numbers of the volumes containing the plats and field notes. The field notes part of the entries show volume and page number for "Latest Surveys," "Former Surveys," and duplicate copies when applicable. Included at the front of the volume is a list of the Surveyors General of Louisiana or their equivalent, 1785–1910, showing their exact titles and the location of their offices. The record may have been compiled by James A. Davidson, whose initials appear on a note pasted on the front cover of the volume.

49.E116 Survey-related materials are found in two of the binders of **WPA copies of selected records of the United States Land Office at Baton Rouge, Louisiana (ca. 1722–1881), 1937–40** (12 binders, ca. 1 ft.), {UD 1259}, containing transcriptions of land-related records prepared by the Survey of Federal Archives in Louisiana, a program of the Works Progress Administration. The binder labeled "Commissioners' Letters" contains copies of letters,

1803–58, exchanged between the Commissioners of the General Land Office, Surveyors General, Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy, Chief Clerks, and others in Washington, DC, and land officials in Louisiana, while the binder of "Gorlinski Letters" contains excerpts from reports and letters, 1850–59, of Joseph Gorlinski, a Finnish surveyor employed as a Deputy Surveyor in Louisiana. Although these transcriptions are filed with the records of the General Land Office, they are on indefinite loan from the National Archives Library.

Oregon

49.E117 Transcriptions of testimony and documents are recorded in the **proceedings regarding the claims of church groups to land in Oregon under the act of August 14, 1848, 1860–61** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 532T}. The 1848 act establishing the Territory of Oregon guaranteed that religious societies operating missions among the Indians in the Territory would receive title to the land occupied by the missions. The bulk of the volume concerns the disputed claim of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to 640 acres at "Dalls City" in Wasco County. The Society's right to the land was questioned because the missionary station had been unoccupied for about nine months prior to the passage of the act. Also included in the volume are copies of depositions taken by the Surveyor General at Dalls City supporting the claim of the Catholic Mission of St. Peter, which had been established on May 16, 1848.

General Records

49.E118 An incomplete set of **manuscript copies of assorted annual reports of Surveyors General, 1868–84** (1 vol. and loose papers, ca. 2 1/2 ft.), {UD 532R}, consists primarily of the basic reports of survey operations for 1868, 1875, and 1881, submitted by Surveyors General of several States and Territories. Only a few of the enclosures referred to in the reports are included in this series, but they are published with the reports as part of the annual reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Among the records are one or more reports for the following: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The number of reports available for each State vary, ranging from one for Kansas, Louisiana, and Washington, to seven for California. The dates of the reports are shown in the State lists in the Supplement.

49.E119 Available for fiscal year 1911 are copies of **annual instructions issued to Surveyors General, 1910–13** (3 in.), {UD 532J}, for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The format of the instructions vary somewhat from State to State, but, after beginning with quotations of the pertinent sections of the appropriation bill, they touch upon the following sections: examination of contract surveys, special instructions, supervision, U.S. Surveyors, transitmen, surveying instruments, camp outfit, horses and wagons, iron posts, accounts, progress reports by all surveyors, monthly progress and expense reports, final report, returns of surveys, and modifications to the manual of 1902. The series also includes instructions for fiscal year 1913 and a few for fiscal year 1914.

49.E120 In 1909 the General Land Office issued a revision of its publication "Restoration of Lost or Obliterated Corners and Subdivision of Sections," explaining the procedures necessary to reestablish the location corners "whose position can not be determined, beyond reasonable doubt, either from original marks or reliable external evidence." Although most of the documents in the **reports on obliterated survey markers, 1909, 1913–20** (7 in.), {UD 532I} are for the post-1912 period, the series does include a

copy of the 1909 publication as well as a report of Horatio V. Nye's 1909 investigation of obliterated markers in eastern Routt County in Colorado. His report includes transcripts of statements made by various officials and an account of the case of a woman from Hayden, CO, who lost most of her improved land because her claim was incorrectly marked. The records are arranged alphabetically by State.

49.E121 Statistics on the number of acres and miles surveyed in the years just before the Civil War are found in the **record of survey returns in public land States, Stephen J. Dallas, Chief Clerk of Surveys, 1857–63** (1 vol., 1 3/4 in.), {UD 487}, which contains a copy of Dallas's 1860 report to the Chief Clerk on the surveying operations of his Division, showing "the quantities of Public Lands and Private Claims surveyed" from March 1, 1857, to September 30, 1860. Other tabular statements show, in addition to the number of acres and miles surveyed, the number of acres sold and unsold in the State and Territories. A final, undated statement shows the amount of public lands and private claims surveyed, the amount of public land unsurveyed, and the total area of public land in each State and Territory, including those east of the Mississippi River. The total area column is annotated to include Texas lands. Also in the volume are detailed estimates and justifications of appropriations requested for fiscal years 1860 through 1864 for the survey of public lands, the operation of the Surveying Division, and deficiencies in appropriations made to the Division. A statement of September 1, 1861, lists the number of Surveyors General and other employees engaged in the "Surveying Service of the Public Lands and confirmed Private Claims," showing their location and compensation, and the authority covering their employment.

49.E122 Oversize lists of surveyed townships in several States and Territories as of 1862 make up the **reports of surveyed land in public land States and Territories, 1862–69** (ca. 4 in.), {UD 487A}. For the most part, the reports are arranged by State or Territory with entries arranged by township number. The entries give the legal land description of each township and show acreage in terms of public lands, confirmed private land claims, military reservations, Indian reservations, and total acres. Also included is a remarks column. The reports are for California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada Territory, New Mexico Territory, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Wisconsin. The Florida report is dated 1869. The entries for Nevada Territory are found on pages 53 and 55 of the California report. Kansas and Nebraska are combined in one report. The recapitulation sheet for Kansas includes statistics for lands not surveyed and give estimated acreage numbers for Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley military reservations, and lands for the Kaw mixed bloods, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Ottawas of Roche de Boeuf and Blanchard's Fork, and the Chippewa Indians. Also included are estimated figures for the Iowa and Otoe tribes who had land in both Kansas and Nebraska.

49.E123 A volume titled **"Dallas Index and Record of Special Acts," ca. 1880** (1 vol., 2 1/2 in.), {UD 488}, contains numbered lists of documents relating to the individual States and Territories that appear to have been maintained as a reference file, possibly by Stephen J. Dallas, the Chief Clerk of Surveys. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of individual, by State/Territory, and by subject. Subjects covered include surveys for the period 1817–80, surveying contracts, land grants, mines, maps of States, meanders of rivers, swamp lands, boundaries of States, memoranda about townships, administrative policies and instructions, organization and termination of several Surveyors General offices, and conflicting views and opinions about public lands. In addition to lists for States and Territories, there are lists for the following subjects: Indian memoranda, deposit system, boundaries, ap-

propriations, and miscellaneous. Entries for the State/ Territory section are arranged alphabetically by name; those in the subject section are in the order shown above. The items on each list are arranged numerically. Although the reference file itself is not among the divisional records, the volume is of interest because it identifies documents concerning each State or Territory. Unfortunately, the entries are undated and they do not give the source of the documents. As a result, the documents cannot be located, making the volume more tantalizing than useful. One of the items appearing on the list for Minnesota, however, is filed as a discrete series, namely the printed copies of a **congressional document entitled "Carver's Grant," April 24, 1822** (negligible), {UD 1446}. This report consists of transcripts of letters, 1821–22, of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of the General Land Office regarding the validity of the grant. The alleged grant was located on the east side of the Mississippi River beginning at the Falls of St. Anthony, now in Minneapolis, MN, running southeasterly "to the mouth of the Chippewa River; thence eastwardly one hundred miles; thence north one hundred and twenty miles; and thence on a straight line to the beginning."

49.E124 The **Surveyors General's monthly accounts of military bounty land warrants delivered to bookkeepers, 1848–54** (3 vols., 6 1/2 in.), {UD 530}, record the handling of warrants received from the land offices for review for conflicts of location. The entries are arranged in rough chronological order by date of letter received. A typical entry shows the register number and date (month and year) of the transmittal letter, the numbers of the warrants enclosed, name of the district land office, and the date the warrants were returned to the land offices. Paperwork discrepancies are noted next to some of the warrant numbers. The volumes, numbered II, IV, and V, are indexed by name of land office.

49.E125 A volume labeled "Letter Record" contains **time reports of operations of Special Agents, December 1902–January 1903** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 526}. The folio reports are arranged alphabetically by name of Agent, and show State where appointed, date of appointment, salary, dates of oath and of entry on duty, and location of headquarters (duty station). The body of the report is arranged by week, and entries give a brief summary of work accomplished and show number of days spent on trains, at U.S. Court, with U.S. Attorney at land office hearings, and on field and office work. Also included are figures for hours of annual and sick leave. The volume is indexed alphabetically by surname.

49.E126 Monthly work reports, 1912–14, 1925, documenting the work of clerks and other staff members of Division "E" are part of **reports and other records, ca. 1910–26** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 532H}, a series that also includes reports from the Surveyors General on balances of appropriated funds for surveying the public lands, 1910–11, and reports on equipment, 1911–19.

49.E127 A volume labeled "Miscellaneous Record" contains an **inventory of property charged to offices of the Surveyors General and to Land Offices, 1907–9** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 491). Entries list in minute detail all office equipment and supplies in the custody of the Surveyors General and the Registers and Receivers at the district land offices. Entries for equipment that had become worn or defective and was ready for disposal and for equipment that had been transferred to other offices are listed separately. The entries are arranged in two alphabetical segments, one covering the offices of the Surveyors General, the other covering the land offices (by State or Territory and thereunder by location). Included in the volume is an alphabetical index with entries by name of State, Territory, and city.

49.E128 In 1868 the head of the Italian legation to the United States requested information about the U.S. public land system for use by the acting secretary of the Legation who was compiling a report on land matters. In response, the General Land Office prepared a presentation vol-

ume containing a map of the United States and Territories showing the extent of public surveys; an illustration showing examples of the mounds, stakes, and stone corners used to mark boundaries and diagrams showing their placement; a contract and bond form; a township diagram and related form; a copy of Circular No. 18 showing "The Manner of Proceeding to Obtain Title to Public Lands"; copies of form letters; Circular No. 13 on mineral lands; a copy of an act covering the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain; and an extract from a printed report on the extension of the geological survey to different localities of the public domain. **Copies of Documents Presented to the Italian Minister, 1868** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 532U}, and related correspondence are found in a scrapbook titled "Transcript, Communication from Jos. S. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Chevalier Marcel Cerruti, Italian Minister, in Relation to the United States Public Land System."

Cartographic Records

49.E129 As of 2006, nearly 124,000 maps and charts generated by the General Land Office and its successor, the Bureau of Land Management, are in the custody of NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section. Most of the items attributed to Division "E" are described in detail in Special List 19, *List of Cartographic Records of the General Land Office* (202 pp.), compiled by Laura E. Kelsay and published by the National Archives in 1964. The list covers four series; (1) manuscript and annotated maps unofficially referred to as the "Old Map File"; (2) boundary survey maps and diagrams; (3) field notes and related records known as "Old Case 'F' File"; and (4) published records. Series one and four relate largely to the progress of surveys and the disposal of lands in the public land States or Territories, while series two and three relate largely to the survey of their boundaries. Series three includes notes not only for the boundary survey maps in series two but also for some of the manuscript maps in series one. The Special List includes a extensive index (ca. 40 pp.) with detailed entries for the trans-Mississippi States. These entries are transcribed in the State lists in the Supplement as a means of illustrating the subjects covered by the cartographic materials for each State and Territory.

49.E130 Shown below are the index entries for items listed in Special List 19 under the heading "United States." Alphabetical designations identify the series: Manuscript and annotated maps (M); Boundary survey maps and Diagrams (B); Field notes and related records (F); and Published maps, consisting of special published maps (P), standard published maps (SP with date span), and published boundary survey maps (PB). Each entry below includes a letter indicating the series, the country identifier (US) if applicable, and the number of the item description in the Special List. An asterisk after a number preceded by "F" indicates a map or plat rather than field notes. The entries are listed without regard to the dates of the maps.

United States (General), M/US 2, 4, 10–19, 22–27, 39, B 67, 73, P/US 3–13, SP/US 1873–1941

Boundaries, B 67, 73: with British Possessions, B 76, 101; with Choctaw Nation, F 1; with Florida, F 25(2*, 3*); with Mexico, B 68, 69, 72, 73, 102; with Texas, B 56(a, b), F 108; United States vs. Texas exhibit maps, B 55(a, b), 70, 71

Boundary diagrams and index map, B 106 (38–40, 47)

Chippewa and Sioux Indian lands, cessions, and dividing line between, M/US 3, F 46, 47

Drainage (on outline maps), M/US 18, 24–27, P/US 9, 10, 12

Explorers, routes of, P/US 6–8

Indian agencies, M/US 2

Indian lands, cessions, and reservations, M/US 2–5, 8, 14

Indian treaties, lands affected by, M/US 2, 4
Indian tribes: lands occupied and ceded by, M/US 2, 3; lands allotted to tribes west of the Mississippi, M/US 4
Internal improvements, M/US 4
Land districts and boundaries, M/US 8, 9, 14, 16, 21
Land offices, M/US 8, 9, 17, 21
Lewis and Clark Expedition, route, M/US 22
Louisiana Purchase or Territory, M/US 40
Meridians and base lines, M/US 4, 23
Military establishments and trading posts in former Sioux lands, M/US 29–38
Military posts, M/US 2
Mississippi River and tributaries, M/US 1; hydrographical basin of upper Mississippi, M/US 3
Oregon Trail, M/US 39
Outline maps, M/US 18, 24–27, P/US 9–13
Public land States and Territories, M/US 7–9, P/US 1, 2
Public surveys: extent of, M/US 7–17, 19, 23, 39, P/US 1–5; lines governing, M/US 4, 23
Railroads, explorations for and pro posed routes, M/US 5, 6, 11, 12
Railroads and highways, early, P/US 6–8
Sioux and Chippewa Indian lands, cessions, and dividing line between, M/US 3, F 46, 47
Sioux Indian Tribe, lands previously claimed or occupied by, Sioux Court of Claims General Jurisdiction Case C-531, M/US 28–38
States and Territories: areas of, M/US 6; boundary lines of, M/US 5, 6, 8–10, 16, 18, 24, 25, 27, P/US 9–13
Surveyors Generals' Offices, locations, M/US 17
Surveys, see Public surveys above
Territorial acquisitions, M/US 15, 40
Territory of United States from Mississippi River to Pacific Ocean, M/US 5, 6

49.E131 Two Division "E" series not described in Special List 19 are available as National Archives microfilm publications. The first publication, T1234, *Township Plats of Selected States* (62 rolls), reproduces original manuscript plats of townships in several States, including Iowa (rolls 18–22), Kansas (rolls 23–31), Missouri (rolls 36–48), Oklahoma (rolls 54–56), and parts of Oregon (roll 57) and Washington (roll 58). Each plat covers all or part of one township, and there often are several plats for a given township resulting from resurveys at later dates, surveys of parts of townships executed at different dates, and resurveys to check suspected discrepancies. In addition to showing the township and section lines, many of these plats also show drainage, roads and rails, Indian villages, boundaries of private land claims and grants, boundaries of Indian cessions and reservations, sections reserved for schools or other use, cultivated fields, swamp lands, and forested areas. Acreage is indicated for fractional sections. Descriptive information about the soils and corner section posts is sometimes given on the reverse of the plats. Manuscript copies of field notes that accompany the township plats for six States are reproduced in the second publication, T1240, *Field Notes From Selected General Land Office Township Surveys* (280 rolls). These notes were copied from and compared with the original survey field notes and approved by the Surveyor General for the State or Territory. Included are field notes for Iowa (rolls 77–116), Kansas (rolls 117–181), and Missouri (rolls 182–236).

49.E132 Some cartographic records attributed to Division "E" that are closely related to records of other divisions are described in more detail with the textual records of those divisions.

49.F1 Congressional use of the public domain to foster internal improvements by the States dates from the beginning of the 19th century, when the act of April 30, 1802, admitting Ohio to the Union, provided that a certain percentage of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State was to be used for the construction of roads. Lands also were donated to help in the construction of some canals. On September 4, 1841, Congress passed "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights" (5 Stat. 453), which granted to certain States—Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri among them—500,000 acres of land to be sold to fund internal improvement projects. Those States that had already received grants were entitled to enough land to bring the total to 500,000 acres. Each State newly admitted to the Union was also to receive a total of 500,000 acres. Section 9 of the act specified that the proceeds from sales of the lands were to be used for "roads, railways, bridges, canals and improvement of water-courses, and draining of swamps."

49.F2 The first significant group of congressional grants of land specifically intended to aid railroads was made in the 1850s, but elements in some of those grants, and later grants as well, were initiated under earlier legislation. In 1830 and 1833 Congress granted Ohio and Illinois, respectively, permission to use canal grants for railroad purposes, and in 1835 a Florida company secured the first railroad right-of-way through public land including the use of timber within the right-of-way and 10 acres for a terminus. An 1836 act granted a right-of-way to the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Co. along with 5-acre tracts for depots, watering stops, and workshops, and the use for construction purposes, of earth, stone, and wood from unsold public lands. This act also stipulated that the route of the railroad be surveyed and the survey field notes and plats be sent to the General Land Office in Washington within 60 days of their completion. The survey was to be completed within two years and the railroad within eight years. The grants were to be terminated if the railroad did not meet the time constraints or was abandoned or discontinued at any time after completion. Similar stipulations were key elements in later grants.

49.F3 The pattern for the spate of grants authorized by Congress in the period 1850–62 was set by the act of September 20, 1850, which granted to the State of Illinois alternate even-numbered sections of land for six sections in width on either side of the route of the proposed Illinois Central Railroad and its branches. The State in turn transferred the lands to the Illinois Central Railroad Co. in return for a percentage of the gross receipts of the parent corporation to be paid semi-annually to the State treasurer. "Indemnity" lands outside the limits of the primary grant could be substituted for lands already occupied by settlers. Under later grants indemnity lands could be selected for those that were mineral in character or had been withdrawn for military or Indian reservations and other public purposes. The lands within the grant limits were to be sold for double minimum price ($2.50) per acre rather than single minimum price ($1.25) per acre. If the railroad was not constructed within a fixed time limit the lands were to revert to the United States and the State was to pay the United States for the lands sold. The act also stipulated that the railroad was to be available for use by the United States free of tolls or other charges, and the mail was to be transported for a fee fixed by Congress. The proposed railroad was to run from Chicago to Mobile, AL, connecting with other lines through Mississippi and Alabama, and the provisions of the act were to be extended to those States as construction moved south.

49.F4 Land grants to railroads became big business in the 1860s when Congress passed a series of acts authorizing large grants and financial aid for the construction of transcontinental roads to the Pacific. The acts broke the precedent of using the individual States as intermediaries since the grants were made directly to independent corporate groups. Beneficiaries of these early acts were the Union Pacific Railroad, the Central Pacific Railroad, and the Northern Pacific Railroad. Eventually 79 railroads profited from Federal and State land grants.

49.F5 While the "Rail Roads" Division, designated Division "M" in the Commissioner's letter of August 22, 1867, handled the influx of administrative problems resulting from the acceleration of railroad construction and other internal improvements, other GLO divisions handled questions resulting from the adjustment of land grants for railroad purposes. That this diffusion of responsibility continued for a time was made clear by a January 1868 letter from the Commissioner to the "chiefs of corresponding divisions" informing them that all letters handled by their divisions "affecting a 'Railroad grant' or involving a principle relative thereto" were to be recorded in the "proper railroad record," which was maintained by a clerk, who, according to the August 1867 letter, was in the Accounting Division (Division "F"). From 1867 through 1871 letters marked "M" and "F"are found in the miscellaneous letters sent (see 49.F20). The 1872 letters are marked "F," a possible indication that a switch in divisional designations between the Railroad Division and the Accounting Division had been made. Apparently, the Railroad Division had become Division "F."

49.F6 One of the Division's principal duties was to examine settlers' claims that conflicted with those of the railroad companies, and in the annual report for 1873 the Commissioner stated that approximately 1,100 such cases had been registered with the General Land Office. Hearings were held in the district land offices and decisions could be appealed to the Secretary of the Interior and the courts. The Division's responsibilities increased with the passage of the Railroad Right-of-way Act of March 3, 1875, providing for grants of rights-of-way across public lands for the expansion of already existing railroads and the host of branch railroads springing up. The act of March 3, 1887, authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior to adjust immediately each of the railroad grants made by Congress to conform to the decisions of the Supreme Court regarding problems with the disposition of grant lands. Lands erroneously certified or patented by the United States to railroad companies were to be reconveyed to the United States. Companies that failed to do so within a given time limit were to be prosecuted. The act also provided for the reinstatement of homestead and preemption claims of any bona fide settlers that were erroneously canceled because of railroad grants or withdrawals of public lands from market. The Division had already been reviewing grants to identify erroneous cancellations of claims and instances where construction had not been completed under terms of the grants, but the act placed an added emphasis on the work. In his annual report for 1887, the Commissioner stated that work on selections totaling 17,049,470.22 acres had been suspended pending legislative declarations of forfeiture because the companies had not met completion deadlines. Although the terms of the grants were more strictly enforced following passage of the 1887 act, additional forfeiture acts were passed in 1890 and 1906.

49.F7 An act of March 3, 1891, extended right-of-way grants to include canals, reservoirs, and ditches constructed for irrigation purposes, and by 1900 these rights were being granted for a multiplicity of purposes. The Division examined and passed upon applications for rights-of-way over public lands and reservations for canals, ditches and reservoirs,

pipe lines and other conduits for irrigation, oil pipe lines, tram roads, telephone and telegraph lines, and electric power plants. The Division also decided all related conflicts and contests.

49.F8 The Desert Land Act of March 3, 1877, the Carey Act of August 18, 1894, and other related acts bolstered the movement to reclaim arid and semiarid lands, by granting upwards of 1 million acres of desert lands to certain States to be irrigated and reclaimed for disposal to bona fide settlers. Additional desert land relief acts were passed on June 27, 1906, and March 28, 1908. Division "F" was charged with examining all lists of selections and final proofs made under the Carey Act and its amendments; preparing clear lists of lands selected for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and patents for approved selections; and resolving contests arising from conflicts with other claims and selections. The administration of desert land final proofs involved the investigation of the water companies and districts cited as sources of supply by desert land entrymen.

49.F9 The records of Division "F" consist primarily of those created by the Division before 1908 and selected series created thereafter. The bulk of the records document the Division's railroad-related work. At the peak of its activity the Division replied to letters received from land office officials and others concerning the disposition of land entries within the limits of grants to railroads, wagon roads, canals, and the Carey Act grants; docketed contested entries and applications for land within the grants; examined and decided applications and entries for grant lands and notified local land offices and interested parties of action taken; noted appeals from decisions made by local land officials and transmitted all pertinent papers to the Secretary of the Interior for action; promulgated the Secretary's decisions and notified local land offices and interested parties; prepared press copies and record copies of all letters and decisions made; registered, examined, and recorded for approval all articles of incorporation and maps filed by railroad companies claiming rights-of-way over the Nation's public lands under the act of March 3, 1875, and subsequent acts granting rights-of-way; listed, certified, and approved for patent railroad right-of-way lands; and adjusted railroad and wagon road grants.

49.F10 Not surprisingly, the records of the Division reflect these functions. They include fair and press copies of letters sent from 1872 to 1908 as well as copies of most of the letters pertaining to railroad matters sent by other GLO divisions before 1872; files relating to the land grant railroads and wagon roads; selection and adjustment lists for those railroads; files for the right-of-way railroads organized under the act of March 3, 1875; "old" canal and reservoir files containing records for companies organized under the right-of-way act of March 3, 1891, and subsequent right-of-way acts; and case dockets arising from contested claims within railroad land grants.

49.F11 The growth of the Division's right-of-way functions was reflected in its change of name in 1911 to the Railroad Grants and Rights-of-Way-Division; still later it became the Reclamation and Land Grants Division. By 1915 it was largely responsible for adjusting railroad grants, determining the validity of claims under the Carey Act, and processing right-of-way applications. In the 1920s the Division absorbed many extra administrative functions such as Alaska homesteads, rights-of-way and water rights, reclamation homesteads, State and corporation land grants, some functions of Division "H," and all functions of Division "G."

49.F12 Among the later records included in this Division are the so-called "new" canal and reservoir files, or "Water" files, which originated from investigations of desert land final proofs; rights-of-way files for Indian reservations and forest reserves approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Forest Service,

respectively; reclamation withdrawal and restoration files; and project files, created in connection with lands administered by the Bureau of Reclamation. Also included are records regarding water rights that were inherited from Division "G" and pre-1912 files relating to land grants to States for schools, public buildings, and internal improvements that were created in Division "G" and Division "K" and transferred to Division "F"with the shift of functions.

49.F13 Related materials can be found in Record Group 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; Record Group 95, Records of the Forest Service; and Record Group 115, Records of the Bureau of Reclamation. Closely related records covering all functions of Division "F"are found in Record Group 48, Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior. Following the establishment of the Department of the Interior in 1849, communications between the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior were assigned to particular clerks in the Office of the Secretary. Between 1857 and 1870, however, three administrative units were successively created in the Office of the Secretary to handle matters relating to wagon roads, railroads, and other construction projects: the Pacific Wagon Road Office, the Engineer Office, and the Pacific Railroad Division. The Pacific Wagon Road Office was discontinued at the beginning of the Civil War. It was succeeded in 1865 by an Engineer Office established to resume work on the Government wagon roads and to handle matters relating to the Pacific railroad and land-grant railroads. This office was replaced in 1867 by the Pacific Railroad Division, which was absorbed by the newly established Lands and Railroads Division around 1870. This new division assumed the work involved in aiding the construction of railroads through Federal land grants and the construction of wagon roads, in addition to handling all other land matters brought to the Secretary. The divisional records, 1849–1907, in Record Group 48, including correspondence concerning land-grant railroad matters, and special railroad and wagon road land-grant files, are so closely related to the records of Division "F" that to get a complete picture of the administration and adjustment of railroad land grants it is necessary to study both bodies of records. The Lands and Railroads Division records also include materials concerning rights-of-way and reclamation projects.

49.F14 Other closely related records constitute Record Group 193, Records of the Commissioner of Railroads. The Pacific Railroad Act of July 1, 1862, provided that the corporation created by that act should submit annual reports to the Secretary of Treasury, including data on stockholders, directors, officers, amount of stock subscribed and paid for, lines surveyed and planned, receipts from passenger and freight traffic, operational and maintenance expenses, and indebtedness statements. An act of June 25, 1868, stipulated that these reports be filed with the Secretary of the Interior. To handle the work, Congress created the Office of the Auditor of Railroad Accounts in 1878. This Office, which had the status of a bureau within the Department of the Interior, was to facilitate administration of the pertinent laws and ensure that the railroads submit complete reports. In 1881 the title Auditor of Railroad Accounts was changed to Commissioner of Railroads. A **draft of the annual report of the Commissioner of Railroads, November 1, 1894** (1/4 in.), {UD 1007}, provides a summary of the work performed by the Commissioner's office.

49.F15 The records of the Pacific Wagon Road Office, Engineer Office, Pacific Railroad Division, the Lands and Railroads Division, and the Commissioner of Railroads are described in some detail in *The Trans-Mississippi West, 1804–1912: Part IV, A Guide to Records of the Department of the Interior for the Territorial*

Period, Section 1, Records of the Offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Railroads (1996). Also available is the *Inventory of the Records of the Department of the Interior* (Inv. 13), compiled by Edward E. Hill and Renee Jaussaud, and issued by the National Archives and Records Administration in 1987. Pertinent records of the Bureau of Reclamation are discussed in *The Trans-Mississippi West, 1804–1912: Part IV, A Guide to Records of the Department of the Interior for the Territorial Period, Section 2, Records of Select Agencies* (1997), while those of the Forest Service are covered in *The Trans-Mississippi West, 1804–1912: Part III, A Guide to Records of the Department of Agriculture* (1996).

Records Relating to Railroads and Wagon Roads

Correspondence Records

Letters Received and Related Records

49.F16 The letters received by Division "F" are widely dispersed throughout such divisional series as the land grant railroad case files (see 49.F34), and right-of-way files (49.F79, 49.F80), as well as the consolidated series of miscellaneous letters received (49.DM27) filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files). Fortunately, Division "F," like other divisions, maintained its own comprehensive set of **registers of letters received, 1871–1908** (65 vols., ca. 12 ft.), {UD 592}, as a record of the letters assigned to the Division by the clerks in the central registering room. The entries, are arranged numerically, with gaps, by the GLO registration numbers assigned. The missing numbers were given to letters distributed to other divisions. Included as part of the Division's set are two unnumbered volumes recording those letters concerning railroad matters received by the General Land Office when the Railroad Division was still Division "M." The entries cover the period January 6, 1871, to June 29, 1872, and identify the division the letter was referred to (when applicable), name or office of sender, date of letter, date received, subject, and action taken and the date. Beginning in March 1871, the name of the clerk handling the letter was added to each entry. Neither of these volumes is indexed. Entries in the remaining 63 volumes (numbered consecutively from 1 to 63) are arranged chronologically by date of receipt in the Division and thereunder in rough numerical order by GLO registration number. The entries date from the apparent change of the Division's letter designation, July 1, 1872, to June 29, 1908, and the information recorded in the entries is similar to that in the first two volumes. These volumes are indexed by name of correspondent and subject. In later volumes the alphabetical segments include headings for entries under Railroads; Land Office; Ditch, Reservoir, Train, and Canal Companies; Attorneys and Miscellaneous; and, where applicable, Senators and Members of Congress.

Letters Sent and Related Records

49.F17 Copies of letters relating to the implementation of the act of July 1, 1862, and subsequent acts concerning a railroad to the Pacific coast are recorded in **letters sent, Pacific Railroad Series, 1862–72** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 535}. Addressees include the Secretary of the Interior, the President, Congressmen, Registers and Receivers, Governors and other State officials, attorneys, and railroad officials. Pasted on the page preceding the index in volume 1 is a lengthy article titled "Pacific Railroad Convention" from the *New York Times* of September 13, 1862. The volumes are indexed by name or office of correspondent. Some letters are duplicated in the Cromwell press copies described below (49.F21).

49.F18 Copies of the Division's outgoing letters were maintained in a straightforward fashion until 1874. Fair, or handwritten "record,"

copies of the bulk of the outgoing letters, including copies of pertinent letters sent by other GLO divisions, were recorded in a set of 13 volumes labeled "Miscellaneous," covering the period May 10, 1856, to February 26, 1874. The filing system became more complicated in March 1874 when the Division began maintaining the letters to Registers and Receivers as a separate series. The Division recorded both series of letters sent in one set of consecutively numbered volumes with letters to Registers and Receivers ("R&R") copied in even-numbered volumes and "Miscellaneous" letters transcribed in odd-numbered volumes. As a result, the Miscellaneous Series, 1856–1890, consists of 78 volumes, including the original 13 volumes and subsequent volumes numbered 15, 17, 19, etc., thereafter. The last easily discernible odd number is 73. The numbers after that are illegible or have slips of papers showing the dates of the volume contents pasted over them. At some point the entire series was renumbered with consecutive numbers, 66 through 143. The original even numbers on the volumes containing the Register and Receiver Series, 1874–91, are no longer discernible, but the series consists of 78 volumes renumbered 144–221. Although each set of volumes contains indexes, the Division maintained a separate **"index" to letters sent concerning withdrawals of lands for railroads, wagon roads, and canals, 1856–83** (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 533}. These volumes are indexed by name of State or Territory, and the entries are recorded chronologically in State/Territory segments. The entries give date of letter, the substance of the letter, including the name of the addressee and a brief statement of the subject, and the volume and page of the fair copy volume in which the letter is recorded. The references are to the original volume numbers but if the numbers are not discernible, the letters can easily be located by date. One volume contains entries for Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Indiana, Wisconsin, and "miscellaneous." The other covers Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota Territory, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington Territory.

49.F19 Although the renumbering of the fair copy volumes simplified use of the those letters to some extent, the even and odd filing scheme was also applied to the press copies, where the complications of the filing system are clearly evident. When dealing with the Division "F" press copies it is important to note that they were maintained in numbered letter books that subsequently were bound, generally two, sometimes three, to a single volume. Consequently, the number of letter books in a series far exceeds the number of actual volumes constituting the series. The spine of each volume shows the letter book numbers, covering dates of the letters, and type of letters in the volume. From 1851 to 1877 the Miscellaneous letters and the Register and Receiver letters were interfiled and bound together, although in 1872 the overall series breaks, with a gap in coverage from January 31 to June 19 (see Cromwell series of press copies [49.F21] for letters issued during that period). The even and odd filing scheme was initiated in November 1877 and used until November 1908. By late 1883, however, the volume of correspondence was so great that the outgoing letters were divided according to names of addressees (persons, office, or railroads involved) into two alphabetical segments, A–M and N–Z , in like-numbered letter books, such as 201 A–M and 20l N–Z, although the A–M letter books outnumbered the N–Z letter books in both sets of letters. The use of the alphabetical designations was discontinued in mid-1893.

49.F20 A complete listing of the various series is given below.

1. Fair copies

Letters Sent, Miscellaneous Series, May 10, 1856–March 13, 1890 (78 vols., ca. 15 ft.), {UD 534}. Volumes were originally numbered 1–13, and

odd numbers thereafter. Renumbered 66–143. The chronologically arranged letters, largely concerning railroad grants and rights-of-way, are to the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers, representatives of railroads, contestants, and private individuals. Some letters are duplicated in the Cromwell and Miscellaneous press copy series. Volumes 120–143 mirror the alphabetical breakdowns more clearly identified in the corresponding press copies listed below. The volumes are indexed by name of offices, individuals, and railroads.

Letters Sent, Register and Receiver Series, February 27, 1874–March 19, 1891 (78 vols., ca. 15 ft.), {UD 544}. Originally given even numbers, the volumes were renumbered 144–221. The chronologically arranged letters concern such subjects as railroad selections and relinquishments, maps of railroad routes, land entries, contested grants, decisions and appeals, and the issuance of patents. Volumes 183–218 mirror the alphabetical breakdowns more clearly identified in the corresponding press copies listed below. The volumes are indexed by name of land office, individuals, and railroads.

2. Press Copies

For the most part, the Miscellaneous/Register and Receivers are indexed alphabetically by name of office, individuals, subjects, and railroads. The Register and Receiver letters are indexed alphabetically by name of land office, individuals, and railroads. The letters in all volumes are arranged chronologically.

Press Copies, Letters Sent, Misc. and R&R Series, February 21, 1851–January 31, 1872 (47 vols., ca. 9 ft.), {UD 537}, letter books 1–95. Some of the early volumes in this series are not indexed.

Press Copies, Letters Sent, Misc. and R&R Series, June 19, 1872–November 8, 1877 (34 vols., ca. 7 ft.), {UD 538}, letter books 1–68.

Press Copies, Letters Sent, Miscellaneous Series, November 9, 1877–October 15, 1883 (35 vols., ca. 6 ft), {UD 540}, odd-numbered letter books 69–201. Volume 201 (1/4 in.) is a supplement used to complete the date sequence, and the number is used again in the following two series.

Press Copies, Letters Sent, Miscellaneous Series, A–M, October 16, 1883–July 31, 1893 (55 vols., ca. 10 ft.), {UD 541}, odd-numbered letter books 201–419.

Press Copies, Letters Sent, Miscellaneous Series, N–Z, October 16, 1883–July 31, 1893 (31 vols., ca. 6 ft.), {UD 542}, odd-numbered letter books 201–325.

Press Copies, Letters Sent, New Miscellaneous Series, August 1, 1893–November 21, 1908 (125 vols., ca. 24 ft.), {UD 543}, odd-numbered letter books 1–499.

Press Copies, Letters Sent, Register & Receiver Series, November 9, 1877–October 11, 1883 (34 vols., ca. 6 ft.), {UD 545}, even-numbered letter books 70–200. Volume 200 (1/4 in.) is a supplement used to complete the date sequence, and the number is used again in the following two series.

Press Copies, Letters Sent, Register & Receiver Series, A–M, October 12, 1883–July 31, 1893 (37 vols., ca. 7 ft.), {UD 546}, even-numbered letter books 200–348. The number 202 was not used in this series.

Press Copies, Letters Sent, Register & Receiver Series, N–Z, October 13, 1883–July 31, 1893 (31 vols., ca. 6 ft.), {UD 547}, even-numbered letter books 200–326. The first volume contains letter books 200, 202, and 204.

Press Copies, Letters Sent, New Register & Receiver Series, August 1, 1893–November 21, 1908 (110 vols., ca. 22 ft.), {UD 548}, even-numbered letter books 2–434.

An **index to press copy books of Division "F," 1851–1908** (1 vol. 1/2 in.), {UD 536), lists all the individual press copy letter books in each series, giving inclusive dates covered by each volume. The index also covers the six letter books constituting the Cromwell series.

49.F21 Copies of letters appearing in several other series are reproduced in **press copies, let-**

ters sent, Misc. and R&R, Cromwell Series, August 30, 1867–July 17, 1872 (3 vols., 7 in.), {UD 539}, a collection of letters drafted, or compiled, by Thomas Cromwell, a clerk in the Division. Annotated cross-references to the Pacific railroad letters (49.F17) and other series identify some duplications. Volume 3 contains the only press copies of letters issued during the period January 31 to June 19, 1872, and annotations show that the fair copies in Miscellaneous volume 6 (49.F20.1), may have been transcribed from Cromwell's press copies. The volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of railroads and individuals. Index entries for Registers and Receivers are by land office.

49.F22 Before March 1890, copies of letters to the Secretary of the Interior had been routinely recorded in the various miscellaneous series of fair copies and press copies. Beginning in March 1890, however, the Division began treating letters sent to the Secretary as a separate series. Most of the letters transcribed in the single volume of fair copies of **letters sent to the Secretary of the Interior, March 3–October 11, 1890** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 549}, transmitted documents filed in appeals of decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in railroad land contests. Others transmitted railroad maps, articles of incorporation of railroad companies, selection lists, and plats of proposed station sites. The volume does not include an index, but marginal annotations for each letter identify the railroad involved, and provide the incoming letter number, initials of the clerk drafting the letter, and page numbers of the duplicate letter in either volume 1 or 2 of the **press copies of letters sent to the Secretary of the Interior, March 1, 1890–July 31, 1893** (11 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 551}. The press copies volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of railroad and individuals. The series was discontinued in 1893; beginning August 1, 1893, letters to the Secretary are found in the New Miscellaneous Series (49.F20.2, UD 543). Filed in a separate volume is a particularly long report (47 pp.) which constitutes the series titled **press copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, November 10, 1887** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 550}. The letter from Commissioner William A.J. Sparks to Secretary Lucius Q.C. Lamar concerns the adjustment of railroad land grants in the cases of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co. and its branch line. Also maintained separately as **Div. "F" Bill Book, March 19, 1902–January 15, 1908** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 552}, are chronologically arranged letters from the Commissioner to the Secretary pertaining to proposed congressional legislation affecting railroads. The volume includes an alphabetical index to subjects.

49.F23 Administrative matters are the primary concern of the **press copies of letters sent by the Chief of Division "F" (Private), March 18, 1901–May 31, 1914** (4 vols., 5 in.), {UD 552A}. Most of the letters are notifications of actions taken or requests for action addressed to the Chief Clerk and chiefs of other divisions. The first two volumes are alphabetically indexed by subject, such as names of land offices, individuals, railroads, Indian reservations, and forest and other reserves. The last two volumes are not indexed.

General Records

49.F24 Division "F" was charged with the administration and adjustment of all grants of land made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads, wagon roads, canals, and river improvements. Few of the grants for the 79 land grant railroads were identical in format; nearly every one of them had some peculiar feature or features arising either from the conditions prescribed in the originating legislation or in subsequent modifying acts. Variations occurred in terms affecting the attachment of rights, the withdrawal of lands ordered after maps showing a road's general route had been filed, and the subsequent location and construction. Decisions of the Interior

Department or of the courts in contests between the grantees and the conflicting claims of settlers and others also affected administration of the grants.

49.F25 As indicated previously, the grants covered alternate sections of land for specific distances on either side of the right-of-way of a proposed railroad, but the process by which a railroad actually acquired title to the lands was generally long and drawn out, involving the preparation and submission of extensive paperwork over a period of several years. In almost all cases some of the lands in the granted sections either already had been entered upon by private persons or were mineral in character, making it necessary for the railroads to exercise their right of selecting lands in lieu of those contained within the original grants. In some instances a grant conflicted with land already granted to another railroad. The area within which the original selections were made was known as the "primary limits" of the grant. After all available lands within the primary limits were exhausted, selections were made within the "first indemnity limits." If these selections were not sufficient to make up the total quantity of the grant, selections were extended to a third area; these were known as "second indemnity selections." The railroads were also entitled to make "mineral indemnity" selections in lieu of lands reserved to the Government because of their mineral character.

49.F26 The procedure devised for administering the grants was as follows: As soon as possible after the passage of the enabling act, the railroad company was required to file with the Secretary of the Interior a map showing the route of the proposed road. After the map was received the Commissioner of the General Land Office immediately withdrew from sale or other entry the granted sections within the primary and indemnity limits of the grant. A land agent, representing the railroad, inspected the lands within the land grant areas and selected those to be set aside for the railroad. Lists of the lands selected were filed with the Registers of the district land offices having jurisdiction over the proposed grant lands. These selection lists were accompanied by affidavits affirming that the land agent had personally inspected the lands, that they were nonmineral in character (mineral lands were reserved by the Government), and not settled on or claimed by any person at the time of the selection. The selection lists were posted in the district land offices, and persons who either believed they had a prior claim to the lands selected or who objected to the selection for other reasons were required to file affidavits of protest with the Register within a specified period. The selection lists are discussed in 49.F60 and 49.F61; contested cases are discussed in 49.F72.

49.F27 After the selection lists had been posted for the required period, the lists were compared with, and the selections noted on, the records of the district land office. When the lists were considered to be correct and to contain no "conflicts," the Registers submitted them to the General Land Office in Washington. There the lists were checked to see whether the selections conflicted with previous entries shown in the central office records, and new lists, known as "clear lists," were prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. Once the Secretary signed them, the clear lists became the legal documents transferring title in the described lands to the particular State or railroad. In general, the clear lists have been retained by the Bureau of Land Management, although copies of some clear lists are found with the adjustment lists and a few other series as noted.

49.F28 The adjustment lists (see 49.F67) were compiled for each land-grant State or company railroad to show at a specified time the status of all lands within the primary limits of a grant, the first indemnity limits, the second indemnity limits, and sometimes, the mineral indemnity limits. The lists were used to produce

tabular reports concerning the status of the grants. They vary in character and form, but their nature and purpose is generally the same.

49.F29 One cautionary note about the use of the selection and adjustment lists: Most of them are of average size and pose no handling problem. Overall, however, they range in size from pieces that are only slightly larger than our present legal letter size to the mammoth Northern Pacific Railroad adjustment lists measuring 21- by 42-inches. The unbound materials are housed in custom constructed boxes and some of these are unwieldy and difficult to handle in relatively confined spaces.

49.F30 Nomenclature, as well as size, can be a challenge for researchers using the railroad records, as illustrated in the discussion of the second series in this section. Most of the railroads receiving grants changed their names several times within the first two decades of their history due to reorganizations, frequent absorptions of one road by another, and the creation of new rail systems. Consequently records relating to a single railroad may be filed under more than one name.

49.F31 Finally, it should be noted that Division "F" had its own terminology for unbound records, using the terms "bundle" and "packages" to describe collections of loose documents ranging from case files to related oversize selection lists and adjustment lists. A case file, for example, may be described as consisting of five bundles, which simply means it has five parts. The contents of the "packages" are now housed in the custom boxes referred to above.

49.F32 An introduction of sorts to the State-grant railroads is provided by three slender **"dockets" of land grants to States for railroad purposes,** (3 vols., ca. 2 in.), {UD 553P}, described below.

1. A record of railroad grants and land restorations, ca. 1854–62 (1 vol., 3/4 in.), contains sections headed "Arkansas Railroads," "Iowa Railroads," "Minnesota Railroads," and "Missouri Railroads." The type of information provided varies from one section to another, but entries usually record the dates marking different stages of the grants for each railroad. Pasted in the Minnesota section are broadsides announcing the dates that vacant lands in even-numbered sections would be available for purchase at the various land offices in the State.
2. The "Docket of Rail Road Grants In the States of Iowa, Michigan, California," 1856–93 (1 vol., 1 in.), serves as a register of selection lists submitted by railroads in the three States. No land descriptions are given, but the entries for Iowa under the act of May 15, 1856, show the name of the railroad, the number of the lists for 6- and 15-mile limits, name of land district, total area of the granted sections and parts of sections, aggregate number of acres approved under each list, date of approval, and date when the approved list was forwarded to the Governor. Inserted in the volume are two statements providing information about the disposition of the lands covered by the 1862 Des Moines River Grant. Letters received, 1859–63, relating to Iowa railroads are listed in the first few pages of the volume. The entries give the letter number, writer's name or office, date of letter, and a brief statement of the content. The California entries are for grants to the Central Pacific Railroad under an act of July 1, 1862, and its amendment of July 2, 1864. A tabular account covers 20 mile limit lists 1 and 2 for lands in the Marysville land district and shows the date when the lands were selected by the agent, the number of acres approved for patenting, the date of approval, and the patent date. The remainder of the entries consist of a narrative register of letters received, June 1862 to June 1866, giving the date of letter, the source, and a summary of the contents. The volume also

includes, in addition to the Michigan entries, notes regarding certifications of completed sections of wagon roads in Oregon and Michigan and numerous railroads, 1872–77; a few single-page documents; and a "Memorandum of exemplifications furnished," which is a register of letters requesting copies of railroad related documents, 1873–92.

3. The "Rail Road Book" (1 vol.) contains "Lists of Land enuring" to Minnesota and Wisconsin for railroad purposes that record actions taken regarding the lists without ever giving the list numbers. The entries show the mile limits; name of railroad; land district; date sent to Register & Receiver; date returned from the Register and Receiver; date sent to the Secretary of the Interior; date transcript sent to Governor, Register and Receiver, and State agents; and date of acknowledgment. The Minnesota entries, 1859–67, are on pages 42 to 45 (3 folio pages) and 49 (also 3 folio pages). A separate list headed "Minnesota Rail Road Lists" gives name of railroad, mile limit, land district, and acreage. Two entries for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in Missouri are on the reverse of this list. Most of volume (pp. 2–39) is a register of letters received, 1855–56, primarily from Registers and Receivers at land offices located east of the Mississippi River. Entries give date received, GLO letter number, name or office of source, date of letter, and summary of contents.

49.F33 Also useful for introductory purposes are three oversize **statements of land grants to States for railroad, wagon road, and canal purposes for the period 1850–1878** ($^1/_8$ in.), {553U}. The earliest is a seven-page "Statement exhibiting land concessions by Acts of Congress to States and Corporations for Railroad and Military wagon-road purposes, from the year 1850 to June 30th 1868." The eight-page second report carries the same title but the date span is expanded to 1872, and this report is accompanied by a statement listing concessions for canal purposes, and draft notes on the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military road. The acreage statistics on this report are entered in pencil. The third item is a 19-page "Tabular Statement Exhibiting land concessions by Acts of Congress to State and Corporations for Railroad purposes," which covers the period 1850–77. A copy of this document was sent to U.S. Congressman Addison Oliver on January 9, 1878. The entries on the three statements are similar up to a point. Arranged by State and thereunder by name of railroad, the entries on all three statements show date of applicable law and Statute number, and mileage of grant limits. The 1868 statement then gives the number of acres certified under the grants up to June 30, 1867; number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1868; and estimated quantities inuring under the grants. The 1872 statement gives estimated number of acres embraced in limits of the grant; estimated number of acres the company was to receive from the grant; estimated number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1872; and number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1872. The third statement shows indemnity limits, date of certification, date of patent, quantity certified or patented within grant limits and indemnity limits, and amount of lands in grant limits disposed of between date of grant and date of location. A recapitulation provided on pages 18 and 19 provides information recorded under the headings State and Corporation, name of railroad, number of acres certified or patented within the granted limits and the indemnity limits, and number of acres in granted limits disposed of between date of grant and date of location.

49.F34 Documents concerning the State grant roads are part of the general series of **correspondence and related records concerning land grant railroad, wagon road, and canal**

companies, 1829–1939 (51 ft.), {UD 553}, which is made up of "bundles" of letters, reports, and other documents regarding the various aspects of administering railroad and wagon road grants and such other early internal improvements as the Wabash and Erie Canal. Although no grants were made after 1871, the adjustment and adjudication of existing grants continued well into the 1930s, providing the bulk of the Division's work until the turn of the century. The records consist of correspondence with representatives of railroad, wagon road, and canal companies, Registers and Receivers, the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, Governors and Territorial officials, settlers, and other interested parties, concerning implementation and adjustment of the grants and adjudication of controversies. Included are notices of withdrawals of land, letters covering selection and adjustment lists, field notes, appeals by contestants and railroad companies, decisions of the Secretary of the Interior, relinquishments, deeds, maps and diagrams, newspaper clippings, and assorted publications and miscellaneous lists. The records are arranged in rough alphabetical order by name of railroad, wagon road, canal, or other improvement, and thereunder, depending upon the time period, in chronological order by date of letter or in numerical order by GLO registration number. Boxes 97 through 119 of the 123 boxes constituting this series contain relinquishment lists for Montana, Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Other relinquishment lists are found with individual railroad files. Boxes 120, 121, and 123 of the series contain general correspondence, communications regarding the administration of the Division, printed circulars and regulations, form letters, documents concerning advertising accounts, extensions of time, and other specific subjects, and abstracts and other documents, 1879–85, relating to cases acted upon by the Board of Equitable Adjudication. In the last box of the series is a copy of a statement showing the status of "Land Grants Made by Congress to Aid in the Construction of Railroads, Wagon Roads, Canals and Internal Improvements, Together with Data Relative Thereto," which was printed in 1915.

49.F35 It is difficult to tell how many railroads actually are represented in this series. A finding aid is available to researchers, but the railroad entries are ambiguous. Some entries are general, i.e., "Minnesota Railroads, Miscellaneous," while other entries do not always reflect such changes as one railroad being absorbed by another. For example, most of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was taken over by the Santa Fe Pacific in 1897, but the finding aid lists records for the Atlantic and Pacific through 1917. An examination of the post-1897 records show that they concern actions taken by the Santa Fe Pacific in the name of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, such as reconveying to the United States lands the Atlantic and Pacific had been obliged to relinquish and requesting the issuance of patents for lands sold by the Atlantic and Pacific. For instance, a 1900 letter requesting patents includes copies of deeds transferring Atlantic and Pacific lands in Arizona Territory to the Aztec Land and Cattle Company. Table 49.F35, based on the existing finding aid but revised specifically for this guide, identifies relevant files, but prior knowledge of a railroad's history will greatly facilitate the use of these records.

49.F36 The somewhat cursory examination of the files concerning the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad also disclosed some other items worth mentioning, namely, a copy of a booklet titled *Regulations Governing Military Transportation over Land-Grant and Bonded Railroads and the Settlement of Accounts for Such Service; with a Compendium of U.S. Laws Showing the Conditions of the Grants or Subsidies* (General Orders, No. 77, 1892, Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters of the Army), and some documents relating to the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co., which took over the

Central (Eastern Missouri) Division of the Atlantic and Pacific.

49.F37 The Cairo and Fulton Railway Co. files are another example of the consolidation factor affecting the alphabetical arrangement of the series. About 1875, the Cairo and Fulton Railroad was consolidated with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, which later was taken over by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The files for the latter two railroads are filed with those for the Cairo and Fulton Railway.

49.F38 A more typical file in this series is that for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, which consists of about 15 inches (one box) of trifolded documents covering the period 1866–1930. Three items document the organization of the railroad. The earliest is a certified copy, with seal, of an "indenture" dated March 19, 1866, signed by representatives of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and the Union Pacific Railway, Southern Branch, providing for the construction of a railroad from the proximity of Fort Riley through the Neosho River valley to intersect with the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Fort Gibson Railroad. The second document is a copy of a resolution of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, Southern Branch, accepting a grant to construct a Southern Branch of the Union Pacific from Fort Riley, KS, to Fort Smith, AR. The third item is a resolution of April 4, 1870, announcing the change of name from Union Pacific Railway Company Southern Branch to Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company. For the most part the remainder of the file consists of letters transmitting maps of location, approved lists, and indemnity lists; relinquishments and reconveyances; reports on construction and inquiries about the progress of construction; requests for patents for lands sold; and protests about conflicting claims. Among the latter are letters concerning claims of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroads to certain lands also claimed by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, particularly in the area ceded by the Osage Indians. An 1876 "List of tracts in Osage ceded lands" affected by the right-of-way granted to the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company gives the legal land description of each tract and the names of purchasers (see 49.F71 and 49.F75 for related records). The final document in the file is a copy of a letter of August 6, 1930, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior recommending the closure of the grant. Filed separately is a **list of public lands received by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co., 1896** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 553A}, showing the legal land description, name of purchaser, date of sale, and purchase price of lands granted to the railroad. Introductory documents show that the Federal Government, after declaring lands had been erroneously granted to the railroad, brought suit to "cancel and set aside the patents to said lands." Since, as the railroad contended, all of the lands had been sold "to innocent and bona fide purchasers," the Secretary of the Interior ordered the dismissal of the suit. The entries are arranged by township, thereunder by section. Also filed separately is an oversize **schedule of Cherokee Neutral Lands in Kansas, sold and patented November 2, 1870, to the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company, 1871** (1/4 in.), {UD 553N}. Entries give the legal land description, and acreage. A copy was sent to the Register and Receiver at the Humboldt Land Office in Kansas on May 6, 1871.

49.F39 Closely related to the "Minnesota Railroads, Miscellaneous file," but filed separately, is a slender volume recording **memoranda . . . pertaining to land grant railroads in the State of Minnesota, 1857–89** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 565}, which provides information about the cartographic materials submitted by the railroads to the General Land Office. The com-

TABLE-49.F35

List of Relevant Files in the Correspondence and Related Records Concerning Land Grant Railroad, Wagon Road, and Canal Companies, 1829–1939 {UD 553}

NOTE: Box numbers are not necessarily permanent and are subject to change. Also, the word "and" has been substituted for the ampersand used by some railroad companies. Railroads operating entirely east of the Mississippi River are not listed.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co., 1863–85 (box 1). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193. See also Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Co. (box 38).

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co., 1866–97 (boxes 1–3); Relinquishments 1871–81, 1888–89, (box 3). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co./Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co., 1897–1933, including relinquishments and deed of reconveyance, 1900–1933 (boxes 3, 4, and 5); Small holdings claims, act of April 28, 1904, 1905–29 (box 96).

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co., dispute with Southern Pacific Railroad Co. over the line between Mojave Station and Needles, 1885–97 (box 6).

Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Iowa, 1856–90 (box 6), and Nebraska, 1865–90, 1896–1905 (box 7); Relinquishments, 1870–82 (box 7). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193. See also St. Joseph and Denver Railroad Co (box 84).

Cairo and Fulton Railroad Co., 1852–58, 1867–73/St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Co., 1870–1914, 1927/Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., 1919–35 (boxes 7–9); Relinquishments, 1875–1925 (box 8). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193.

California: Canals (box 46).

California and Oregon Railroad Co., 1867–1911 (boxes 9–12); Relinquishments, 1880, 1895 (box 12). Related files are in RG 48.

Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Co., 1856–1903, 1926, 1928–29 (boxes 12–13); Declarations of abandonment of preemption claims, 1867–69, and Relinquishments, 1872–79, 1900 (box 13). Related files are in RG 193. See also Chicago and North Western Railway Co. (box 24).

Central Pacific Railroad Co., 1862–1927 (boxes 13–19); Requests for credit allowances, 1916–22, and deeds and relinquishments, 1905–33 (box 20); Lists of land sold in California (boxes 20, 21) and Utah (box 21). Related files are in RGs 49 and 193.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co., 1856–1934 (boxes 21, 22); Relinquishments, 1885–1919 (box 22). Related files are in RG 193.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co., 1854–1933; Relinquishments, 1872, 1881, 1933; Homestead cases (Iowa) and Secretary of Interior's decision, 1871 (box 23).

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., 1891–1909, 1918–21 (box 23). Related files are in RG 193. See also McGregor and Western Railroad Companies (box 41) and Southern Minnesota Railway Extension Co. (box 79).

Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Co./Chicago and North Western Railway Co., 1857–1937 (box 24).

Coos Bay Military Wagon Road Co., 1869–1919 (box 28). Related files ("Wagon Roads, Oregon") are in RG 48.

Corvallis and Yaquina Bay Wagon Road Co., 1868–1916 (box 81). Related files ("Wagon Roads, Oregon") are in RG 48.

Dalles Military Wagon Road, 1869–1914 (boxes 27, 28). Related files ("Wagon Roads, Oregon") are in RG 48.

.Des Moines River Grant Correspondence, 1846–1931, with gaps (boxes 24–26); Des Moines River Improvement, 1879–88 (box 26). Related files are in RG 48.

Denver and Pacific Railroad Co./Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1869–85, 1896–1906, 1930 (box 84). Includes an 1858 list of lands mistakenly claimed by the Denver and Pacific. Related files are in RGs 48 and 193. See also Union Pacific Railroad Co. (boxes 85–90).

Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Co./Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co., 1856–1893, 1908–13 (box 29). Related files for Dubuque and Sioux City are in RGs 48 and 193.

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co., 1852–90 (box 38). Related files are in RG 193.

Hastings and Dakota Railway Co., 1866–1909 (boxes 32, 33). Related files are in RG 48.

Idaho: Relinquishment lists under act of 1898, nos. 1–27 (box 119) and 28–46 (box 104).

Iowa railroads: Miscellaneous documents, 1854–90, and maps, 1881. Includes copies of nondeliverable letters regarding cancellation of homestead entries within the grant to the McGregor and Missouri River Railroad Co., 1873 (box 33).

Iowa railroads: Letters and maps concerning termini for State railroads in Iowa and Nebraska, 1857–58, and correction lists, 1856, 1864 (box 96)

Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Co., 1870–90 (box 38). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193.

Kansas railroads: Miscellaneous documents, 1862–67, including an annotated copy of a 1867 publication containing the following: "Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Union Pacific Railway Co., (Eastern Division,) to John Edgar Thomson and Adolphus Meier, Trustees. Acts and Amendments in regard to the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. Charters of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Co.," (Now Union Pacific Railway Company, E.D.), and "Laws of Kansas Relating to Railroad Companies, &c." (box 36).

Kansas Railroads: Diagrams (box 36).

Kansas Pacific Railway Co./Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1862–1910 (boxes 36, 37). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193.

Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Co./St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Co., 1864–1907, 1920, 1929, 1931; Relinquishments, 1874, 1919 (box 46).

Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Co./Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co., 1866–90 (box 38). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193.

Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Co./Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., 1855–1928, with gaps (boxes 37, 38); Relinquishments, 1875–83 (box 38). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193.

McGregor and Western Railway Co./Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1864–1930 (box 41); Relinquishments, 1875, 1879 (box 41). Related files are in RG 48.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Co./Little Rock and Memphis Railroad Co./Choctaw,
Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Co., 1853–1935, with gaps (box 40); Relinquishments, 1879–91 (box 40). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193.

Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, 1867–70 (box 36).

Mexican Gulf Railroad Co., terminus in Louisiana, 1845–51 (box 71).

Minnesota railroads: Miscellaneous documents, 1857–84, including a manuscript copy of an 1857 act of the Territorial legislature " to execute the trust created by an Act of Congress" providing land

to Minnesota for railroad purposes; a copy of *Special Laws of the State of Minnesota Passed During the Nineteenth Session of the State Legislature*, 1877; papers and a map concerning the railroad right-of-way through the Fort Ripley military reserve, 1858, 1881; and an 1885 clear list no. 26 covering lands awarded to the St. Paul and Sioux City and the Winona and St. Peter railroad companies (boxes 45, 46).

Minnesota: Relinquishment and demand lists under act of 1898, nos. 1–83 (boxes 102, 103).

Minnesota and North Western Railroad Co., 1854 (box 45).

Minnesota Central Railroad Co., formerly Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroad Co., 1857–85, 1931 (box 45). Related files are in RG 48.

Missouri railroads: Miscellaneous documents, including some for the Southwest Branch of Pacific Railroad Co., 1852–1923, with gaps (box 5).

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Co., 1866–1930, with gaps; Relinquishments, 1884-97 (box 47). Related files are in RGs 49 and 193.

Missouri River, Ft. Scott and Gulf Railroad Co., 1860–85, (box 43); Selections, 1871, 1875 (box 43). Related files are in RG 48.

Montana: Relinquishment lists under act of 1898, nos. 1–229 (boxes 97–101); Lists of Demand and Relinquishment, act of 1919, nos. 1–19 (box 101).

New Mexico: Canals (box 46).

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co./New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Co./New Orleans Pacific Railway Co./Texas and Pacific Railway Co., 1856–1933 (boxes 48–50). Related records are in RGs 48 and 193. See also Texas and Pacific Railway Co. (box 81).

North Dakota: Relinquishments lists under act of 1898, nos. 1–17 (box 104).

Northern Louisiana and Texas Railroad Co., formerly Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Co./Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad Co., 1854–1930 (box 90). Related files in RGs 48 and 193.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co., 1864–1934 (boxes 50–64); Deeds and relinquishments, 1898–1933 (box 64). Box 63A includes copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers in North Dakota, 1901–1915. Related files in RGs 48 and 193.

Oregon Central Military Wagon Road/California and Oregon Land Co., 1865–1931 (box 65). The file includes documents relating to lands in the Klamath Indian Reservation. Related files ("Wagon Roads, Oregon") are in RG 48.

Oregon Central Railroad Co., 1871–98/Oregon and California Railroad Co., 1876–1920 (boxes 66–69); Relinquishments, 1876–1906 (box 69). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193.

Oregon: Relinquishment lists under act of 1898, nos. 1–122 (boxes 116–119).

Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Co., 1867–74 (box 71). Related files are in RG 48.

Restorations of land, notices of (box 90).

St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Co., 1867–1919, 1929–34 (box 84). Includes documents concerning the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Co. Related files are in RG 48.

St. Louis and Santa Fe Railway Co. (Eastern Missouri District of the Atlantic and Pacific), 1880, 1895–98, 1932 (box 5). Related files are in RG 193.

St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad Co., formerly Western Railroad Co./Brainerd Branch of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Co., 1868–1914 (boxes 79, 80); Relinquishments, 1879, 1881 (box 80).

St. Paul and Pacific, 1857–1920 (box 77); Relinquishments, 1865–84, with gaps (box 71). Related files are in RG 48.

St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Co., 1858–1916; Relinquishments, 1868–80, 1909, and St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Co. (Iowa), 1867–1921 (box 78). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193. See also Clear list no. 26 in Minnesota Railroads (box 46).

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, formerly St. Vincent Extension of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Co., 1871–1904/Great Northern Railroad Co.,1924 (boxes 80, 81); Deeds and relinquishments, 1881, 1888–94, 1900–7 (box 81). Related files are in RG 193.

Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Co., 1865–1902, 1929–30 (box 83). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193.

Southern Minnesota Railway Extension Co./Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co., 1858-1931; Relinquishments, 1871–79 (box 79). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193.

Southern Pacific, 1867–1935 (boxes 72–76); Deeds and relinquishments, 1912–35 (box 76). Related files are in RG 48 and 193.

Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad Co., 1867–74 (box 71).

Texas and Pacific Railroad Co., 1871–85, 1912, 1924–35 (box 81). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193.

Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1862–1934 (boxes 85–90). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193.

Union Pacific Railroad Co., Central Branch, 1863–86, 1909, formerly Atchison and Pikes Peak Railroad Co. (box 84). Related files are in RGs 48 and 193.

Washington: Relinquishment lists under act of 1898, nos. 1–461 (boxes 105–116).

Western Pacific Railroad, 1870 (box 91).

Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Land Grant, 1868–1908 (box 92). Related files ("Wagon Roads, Oregon") are in RG 48.

Winona and St. Peter Railroad Co., 1854–1931; Relinquishments, 1969, 1872, 1873, 1910 (box 94). Related files are in RG 48 and 193. See also Clear list no. 26 in Minnesota Railroads (box 46).

---

plete title, given on the front cover, lists the nature of the contents, i.e., "Memoranda Showing Dates of Laws, Filing of Maps, Attachment of Rights, Correspondence, Decisions, Etc., Etc., Pertaining to Land Grant Railroads in the State of Minnesota." The detailed map entries include a description of the map, certification information, date received by the General Land Office, action taken, and cross-references to other documents. Entries are provided for the following named railroads: Hastings and Dakota (formerly the Minnesota River and Red River of the North Railroad); Southern Minnesota; St. Paul and Duluth (formerly the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad); St. Paul and Sioux City (formerly the Southern Minnesota and Minnesota Valley Railroad); Winona and St. Peter (formerly the Transit Railroad); St. Paul and Pacific and branches (formerly Minnesota and Pacific Railroad); and Western Railroad of Minnesota (formerly Brainerd Branch). A docket concerning contested claim cases in Minnesota is described in 49.F78.

49.F40 Bound **township plats showing location of railroad lands in portions of Arkansas, Missouri, Florida, Mississippi, and Iowa, ca. 1853–59** (14 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 553O}, provide graphic illustrations of the lands granted to some railroads covered in the general series. Included are volumes showing grants to the Little Rock & Memphis, Cairo & Fulton, and Little Rock & Ft. Smith Railroads in Arkansas as of 1857, the Cairo & Fulton Railroad in Missouri as of 1857, and grants to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad and other railroads in the various land districts in Iowa, 1853–59. The individual volumes are listed in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.F41 The status of some railroad lands in Iowa is shown in oversize **lists of railroad lands in the Des Moines land district, ca. 1879**

(ca. 1/4 in.), {UD 553T}. These lists are poorly identified but one list carries a reference to Des Moines and, since the headings on both lists are similar, it seems likely that the second list also is for the Des Moines area. Information was entered under the headings listed below:

1. Lands falling within 15-mile limits of the grant by original line, and outside 20-mile limits of amended line (legal land description of the tract involved);
2. Contents (acres and 100ths);
3. Lands disposed of before grant;
4. Lands covered by unadjusted entries or filings;
5. Lands in even sections within 15 miles of grant of 1856, certified to Co. under act of 1864 and confirmed by act of January 31, 1873;
6. Land in odd sections 15-mile limits act May 15, 1856, certified to Co. under that act;
7. Lands vacant; and
8. Lands selected by RR Co. but not approved as shown by tract books.

The entries in one list (12 pp.) provide exceptionally detailed accounts of actions taken regarding each tract. Entries in the second list (14 pp.) include little information not called for by the headings. Included is a sheet listing vacant lands in Audubon County, IA, giving the legal land description of each tract and a note regarding its status. Although the information entered on the lists dates from the 1850s, the date of the series is taken from a reference on this sheet to a letter of January 4, 1879.

49.F42 As illustrated by the foregoing discussion, discrete series augment some files in the general series. Additional records relating to the files on the Des Moines River Grant, and the McGregor and Western and the Northern Pacific railroads are discussed below. Some of these records were once held by Division "C" (Public Lands), but they are discussed here since they are closely related to the file, "Des Moines River Grant Correspondence, 1846–1931" in the general series. The bulk of that file consists of most of the docketed items (nos. 1–374, 1846–86) listed as case 710 in the **old docket of contested railroad cases, 1874–76**, described in the discussion of the contested railroad cases (see 49.F71). Also in the file, however, are some undocketed letters, a few other letters identified as "Papers & Letters Relating to Des Moines River Imp.," and lists for the period 1879–1931, with gaps. Included too are copies of a published report by Robert L. Berner and an 1868 "History," both of which are cited below in the discussion of the considerable amount of additional material relating to the controversial disposition of the lands included in grants to Iowa for the improvement of navigation on the Des Moines River.

49.F43 For a better understanding of the records themselves, some background information is necessary. In 1846 Congress granted certain lands along the Des Moines River to the Territory of Iowa to be sold to finance navigational improvements to the river. The State of Iowa (as of December 28, 1846), sold some of the land and in 1854 transferred remaining lands, valued up to $1.3 million to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Co. As related in an 1868 "History of the Administration of the Grants of Land for the Improvement of the Des Moines River" prepared for cases pending before the Secretary of the Interior, the Company, in return, agreed to complete the improvements already commenced, to "pay outstanding liabilities of the State for work done, not exceeding $60,000 to settle all claims for damages to private property arising from the construction of dams, locks, and canals, and to pay the salaries of sundry State officers employed in supervising the work as it progressed." The lack of a clear definition of the extent of the 1846 grant led to considerable controversy, however, and the validity of many of the land sales by the State and subsequently by the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad

Company was considered problematical. In 1858 the State's agreement with the Company was dissolved and a settlement was reached. By means of a joint resolution of Congress of March 2, 1861, the United States relinquished title of the disputed area to the State of Iowa. In 1862 Congress passed an act that confirmed the extension of the 1846 grant and stipulated that a portion of the land be used for railroad construction.

49.F44 More than 30 years later, Congress appropriated $200,000 to adjust the claims of settlers on the Des Moines River lands. The act of August 18, 1894, provided that the Secretary of the Interior should appoint a special commissioner to investigate and report upon the claims. The Secretary of the Interior would make the final determination on some claims; others were to be reported to Congress. Robert L. Berner, appointed by the Secretary as special commissioner, made his report on January 21, 1896, and it was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on May 1, 1896. Under the provisions of an act of July 1, 1896, the Secretary appointed John L. Stevens as a special commissioner to review a second category of claims and to investigate new claims. Stevens' report of August 16, 1900, was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 27, 1901.

49.F45 The **records relating to the purchase of Des Moines River Lands in Iowa, 1851–76** (10 in.), {UD 553B}, consist of preemption affidavits filed in 1855 and 1856 and various kinds of lists documenting the disposal of the lands. A bound "List of Des Moines River Lands, Above the mouth of the Racoon Forks Sold by the State of Iowa" identifies the purchasers of land in the disputed area and gives a legal description of the land purchased, the purchase price, the date of sale, the date and number of the patent, and the name of the person receiving the patent. The entries are arranged numerically by certificate number. The volume also contains transcriptions of the Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa and other documents pertaining to the dissolution of the State's agreement with the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Co. An unbound version of this list is included in a group of oversize materials discussed below (49.F46). A second bound volume, "List of Des Moines River Lands," contains 16 lists, 1851–79, arranged by date of approval and thereunder by list number, giving legal land descriptions of tracts selected under the 1846 and 1862 acts, the latter providing for selections for railroad purposes. Some of lists are for lands in the Des Moines, Fort Dodge, and Sioux City Districts. Two of these lists are duplicated in the unbound railroad lists for the Des Moines Valley Railroad, 1876-85, also found in this series. Other unbound items are listed below:

1. "Warrant Locations conflicting with the grant of lands by Act of Aug. 6, 1846, for the Improvement of the Des Moine River, State of Iowa";
2. List No. 1, "Shewing [sic.] the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines Grant, above the Racoon forks of the Des Moines river—so far as the Surveys have extended—under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury of 2nd March 1849, that said grant extended to the North boundary of the State";
3. "Supplemental to List No. 3, Showing tracts within five miles of the Des Moines river in the odd numbered Sections shown by original list No. 2, to have (at the date thereof) been disposed of—now ascertained to be vacant and belonging to the State";
4. "Abstract of lands belonging to the Des Moines River Grant above the Racoon Forks which have been entered or otherwise disposed of";
5. "Clear list of lands embracing the odd numbered sections and parts of sections in place, within the five mile limits of the Des Moines River Grant, above the

Racoon Fork, act of July 12, 1862" (Nos. 1, 2, and 3) for Fort Des Moines, Fort Dodge, and Sioux City Districts; and "List of entries in conflict with River Selections embraced in clear list, Fort Dodge District";

6. Lists of lands selected by State of Iowa under Act of Congress, July 12, 1862, Fort Dodge and Sioux City land offices, October 1863;
7. "Abstract of indemnity selections filed by Agent of State of Iowa, October 31, 1863, under Act of Congress of July 13, 1862";
8. "Memorandum of tracts of lands sold subsequent to the 12th of July 1862, which fall within the limits of the Des Moines River Grant"; and
9. "Memorandum of tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River Grant, and included in the column of Preemptors that settled previous to 12 July 1862, on offered lands" (Fort Dodge and Sioux City Districts).

49.F46 Additional lists relating to the Des Moines River grant and railroad grants are interfiled in the oversize series **clear lists and lists of vacant lands, Des Moines River and railroad grants, 1858–74** (3 in.), {UD 553C}. Included are clear lists of vacant lands at $1.25 and $2.50 per acre for Fort Des Moines, Fort Dodge, and Sioux City Districts; lists of vacant lands at $1.25 and $2.50 per acre for the Council Bluffs and Fort Dodge Districts; lists of land selected and granted "in place" under Joint Resolution of Congress of March 2, 1861, in connection with the Act of August 8, 1846, and under the act of July 12, 1862; similar lists for Fort Des Moines, Fort Dodge, and Sioux City Districts; lists of indemnity lands, per special certificates nos. 1 and 2, Fort Dodge District; list of land sold and otherwise appropriated, and also the vacant lands within the 5 mile limits of the Des Moines River Grant, from the Racoon Fork to the State Line, Fort Des Moines and Fort Dodge Districts; and lists 9, 10, 11, and 12 "of selections within the Five Mile limits of Des Moines River," approved on January 29, 1874. Some of these lists bear alpha-numeric designations indicating they were enclosures to a letter or report that is not included with these records. Other lists from this "report" showing agricultural college selections submitted by the Fort Des Moines, Fort Dodge, and Sioux City land offices are filed with the records of the Preemption Division ("G") described in 49.G102.

49.F47 Photostatic copies of a few of the lists are filed with the photostatic copies of letters, 1862–68, and clippings from the *Congressional Globe*, 1861–62, that constitute the bulk of the **records relating to Des Moines River Land Grant legislation, 1855; 1861–68** (5 in.), {UD 553D}. The letters are from the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Registers and Receivers at the Fort Dodge and Sioux City land offices, Iowa State officials, and other interested parties. Included in the series is a photostat of a map titled "Sketch of the Public Surveys in Iowa" dated October 21, 1855, which was prepared by the Surveyor General in Dubuque, IA, and printed copies of the Berner report and the May 14, 1896, letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting the report to the President of the Senate.

49.F48 Records relating to settlers' claims and their payment and records concerning land grants to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Co. ("Railroad Packages" nos. 60–62) are among the records of the Lands and Railroads Division of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior described in *The Trans-Mississippi West, 1804–1912: Part IV, A Guide to Records of the Department of the Interior for the Territorial Period, Section 1, Records of the Offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Railroads* (1996).

49.F49 Closely related to the general series file for the McGregor and Western Railroad Co.

is a separate collection of typescripts of **records concerning railroad land grants and the McGregor Western Railroad Company, 1864–87** (4 in.), {UD 553E}. These consist of numbered copies (1–58, 69–159) of letters and lists of lands granted to the McGregor Western Railroad Co. and its successors as beneficiaries of the May 12, 1864, act of Congress granting lands to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad. Included are photostatic copies of maps showing the routes of the McGregor Western Road and other railroads in northern Iowa. The 1864 act authorized the McGregor Western Railroad Co., organized in 1863, to construct a line running west from McGregor, located near Iowa's northeastern boundary, to O'Brien County where it was to intersect with a line running north from Sioux City, on the State's western boundary, to Minnesota. During the period covered by the documents the McGregor Western underwent several organizational changes becoming, in succession, the McGregor and Sioux City Railway Co., the McGregor and Missouri River Railway Co., the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., and finally, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Co. The documents, while addressing the issue of the amount of land the railroad was entitled to, also provide information concerning lands withdrawn for other land grant railroads. Also included are typescripts of three documents concerning litigation between the McGregor and Missouri River Railway Co. and the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Co., 1873. The "Railroad Packages" among the records of the Lands and Railroads Division of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior discussed above (49.F48) also include a file (no. 122) on the McGregor Western Railroad and some of its successors.

49.F50 The records of Division "F" include more documentation for the Northern Pacific Railroad than for any other road. In addition to the materials in the various general series, several discrete series relate to the Northern Pacific.

49.F51 Entries in the oversize **schedules of land claimed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to satisfy losses within grant limits, ca. 1870** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 553F}, give the legal land description and show total acreage, acreage selected, acreage patented, and "In Contest" (pending and decision adverse to Co.). A supplementary schedule covers lands in Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. The entries for Oregon and Washington are for lands within the "Main Line"or general route. Those for Montana cover lands in the Cheyenne Indian Reservation, showing total area and acreage surveyed and unsurveyed. The entries for Minnesota are more extensive, covering lands in the Mille Lacs Indian Reservation as well as those claimed by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, and the Western Railroad. Oversize **summaries of lands lost within place limits of the grant to Northern Pacific Railroad Co., ca. 1895** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 553G}, cover lands in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin. The complete title of the report is "Summary of Lands Lost, in Contest and included within Indian and Military Res.'s, etc. within Place Limits of Grant to N.P.R.R. Co." Because the report forms are tailored to reflect the situation in each State, the categories of information recorded varies from one report to another. In general, however, the reports show legal land description, total area, number in contest (decision adverse to the Northern Pacific and pending), conflict, private entries, and areas surveyed and unsurveyed in the reservations. The reports for Minnesota and Wisconsin also provide information on State selections. Several different reports designed specifically for each State are fastened together with a general schedule titled "Grand Summary of Lands Lost etc. in Place and of Indemnity Lands Claimed. . . ." The title schedule includes the following headings: "Total Area, Inuring to N.P.R.R. Co. (Selected,

Vacant Not Selected, Unsurveyed Area, Estimated, Patented)," and "In Contest (Pending, Decision Adverse to Co.)."

49.F52 Lists of lands selected by the Northern Pacific Railway Co. in lieu of relinquishments, 1891–1930 (ca. 27 ft.), {UD 553H}, provide legal land descriptions of both lands selected and lands relinquished by the railroad company. In addition to the land descriptions, the forms submitted by the Land Department of the railroad show the number of acres selected and relinquished, the relinquishment number, and the date the relinquishment was accepted by the Secretary of the Interior. The forms are arranged by State, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder numerically by list number. Included are lists for in place and indemnity selections and supplementary lists. The lists cover submissions for Idaho, Montana, and North and South Dakota. The series includes over 700 lists for lands in the Bismark land district. Additional lists submitted by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. and its successor, the Northern Pacific Railway Co., are found in several general series described below in the section "Selection and Adjustment Lists." Actions taken regarding the selections on the lists for the Bismarck and Devils Lake land offices are recorded on **Northern Pacific Railroad docket cards, 1890–1906** (9 in.), {UD 564}, which are arranged by land office and thereunder by list number. In addition to the list number, the entries show the date of the list, name of the land office, the number and date of the patent, acreage, type of selection or date of act, and clear list number.

49.F53 The **lists of selections made by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. in Montana, Idaho, and Utah, ca. 1890** (ca. 25 ft.), {UD 564A}, provide a history of individual tracts selected. The lists, which were "compared" in 1890, were compiled as oversize schedules and record transactions occurring much earlier than that date. The schedules were fastened together and identified as "volumes," numbered 1–133 for Montana, 33–63 for Idaho, and 1–12 for Utah. Some numbers are duplicated and others appear to be missing. The entries give the legal land descriptions of the tracts involved, names of purchasers, dates of sale, numbers of receipts and certificates of purchase.

49.F54 Numbered **lists of Northern Pacific Railroad lands surveyed in Dakota Territory, 1886–89** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 553I}, provide a record of the money expended by the railroad company to have its lands surveyed by Government surveyors. The lists are arranged numerically with each list pertaining to a single county. Each page shows the legal land description of the tract surveyed, the acreage in each section, and the total cost of the survey, and includes a statement showing the numbers and dates of the duplicate certificates of deposit submitted to the land office to verify payment for the surveys. The lists are accompanied by the duplicate certificates of deposit.

49.F55 Commissioners were appointed to examine and periodically submit certified reports to the Secretary of the Interior on the progress of railroad construction. The Secretary, in turn, forwarded the reports to the President of the United States. Photostatic copies of these reports and related documents make up the **reports on sections of track completed by the Northern Pacific Railroad, 1872–88** (5 in.), {UD 553J}. The reports provide varying degrees of information about the construction. Some are perfunctory while others are fairly detailed. In the latter group, for example, a report on 25 miles of track submitted by Commissioners in Portland, OR, dated January 10, 1884, discusses, among other things, the grade of the roadbed, the curves, the weight of the track, and thickness of the ties. It also includes a statement of the rolling stock on the completed part of the railroad, listing the number and types of cars. Enclosures, such as copies of related correspondence and vouchers for expenses accompany some reports. The reports are arranged in groups by numbers stamped on each page, with

no apparent order to the groups. It appears that the original documents were part of larger compilations.

49.F56 A **record of relinquishment lists submitted by the Northern Pacific Railway Co., under various acts of Congress, 1898–1919** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 553K}, chiefly covers lands located in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington that were relinquished under the act of July 1, 1898. The entries, arranged by State and thereunder numerically by list number, give the date the list was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, the date of approval or disapproval, the date a duplicate was sent to the company's attorney, and, in the remarks column, the GLO registration number of the letter returning the approved list from the Secretary's office. Beginning in 1905 the letter numbers are replaced by a reference to claims (4 claims, 1 claim, etc.). The volume also contains entries for lands in Washington and Oregon made under an act of May 17, 1906, and in Montana under an act of February 28, 1919. The more recent entries are generally less complete. The volume is titled "Northern Pacific Railway Company, Lists, Act of July 1, 1898."

49.F57 Lands in North Dakota that were patented to the Northern Pacific are identified in the sealed **certified lists of lands approved and patented to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., 1895–1923** (1 ½ in.), {UD 553L}. The certificates, signed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office give the approval date, list number, patent date, and patent number, and occasionally, the name of the land office involved. Some of this information is repeated on attached lists that also provide legal descriptions of the lands covered and name of the land office. Some lands that were patented to the railroad in error are enumerated in the undated **lists of land wrongfully patented to the Northern Pacific Railroad under acts of 1864 and 1898** (¼ in.), {UD 553M}. Most of these lands were located in Montana, but some entries are for Idaho, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

49.F58 The bulk of the series of the largely undated **base township diagrams of railroad lands** (10 in.), {UD 553V}, covers tracts held by the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota, Montana, and Washington. Some of the diagrams are for indemnity lands, others for withdrawals. Most of the diagrams carry cross-references to clear lists. One folder, dated October 1922, contains diagrams for lands in Washington that were patented to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Also included are diagrams for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad in Missouri and Arkansas and for two railroads in Florida. The records are arranged alphabetically by name of railroad, and thereunder, in the case of the Northern Pacific materials, by State.

49.F59 Finally, printed copies of deeds for lands in Minnesota and North Dakota are collected in a volume titled "Special Master's and Receivers' Deeds to the Northern Pacific Railway Company for Lands and Right to Lands East of the Missouri River in Minnesota and North Dakota Dated Sept. 22, 1899," volume 255 in the Division "K" **reference library** (49.K143). The deeds are arranged by State, thereunder in random order by county. Certifications signed by the Land Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railway attest to the accuracy of the printed copies.

Selection and Adjustment Lists and Related Records

49.F60 Unbound selection lists make up the **railroad and wagon road selection lists, ca. 1865–1929** (ca. 19 ft.), {UD 560}, which are arranged numerically by bundle number, 1–54, and thereunder by name of railroad. The lists for some railroads and wagon roads are arranged numerically by list number; others are by land office and thereunder numerically. Some bundles contain records for more than one railroad. The lists give legal land descriptions of the selections and show the disposition

of the land; annotations show pertinent clear list numbers. Related letters are attached to some lists. A finding aid listing the bundle numbers, names of roads, dates of pertinent legislation, dates of the lists, and names of the land offices submitting them, is available to researchers. A list of the railroads and wagon roads covered by the unbound lists and the corresponding bundle numbers is provided in Table 49.F60.

49.F61 Similar documents submitted in folders and collected in bound volumes make up the bound **railroad indemnity selection lists, 1865–1929** (166 vols., ca. 30 ft.), {UD 561}. Included are lists and related letters for place and first and second indemnity selections. Also included are a few mineral indemnity selection lists. The lists are arranged by name of railroad, thereunder alphabetically by name of land office, and thereunder numerically by list number. Some lists are for railroads operating east of the Mississippi River, but most are for the Northern Pacific Railroad and other railroads located west of the river, identified as follows, in the order in which they appear on the shelves: Burlington and Missouri River Railroad; New Orleans Pacific Railroad; St. Paul and Pacific Railroad; California and Oregon Railroad; Santa Fe Railroad (formerly Atlantic and Pacific); Union Pacific Railroad (formerly Kansas Pacific); Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (in Kansas); Central Pacific Railroad; Central Pacific (formerly Western Pacific); and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad (formerly Union Pacific, Southern Branch), with the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad. A complete list of the volumes and field offices involved is part of the finding aid cited in the previous paragraph.

49.F62 Registers of railroad and wagon road selection lists, ca. 1869–95 (2 vols., 2 1/2 in.), {UD 560A} provide a record of lists received. The dates of the two registers overlap, but there seems to be little duplication of information for those roads that are covered in each volume.

1. Entries in the first volume, covering the period 1869 to 1883, give the list number, land district, mileage limit, date of transmittal letter, acres involved, date when the list was sent to the bookkeeper, and date posted, and occasional remarks. The entries are arranged by railroad, thereunder by land office, thereunder numerically by list number. Many of the entries have been crossed out. The volume has a table of contents listing the railroads and wagon roads covered and the pertinent page numbers. At some point three alphabetical lists were prepared and inserted into this volume. One is an alphabetical index to the contents of the volume. The second, an alphabetical listing of 127 railroads and wagon roads, associates each road with a State or Territory. The third list provides cross-references to predecessor and successor railroads.
2. Entries in the register for the period 1875–95 provide information not only about selection lists but also about indemnity lists and relinquishments. The entry headings are similar to those in the other volume, but columns have been added for dates the lists were certified by the railroad and wagon road companies, and for Register and Receiver fees. Entries for lists that were rejected or rearranged are in red ink. Annotations noting appeals and other actions have also been added. An alphabetical index by name of railroad and wagon road is available at the front of the volume. Several other types of transactions are recorded in this register. Included for some railroads are separate entries for certificates of deposit filed for surveys and office work showing the list number and certificate number, name of depositor, date, and amount. Entries noting withdrawals of selection lists for use of other divisions give list number, land district, name of road, acres, date of referral, and date the list was returned to Division "F."

TABLE - 49.F60
List of Relevant Files in the Railroad and Wagon Road Selection Lists, ca. 1865–1929 {UD 560}

Note: The word "and" has been substituted for the ampersand used by some railroad companies. Also, all roads are called railroads although their formal designation may have been "railway." Bundles covering railroads operating entirely east of the Mississippi River are not listed.

Bundle No.	Name of Railroad (Nos. 1–48) or Wagon Road (Nos. 51–54)
1	Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, Council Bluffs and Fort Des Moines District
	Northern Pacific Railroad
	New Orleans Pacific Railroad
	St. Paul and Pacific, Brainerd Branch
3	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad
4	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, formerly Iowa Central River Line
5	Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad
	Winona and St. Peter Railroad (see also bundle 48)
6	Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.
7–8	Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad
10	Great Northern Railroad
	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad
12	Hastings and Dakota Railroad
14	Kansas Pacific Railroad, formerly Union Pacific Railroad
15	Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad
16	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad
17	Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad
19	McGregor Western Railroad, now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad
	McGregor and Missouri River Railroad, now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad
19A	McGregor Western Railroad, later McGregor and Sioux City Railroad, now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad
	Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, now Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad
21	Minnesota Valley Railroad, now St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad (also Southern Minnesota Railroad Extension
22	Minnesota Central Railroad, formerly Cedar Valley Railroad
	Winona and St. Peter Railroad
23	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, formerly Union Pacific Railroad (also Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad)
24	Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad
25	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad
28	Public Lands, State of North Dakota
	Northern Pacific Railroad
29	St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad

30	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad (Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad), now Missouri Pacific Railroad
31	St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, now Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad
32	St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, formerly Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, now Northern Pacific Railroad
33–35	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, now Great Northern Railroad
36	St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad, formerly St. Paul and Pacific Railroad
38	Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, later Missouri Valley Land Company
39	Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad
40–44	Southern Pacific Railroad
45	Union Pacific Railroad
46	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad
47	Western Railroad Company of Minnesota
48	Winona and St. Peter Railroad (see also bundle 5)
51	Corvallis and Yakima Bay Wagon Road Coos Bay Wagon Road
52	Oregon Central Miliary Road
53	The Dalles Military Road
54	Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road

The final set of entries covers railroad selections certified or patented from June 30, 1887, through 1891. Shown are the name of the road, the number of acres certified or patented, and the date. Page 196 contains a "Statement of the lands selected in California by the following named railroads and the number of acres patented," which was "Made for Div. 'M'."

49.F63 Patent dates are given in a third **register of railroad and wagon road selection lists, 1852–94** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 560B}. The information recorded varies from one railroad to another. The basic entries in this volume give list number, date of relevant act, odd or even sections, mileage limits, land district, acreage, approval date, and patent date. Other categories covered for some railroads are miles of road constructed, counties, and acres of "unreverted" and relinquished lands. Information about the payment of surveying fees is given for the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Co. and the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. of California (pp. 131, 132), and a list showing construction of land grant railroads subsequent to June 30, 1883, is provided on page 130. Entries on this list show the State, name of railroad, miles, and date of acceptance by the President. Pasted at the back of the volume is a listing of railroad lists pending before the Interior Department on June 14, 1894. Also inserted at the rear of the volume is a sheet showing "Certificates of deposit in National Bank of Republic by Henry Beard for Southern Pacific RRd. Co." The volume is indexed by name of railroad and wagon road. Many of the railroad entries are heavily annotated.

49.F64 A volume originally used to record data on military bounty land warrants includes a lengthy **"Memorandum of Rail Road & Wagon Road Lists of Selections filed," 1869–83** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 560C}. The entries are listed chronologically by date of transmittal letter. They give list number, name of railroad, land district, date of selection, letter number and date, acreage, date list was referred to the posting clerk and date of

posting. Other items included in this volume are a "Memorandum of tracts relinquished by Railroad Companies, subsequent to June 30, 1883"; statements regarding the status of selections and acreage involved as of February 30, 1887; a statement of work for the week ending March 5, 1887; information concerning the status of particular selection lists, September 1874–January 1875; and several newspaper clippings. The entries relating to military bounty land warrants cover filings at land offices in Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio of warrants issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, and 1855 during the period 1853 to 1855.

49.F65 A set of 5- by 8-inch **railroad and wagon road docket cards, 1866–1907** (ca. 15 ft.), {UD 560D}, provides another source of information regarding the status of land grants. Data recorded on the cards includes the name of the railroad or wagon road, serial number, list number and date, land district, patent number and date, acres patented, and remarks, usually the date of the relevant act of Congress. Distinctions between primary and indemnity lands are noted, and clear list numbers are frequently shown. The total acreage of the grants covered by each card is usually shown in the upper left corner. The cards are arranged in rough alphabetical order by name of railroad or wagon road in the following order: Central Pacific (box 1), Northern Pacific (boxes 2–11), Southern Pacific and Union Pacific (box 12), Atlantic Pacific/Santa Fe Pacific (box 13), and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe through Wisconsin Central (boxes 14–15). The cards for each road are arranged alphabetically by name of land district. As is evident from the footage involved, most of the cards document grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. A separate set of cards covering railroad land grant suits, arranged alphabetically by name of State (California to Wyoming) is found in box 11. Cards for the Coos Bay and Corvallis and Yaquina Bay wagon roads and the Dalles and Oregon Central military roads are found in the last two boxes of the series.

49.F66 The disposition of selection lists is addressed by the **docket of railroad, State, and school selection lists, 1886–97** (1 vol., ca. 2 in.), {UD 558}. The entries, which are recorded in a volume identified on the spine as "Docket of Contested Mineral Cases, RR List," are indexed by name of land office, State, and railroad. Although the information recorded varies, the entries always show the list number, the name of the railroad or subject of list, the date received, the division receiving the list, and the date of referral. Some entries also include the source of the list and the acreage involved. The State and school selection lists are discussed briefly in the description of Miss Hadley's files (see 49.F127) and in the chapter on Division "G" (Preemption).

49.F67 Bound and unbound oversize forms make up the **railroad company adjustment lists, 1870–1933** (120 vols., and unbound materials, ca. 178 ft.), {UD 562}, listed in Table 49.F67. The unbound sheets are arranged numerically by package number, thereunder in rough alphabetical order by name of railroad (packages 1–51D) and by name of State (packages 52–156). The volumes are arranged in a similar fashion, by name of railroad, thereunder by State or Territory, and thereunder chronologically. The records consist of status reports on primary and indemnity lands. Typical of the series is volume 2 for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in New Mexico, which contains summary sheets for the railroad's 40- and 50-mile limits. Entries note the date of location, legal description, acreage, acres lost to grant, acres vacant and subject to grant, and acres possibly approved under grant, disposed of after definite location, pending in contest, and unsurveyed. Other entries sometimes record acres erroneously approved under grant, land claims as swamp entries, and desert land filings on land otherwise subject to grant. Lists for some railroads document conflicts with grants of other railroads. Included in both the unbound and bound groups are lists for wagon

roads in Oregon and Washington. Packages 72–144 contain lists for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Two groups of additional lists for the railroad are included in the bound volumes. Although the lists in group one (vols.1–3), cover adjustments made under the joint resolution of Congress of May 31, 1870, and those in group two (vols. 1–26) for adjustments under the act of Congress of July 4, 1864, the volumes are not listed in Table 49.F67 because they cover adjustments as of December 31, 1921.

49.F68 The series of **miscellaneous railroad, canal, and wagon road land selection and adjustment lists, 1828–ca. 1930** (72 ft.), {UD 563}, also includes some clear lists, and in a few cases, township diagrams and maps. The records are arranged in rough alphabetical order by name of road and in rough numerical order by package numbers 1 to 82. The records for some railroads are quite extensive, and they are not always filed in exact numerical order. Four numbers, 16, 50, 51, and 74, were not used and some packages are general, e.g., "Minnesota Railroads," and cover more than one railroad. Packages 75 to 81 concern military roads and canals. The majority of the records, like most selection and adjustment lists, are oversized and housed in custom-made containers that are often difficult to handle. A list of relevant files in the series is given in Table 49.F68.

Conflict Cases and Related Records

49.F69 One of the Division's earliest functions was to examine settlers' claims that conflicted with those of the railroad companies. The records documenting these claims constitute what are known as "railroad dockets." They result from provisions in railroad grant legislation that protected persons who had squatted, taken out claims, or made improvements on lands granted by Congress to the railroads. If the prior claim or right of the individual could be proven, the railroad was to be given a compensatory grant elsewhere. The "dockets" are bundles of all the affidavits, documents, correspondence, and other papers that accumulated in connection with each claim. All such cases were settled by the General Land Office, which retained all the papers submitted in each case.

49.F70 In 1874 Congress passed an act to legalize entries of public lands under the homestead laws in certain cases. Those claims for railroad lands that were affected by the legislation are listed under the name of the railroad in a **docket of relief cases under the Act of June 22, 1874, 1875–81** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 567}. Entries show land entry number and type (such as homestead, cash, scrip), and final certificate numbers where applicable, names of parties involved, land office, legal land description, acreage, date of action, and action taken. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of entryman. The railroads involved are listed under the general heading "Railroads."

49.F71 Some of the early conflict cases brought by settlers against the railroads are registered in the **old docket of contested railroad cases, 1874–76** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 585}. Entries for the case files, sometimes referred to in the docket as "Special Files," are arranged numerically, 1 to 709. Listed as "Case 710" are 375 "Papers" in the case called "Improvement of the Navigation of the Des Moines river" (pp. 183–200) that constitute the "Des Moines River Grant Correspondence, 1846–88" in the series **correspondence and related records concerning railroad, wagon road, and canal companies, 1829–1939** (see 49.F34). The volume includes an alphabetical index identifying individuals and railroads involved in the cases. The entries give the names of the parties involved, the land office, a legal land description of the tract involved, dates of actions taken, and remarks. The majority of the cases are marked "closed," but a few that were not settled by 1877 are registered again in the primary set of dockets, the multivolume **[new] dockets of contested railroad cases, 1872–1909** (18 vols., ca. 4 ft), {UD 580}. Like the entries in

TABLE-49.F67
List of Relevant Files in Railroad Company Adjustment Lists, 1870–1933 {UD 562}

Note: The word "and" has been substituted for the ampersand used by some railroad companies. Also, all railroads are called railroads although their formal designation may have been "railway." Packages and volumes covering railroads operating entirely east of the Mississippi River are not listed.

Unbound Records Package Nos.	Name of Railroads and Military Roads
4, 5	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (in Kansas)
6	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (Eastern Division, in Missouri)
	Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railroad
10	(in Missouri)
11, 12, 13	(in Iowa)
17	Hastings, Minnesota and Red River of the North Railroad (in Minnesota)
18	Kansas Pacific Railroad (in Kansas and Colorado). Includes information on lands granted to Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.
20	Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad (in Minnesota)
21	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad (in Kansas)
23, 24	McGregor Western Railroad (in Iowa)
25	Minnesota and Cedar Valley Railroad (in Minnesota). Includes information on Winona and St. Peter Railroad grants.
26	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad (in Kansas). Includes lists of lands in conflict with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroads.
27	New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad (in Louisiana)
30	Oregon Central Military Road, later California and Oregon Land Co. (in Oregon). *See* Package 62 for diagrams of road.
31	St. Joseph and Denver Railroad (in Kansas)
34, 35	Southern Minnesota Railroad (in Minnesota)
36	Sioux City and Pacific Railroad (in Iowa and Nebraska)
38	Union Pacific Branch Railroad (Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, in Nebraska and Kansas)
	Union Pacific Railroad
39	(in Nebraska)
40	(in Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado)
41	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad (in Louisiana)
43, 44	Winona and St. Peter Railroad (in Minnesota and South Dakota). Package 44 includes information on conflicts with Southern Minnesota and Minnesota Valley railroads.

46	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, Western Division
47, 48	(in Arizona)
49	(in New Mexico)
50	Southern Pacific Railroad, Branch line (in California)
51	Oregon and California Railroad (in Oregon). Package includes diagram of lands.
51A	Memphis and Little Rock Railroad (in Arkansas)
51B	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad (in Minnesota)
51D	Oregon and California Railroad (in Oregon)
	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad
54	(in Arizona, diagrams, Hualapi Indian Reservation lands in conflict)
55, 56	(in Arkansas)
57, 58	(in Missouri)
59	Cairo and Fulton Railroad (in Arkansas and Missouri)
60, 61	California and Oregon Railroad (in California)
62 (partial)	Central Pacific Railroad (in Utah, Nevada, and California, with diagrams of lands in California)
62 (partial)	Oregon and California Railroad (in Oregon, diagrams of railroad)
62 (partial)	Oregon Central Military Road (in Oregon, diagrams)
63, 64	Oregon Central Railroad (in Washington)
65	Oregon Central Military Road (in Oregon). See package 62 for diagrams.
66, 67, 68	Oregon and California Railroad (in Oregon)
	Southern Pacific Railroad
69	(in California and Nevada)
70	(in California)
71	St. Paul Pacific Railroad, St. Vincent Extension (in Minnesota)
	Northern Pacific Railroad
72	(in Idaho)
74	(in western Montana and eastern Idaho)
75, 76	(in central Montana and Montana, respectively)
77	(in Montana and Idaho)
78	(in North Dakota)
79	(in Washington and Oregon)
81	(in Wyoming, diagrams)
82–87	(in Idaho)
90–96	(in Minnesota)
97–111	(in Montana)
112	(in Montana and Idaho)
113	(in North Dakota)
115–120	(in Oregon)
121	(in Oregon and Washington)
122–127	(in Washington)

128	(in Washington and Oregon)
134	(in Wyoming)
135	(in Minnesota, Montana, and Wisconsin)
136	(in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington)
137	(in Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, and Wisconsin)
138	(in North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Washington, and Wisconsin)
139	(in Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington)
140	(in Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin)
141	(in all States crossed by railroad)
142	(in Washington and Oregon)
143	(sheets showing withdrawals for national forests and diagrams)
144	(bound hearings of Joint Congressional Committee investigating Northern Pacific land grants)
	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad
145, 146	(in Arizona)
147	(in New Mexico)
	Central Pacific Railroad
148, 149	(in Utah, California, Idaho, and Nevada)
150	(in California and Nevada)
	Southern Pacific Railroad
151	(in California)
152	(in California and Nevada)
	St. Paul and Pacific Railroad
153, 154	(in Minnesota)
155	(in Minnesota and North Dakota)
156	California and Oregon Railroad (in California)

Bound Records No. of Volumes	**Name of Railroads and Wagon Roads**
1	Atlantic and Pacific (in Arizona)
2	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, successor to Cairo and Fulton Railroad (in Arkansas)
1	Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad (in Arkansas)
1	Central Pacific Railroad (in California)
2	Southern Pacific Railroad, main line (in California)
2	Southern Pacific Railroad, branch line (in California)
1	California and Oregon Railroad (in California)
1	Denver Pacific Railroad (in Colorado and Wyoming)
1	Union Pacific Railroad, main line and Kansas Pacific Branch (in Colorado) and Central Branch (in Kansas)

1	Kansas Pacific Railroad (in Colorado)
1	Kansas Pacific Railroad and Denver Pacific Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad (in Colorado)
1	Northern Pacific Railroad Company (in Idaho)
1	Central Pacific Railroad (in Idaho and Utah)
1	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad (in Iowa)
2	Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad and the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad (in Iowa)
1	Burlington and Missouri River Railroad (in Iowa)
1	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad (in Iowa)
1	Sioux City and St. Paul (in Iowa)
1	McGregor and Missouri River Railroad (in Iowa)
1	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (in Kansas)
2	Kansas Pacific Railroad (in Kansas)
1	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, later called the Southern Kansas Railroad, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad (in Kansas). Lists show conflicting claims with the Kansas and Pacific Railroad and the Santa Fe Railroad.
3	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad (in Kansas)
1	St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad (in Kansas and Nebraska)
3	New Orleans and Pacific Railroad (in Louisiana)
1	Minnesota Central Railroad (in Minnesota)
1	Hastings and Dakota Railroad in Minnesota (in Minnesota)
1	Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, later called the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad (in Minnesota). Lists show conflicting grants with the Northern Pacific Railroad.
4	Northern Pacific Railroad (in Minnesota)
2	Southern Minnesota Railroad, later Southern Minnesota Railway Extension (in Minnesota)
1	St. Paul and Northern Pacific, Brainerd Branch (in Minnesota. Lists show conflicting grants
1	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, St. Vincent Extension (in Minnesota). Lists show conflicting grants.
1	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, main line (in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington)
1	St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad and Winona and St. Peter Railroad (in Minnesota). Lists show conflicts with other grants.
2	Northern Pacific Railroad (in Montana)
1	Pacific and Southwestern Railroad (in Missouri)
1	Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad (in Missouri)
	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad
1	Southwest Branch (in Missouri)
1	North Railroad (in Missouri)
1	Union Pacific Railroad, main line (in Nebraska)

1	Burlington and Missouri River Railroad (in Nebraska)
1	Central Pacific Railroad (in Nevada)
1	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (in New Mexico)
1	Northern Pacific Railroad (in Oregon) and branch line (in Oregon and Washington)
1	Corvallis and Yaquina Bay Wagon Road, Dalles Military Road, Oregon Central Military Road, and the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road (in Oregon)
1	Oregon Central Railroad, later called he Oregon and California Railroad (in Oregon and Washington). Lists show conflicts with the Northern Pacific and the Oregon and California Railroad. Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad (in Louisiana)
2	Oregon and California Railroad (in Oregon)
1	Northern Pacific Railroad (in Oregon) and branch lines (in Oregon and Washington). Lists show conflicts with conflicting grants of California and Oregon Railroad.
1	Union Pacific Railroad (in Utah).
	Northern Pacific Railroad
1	(in Wyoming)
2	(in North Dakota)
4	(in Washington)

the "old" docket, the entries are arranged by case number (1–18943) and give the names of contestants, legal land description of the contested tract, a list of documents submitted in each case, and remarks, chiefly regarding actions taken through letters sent. Each docket volume includes an alphabetical index to names of individuals and railroads. A comprehensive name **index to the [new] dockets of contested railroad cases, 1872–1909** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 580A}, facilitates access to the docketed cases through entries that identify the parties involved and provide citations to the docket and page where the particular case is recorded. It should be noted, however, that references to volume 19 should actually be to volume 18. Condensed versions of the indexes in docket volumes 1–3 were copied into the three softbound, oversize index volumes that make up the series **indexes to dockets of contested cases** (3 vols., 1 1/4 in.), {UD 592E}. These indexes provide the basic references to individuals and railroads, but some of the subject categories requiring repetitions of the basic entries have been eliminated.

49.F72 Both the **old docketed railroad contest cases, 1872–74** (3 1/2 ft.), {UD 582B}, and the **[new] docketed railroad contest cases, 1872–1909** (ca. 280 ft.), {UD 582A}, are arranged consecutively by case number (1–709, and 1–18,939, respectively) although the numbers on the case jackets in the larger series usually include a prefix corresponding to the number of the docket volume in which the case is registered, e.g., 10–9122. In both series the information entered in the docket entry is also recorded on the covering case jacket along with a reference to the pertinent docket and page numbers. The content of the two sets of case files is also similar, and case

TABLE-49.F68
List of Relevant Files in Miscellaneous Railroad, Canal, and Wagon Road Land Selection and Adjustment Lists, 1828–ca. 1930 {UD 563}

Note: The word "and" has been substituted for the ampersand used by some railroad companies. Also, all railroads are called railroads although their formal designation may have been "railway." Railroads operating entirely east of the Mississippi River are not listed.

Package No.	Name of Railroads (Nos. 1–73) or Canals and Wagon Roads (Nos. 75–81)
2	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad
3	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad
4	Burlington and Missouri River Railroad
5	Cairo and Fulton Railroad (Arkansas railroads)
6	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad
7	Central Pacific Railroad
8	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad
9	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad
10	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad
11	Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad
12	Des Moines Valley Railroad
13	Dubuque and Pacific Railroad
14	Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad
15	Eastern Railroad (Minnesota)
21	Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad
22	Hastings and Dakota Railroad
24	Iowa Central Air Line Railroad
25	Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad
26	Iowa Railroad Grant
28	Kansas Pacific Railway
31	Little Rock and Memphis Railroad
32	Louisiana and Pacific Railroad
33	McGregor and Missouri River Railroad
34	McGregor and Sioux City Railroad
37	Minnesota Central Railroad
38	Minnesota Valley Railroad
39	Mississippi and Missouri Railroad
40	Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad
43	New Orleans and Great Western Railroad
44	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad
45	New Orleans and Pacific Railroad
46	Northern Pacific Railroad (housed in the following order: Dakota Territory; Minnesota and Wyoming; Idaho, Wisconsin, and Washington; Montana; and Montana and Nevada)

48	Oregon and California Railroad
49	Oregon Central Railroad
54	St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad
55	St Paul and Duluth Railroad
56	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad
57	St. Paul and Pacific Railroad
58	St. Vincent Extension (of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad)
59	Sioux City and Pacific Railroad
60	Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad
62	South West Pacific Railroad
63	Southern Pacific Railroad
65	Union Pacific Railroad
66, 67	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad
69	Western Pacific Railroad
73	Minnesota Railroads
75	Dalles Military Wagon Road (Oregon)
76	Oregon Central Military Wagon Road

number 10-9122, John Emig vs. Northern Pacific Railroad, involving a tract in the Waterville land district in Washington, will serve as an example of both series. The case file includes letters from the Register of the Waterville land office; letters, appeals and arguments submitted by lawyers representing both parties; a copy of a letter from the Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Register at Waterville summarizing testimony supporting Emig's claim and confirming the Register's decision in Emig's favor; a letter transmitting Emig's relinquishment of a particular parcel of land mistakenly included in his claim; a letter from the railroad's lawyer withdrawing the appeal filed by the railroad; and a card authorizing the bookkeeper in Division "C" to annotate the pertinent tract book. In this particular case, the letter from the Assistant Commissioner provides information about the improvements Emig made on the land, including the dimensions of his house and barn and the number of acres fenced. The actual transcript of his testimony is not included in the file. In Emig's case the railroad actually was one of the contestants, but in many others the contestants were settlers vying for tracts of railroad lands. A few cases are quite extensive in size, but the majority are fairly small.

49.F73 Neither set of case files is complete. Many gaps (more than 200) are found in the "Old" series because cases were either transferred to the "New"series, consolidated, or referred to other General Land Office divisions for appropriate action. Missing cases in the "New" series often are represented by the file jacket which provides a brief history of the case. The jackets usually contain a card that advised Division "C" when and in whose favor the case was finally closed so that action might be noted in the tract book.

49.F74 To track the status of the cases, the Division maintained a **record of action on railroad cases in Division "F," 1876–97** (7 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 581}, which was recorded in volumes labeled "Docket." The entries are similar in content to those in the dockets, giving case number, docket number, name of parties involved, land office, legal land description, date of actions taken and the nature of the actions. The entries are arranged in extremely rough numerical order by case number, but each volume is indexed by name of railroad,

land office, and individual. Appeals of the Commissioner's decisions were recorded in a **reception register of appeals, 1893–97** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 583}. The entries show case number, docket volume number, names of parties (individuals and railroads), land office, legal land description, and remarks. The remarks consist of the date of the appeal, names of the appellant's lawyers, and, in red ink, the date the appeal was accepted and filed. The entries are arranged in very rough chronological order by the date they were accepted and filed. Each volume includes an alphabetical index to names of appellants, attorneys, and railroads.

49.F75 A cursory examination of the **docketed Osage ceded land contest cases, 1873–96** (ca. 4 ft.), {UD 582C}, shows that several factors appear to have had an adverse effect on settlers' claims to lands in Kansas ceded by the Osage Indians to the United States in 1865. These range from a misinterpretation of the terms of the treaty and an 1869 Joint Resolution of Congress regarding land sales in the ceded area to a question of the legal title to lands granted to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. Given the combination of circumstances, more than 2,000 settlers, who had either bought their land directly from the Federal Government or from the railroads, found that their purchases and improvements were in jeopardy. In 1875 the Supreme Court ruled against the railroads, and Congress passed an act on August 11, 1876, clarifying procedures for the sale of the Osage ceded lands and validating the railroad's sales if the purchasers met certain requirements.

49.F76 The contest cases, arranged numerically by case numbers 1 to 156, document the attempts of some settlers to secure their claims. Most of the cases were filed in 1877, but some of the files contain documents of an earlier date. Although some cases concern claims that were suspended pending the outcome of the Government's suit against the railroads, most appear to concern entries that were not perfected before other settlers filed on the lands. The last case in the series is an extreme example of the latter type of case. Laura Ford, a 27-year-old "single lady," had successfully fended off two attempts to preempt the claim her father had settled, winning appeals made to both the local land office officials and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as well as verdicts in two trials. She was allowed to complete her filing and received a certificate for her land, but her neighbor continued to harass her, stealing her crops and threatening her with violence. Finally, he appealed his case to the Secretary of the Interior, contending that he had settled on the land because Ford did not live on it full-time since she worked as a domestic in a nearby town during the week. The Secretary decided in Ford's favor. Regardless of the reason behind the cases, the documents submitted often include personal information about the contestants as well as information about the improvements made to the lands. The documents in the Ford case, for example, give the dates of her residence on the land and refer to her house, her acquisition of furniture, her chickens, and her crops. The records also include information about the neighbor's improvements. Most files carry a reference to cash entry files found among the land entry papers for the Osage ceded lands filed at the Humboldt land office or its successor in Independence. Filed with the land entry papers (see 49.DM41 et al.) are additional materials concerning the disposition of the Osage ceded lands {PI22 50U} cited in the Kansas State list in the Supplement to this guide.

49.F77 Access to the case files is provided by the **docket of contested Osage ceded land cases, 1877-85** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 582D}, which identifies the contents of each case file. The entries are arranged by case number and give the land entry number, name of parties involved, the legal land description, pertinent letter numbers, and a brief summary of the documents in the case. The actions taken are

noted in the "Remarks" column. The volume includes an alphabetical name index.

49.F78 Conflict cases filed at land offices in Minnesota are recorded in a separate **docket of Minnesota railroad contested cases, 1885–94** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 584}. Entries give the date and GLO registration number of pertinent letters received, names of parties to the litigation, description of the land involved, date of action taken, cross-references to related documents and to the docketed contested cases discussed above, and remarks regarding the outcome of the case. The letters pertain only to cases involving land within the State; they are filed in the consolidated series of miscellaneous letters received, which is part of the records of Division"D" (Mail and Files). The entries are arranged chronologically by date of receipt in the Division. Both volumes contain an alphabetical index to the names of the persons involved.

Right-of-Way Railroad Files and Related Records

49.F79 Before 1875 Congress had enacted specific right-of-way statutes for railroads wanting to build across public lands. An act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 482), granted "rights-of-way through the public lands of the United States...to any Railroad Company duly organized under the laws of any State or Territory...which shall have filed with the Secretary of Interior a copy of its articles of incorporation and due proof of its organization under the same, to the extent of one hundred feet on each side of the central line of said road..." as well as adjacent ground for station grounds, machine shops, water stations, and other necessary structures. The **right-of-way railroad files, under the act of March 3, 1875, 1878–1931** (39 ft.), {UD 571}, document transactions with those railroads that took advantage of the provisions of the act. A typical file, such as the one for the Cheyenne and Northern Railway Company in Wyoming, contains application for right-of-way; articles of incorporation; proof of organization; bylaws; affidavits; proof of construction; letters transmitting or acknowledging receipt of maps, plats and field notes; and replies to inquiries about the disposition of land. The records are arranged by name or railroad, and thereunder in rough chronological order. They are housed in 93 boxes and access is provided by a 53-page alphabetical listing identifying the railroads and the appropriate box number(s). The last two boxes contain administrative correspondence and miscellaneous circulars, 1878–1917, and printed copies of corporation laws for many States. The contents of each file in this series are listed in two sets of dockets (registers), referred to as the "Old Series" and the "New Series." Records relating to most rights-of-way applied for after 1908 will be found in case files held by NARA's regional archives or in active files still held by the Bureau of Land Management. A list of maps showing the location of rights-of-way railroads is provided in Appendix 3 in the Supplement to this guide.

49.F80 Letters received and letters sent relating to each railroad are recorded in the **dockets of the right-of-way railroad files, 1875–1933** (9 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 571A}. The series consists of two chronologically overlapping sets of volumes referred to in separate indexes (see 49.F81) as the "Old Series" (OS) and "New Series" (NS). Each docket volume is indexed by name of railroad with entries for some railroads being found in both sets of volumes. Entries are alphabetically divided in the first two volumes of the Old Series—A–M (vol. 1) and N–Z (vol. 2)— and volumes 1 to 4 of the New Series—A–M (vols.1 and 3) and N–Z (vols. 2 and 4). Entries in volumes 3 and 4 of the Old Series and volume 5 of the New Series cover the entire alphabet. Volume 5 of the New Series contains docket entries for "Miscellaneous Papers" (pp. 390–395), and the index entries refer to railroads mentioned in the

docket entries. Not indexed are a list of maps for the Denver and Rio Grande Railway (p. 1) and a record of Alaska railroad rates (pp. 3–6). In general the distinction between the two sets seems to be that the entries in the Old Series end before 1900. Most of the entries in the New Series begin before 1900 but may continue well into the 1920s. Some railroads, like the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., for example, have entries in both sets of volumes. Those for the period August 1, 1884, to March 22, 1890, in the Old Series (vol. 3) are duplicated and expanded by additional entries in the New Series (vol. 3), which cover the period May 19, 1879, to November 16, 1905, and September 19, 1924, to June 6, 1926. The New Series volume also includes separate entries pertaining to activities of the railroad (it eventually became the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway Co.) in South Dakota, Montana, and Idaho. Entries for letters received are entered in black ink; those for letters sent are in red. Most of the letters received are found in the files; copies of the letters sent prior to 1909 can be located in the appropriate series of press copies previously described. Press copies of later letters sent are sometimes included in the files. It should be noted that the index entries include "file" numbers that were the numbers of the containers that originally housed the documents. Since the documents are no longer filed in the original containers, these numbers are superfluous. The files now can be located by using the finding aid referred to above (49.F79).

49.F81 The task of locating docket entries for specific railroads, is made easier through the use of three consolidated indexes making up the series of **indexes to dockets for right-of-way railroads, canals, and irrigation projects, 1896–1931** (3 vols., 3 in.), {UD 570A}. Unfortunately, none of the indexes appear to be complete, a judgment based on their entries for the term "Miscellaneous Papers." The first volume, "Index of Right of Way Railroads," compiled in 1896, is an alphabetical listing of the railroads, showing for each the series and docket volume number and the page number of the docket entries. Miscellaneous Papers are shown as being listed in Old Series, docket 3. The second, untitled, volume includes not only an alphabetical listing of railroads (pp. 93–147), similar in format to the other index, but also a list of railroads covered by the New Series (on inside front cover and inserted page), a list of railroads arranged by State and Territory (pp. 59–85), lists of States with maps on file (p. 86) and miscellaneous maps (p. 151), and a digest of rulings on right-of-way railroads covering the period 1875–93 (pp. 153–167). The Miscellaneous Papers entry indicates that listings are in Old Series, dockets 1 and 3. The most complete entries are in the third volume, titled "Index, Canal and Railroad Right of Way Applications," though even here Miscellaneous Papers are shown as being in dockets 3 Old Series and 5 New Series. No reference to docket 1 Old Series is shown. As the title indicates, this index covers entries in dockets for both the railroad and canal and irrigation projects. An explanation of the reference abbreviations appears on page 1. This volume contains a detailed alphabetical breakdown for each letter of the alphabet; each page is divided into two columns headed "Railroads" and "Irrigation, etc."

Fiscal Records

49.F82 The cost of surveying the Northern Pacific Railroad lands in Dakota Territory was covered in detail by records already described (49.F54), but the costs of surveying tracts along the entire length of the railroad during the period 1906–43 are shown in the **record of funds deposited by railroad companies with the General Land Office to pay for land surveys, ca. 1880–1943** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 553R}. Figures for the Northern Pacific and some other railroads are carried over from an earlier,

unlocated, volume, but in such cases the previously recorded totals are noted. Data are entered under the following headings: number of selection list, number of acres embraced in the selection list, land districts, State or Territory, cost of surveying (field work and office work), date of deposit (name of depository, number of selection list, State or Territory), and amount deposited (field work and office work). The columns under the bracketed headings were frequently used to record remarks. The volume is indexed by name of railroad.

49.F83 Computation worksheets constitute the bulk of the **records relating to railroad selection survey costs, 1860–1913** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 553S}. The worksheets are arranged by State or Territory, thereunder numerically. Most railroads, including, the Northern Pacific Railroad, appear to be represented. Records for Utah include a few vouchers and other documents, 1860–61, relating to the accounts of Surveyor General S.C. Stambaugh. Also found in this series are a few lists of certificates of deposits used to pay salaries and other expenses for the surveyors and office staffs. Some documents concern costs computed for repayments to railroads in Utah, Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, and a few include information about surveys of mining lands. All of the States and Territories covered by this guide except South Dakota and Texas are represented to some degree in this series.

49.F84 Transcribed copies of mortgage documents and accompanying certifications and other papers make up the **record copies of railroad mortgages, 1886–1946** (8 vols., 1 ½ ft.), {UD 557}. The volumes are numbered 1–9, but there is no volume 7 due to a numbering error as explained on the spine of volume 8. The handwritten entries end in December 1940, midway through volume 9. The documents for the period 1941–46 consist of typewritten copies of mortgages and supplemental indentures, as well as a few actual printed originals of mortgages inserted in the volume. Volumes 1 and 9 are indexed alphabetically by name of railroad company; volumes 2, 3, and 4 include tables of contents. The remaining volumes include neither indexes nor tables of contents. References to the contents of all the volumes, however, are found in a separate alphabetical **index to mortgages recorded in Department of the Interior, 1868–1946** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 556}, which is labeled "Mortgage Index"on the front cover. Most of the index entries refer to documents transcribed in the "mortgage record" volumes, but the pre-1886 references appear to be to records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior. The volume itself is indexed alphabetically by name of railroad company and some persons mentioned in the documents. The index entries are arranged by name of railroad and thereunder chronologically by date of mortgage. The mortgage references give date, name of mortgage company, and the numbers of the volume and page containing the transcribed mortgage. Inserted at the front and back of the volume are supplements. One lists the dates of the first and last mortgage recorded in each of the "mortgage record" volumes, while the other lists railroads that are identified as "Parties" to mortgages transcribed in the "mortgage record" volumes and provides the dates and volume and page numbers of the relevant mortgages.

Other Records Relating to Railroads

49.F85 Copies of opinions of the Assistant Attorney General, April-June 1871 (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 577}, occupy a few pages in an otherwise blank volume. These abstracts of 12 cases of railroad litigation give the title of each case, a summary of its substance, and the opinion rendered. The entries are arranged chronologically.

49.F86 Land entry papers for lands that were affected in some manner by railroad grants were submitted to Division "F" for

approval before patents were issued. The papers were registered in **"Credit Books," Railroad Division, 1872–1911** (5 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 578}. The register entries give the number and type of entry, the entryman's name, date received in the Division, date sent to the bookkeeper, and clerk's initial. The volumes are indexed by State and thereunder by land office. Entries for the Osage ceded lands are recorded in the separate **Credit Book, Osage Ceded Lands, KS, 1877–1896** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 579}. Entries in this volume give application number, name of claimant, certificate number, date received, date returned, and clerk's initials. The volume is not indexed.

49.F87 The Division used **registers of railroad and wagon road maps, 1852–76** (3 vols., 2 ½ in.), {UD 576}, to maintain control over the many maps it received showing the routes of railroads and wagon roads. Some of the maps mentioned in the volumes may possibly be filed with the textual records, but the bulk of them are held by NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section. Entries in a slender volume titled "Index to Maps," 1856–75 give name of railroad or wagon road, a description of the contents of the maps, and the number of the tubes used to store them. The entries are arranged by name of road and thereunder chronologically. A table of contents is provided at the front of the volume. Similar entries for railroad maps filed during the period 1852–73 are found in a larger untitled and unindexed volume. These entries are somewhat more detailed, giving the date and statute number of the laws governing the filing of the maps. Entries for drawings are also included. An oddity of possible interest to philatelists is found at the end of the volume (pp. 315–318) where a section headed "Stamps" includes the addresses of stamp dealers and gives the price and contents of various packets of U.S. and international stamps. A third register of railroad maps was apparently compiled for reference use by Woodford D. Harlan, a clerk and later an inspector. The entries, covering the period 1862–73, are recorded in a volume titled "Docket, Private Land Scrip Locations, Louisiana." They are arranged by name of railroad and thereunder by the date the map was received and give a brief description of the map and related information and the dates of action taken. The pertinent laws are noted in the margins. During the 1890s other clerks used the volume to register homestead final certificates received for review. The entries are arranged in rough alphabetical order by name of land office and give the final certificate number, the homestead entry number, the date of receipt and the date the certificate was referred elsewhere, usually Division "B" (Recorder's), for further action. Neither section of the volume is indexed.

Records Relating to Canals and Reservoirs

49.F88 An act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095), granted "the right of way through public lands and reservations of the United States...to any canal or ditch company formed for the purpose of irrigation, and duly organized under the laws of any State or Territory, which shall have filed...with the Secretary of the Interior a copy of its articles of incorporation and due proof of its organization under the same to the extent of the ground occupied by the water of the reservoir and of the canal and its laterals, and fifty feet on each side of the marginal limits..." The act was modeled on the railroad right-of-way act of 1875 and was used as the basis for many subsequent rights-of-way acts.

49.F89 The date and purposes of some of the more important right-of-way acts that supplemented the act of 1891 are listed below:

1. An act of January 1, 1895, granted rights-of-way for tram roads, canals, or reservoirs to persons engaged in mining, quarrying, cutting timber, or manufacturing lumber.

2. An act of May 21, 1896, granted rights-of-way for oil pipe lines in Colorado and Wyoming.
3. An act of May 11, 1898, allowed canals and reservoirs to be used for water transportation, for domestic purposes, or for the development of power, as subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation.
4. An act of February 15, 1901, granted the use of rights-of-way through public lands for telephone and telegraph lines, electrical and water plants, and canals and reservoirs for the storage and conveyance of water and other beneficial purposes.

The adjustment of such rights-of-way quickly became one of the major functions of Division "F."

49.F90 A typical file in **"Old" canal and reservoir files, 1891–1929** (27 ft.), {UD 569}, contains a copy of the company's application for right-of-way, a copy of the act of incorporation, bylaws, list of officers, and correspondence, consisting primarily of covering letters exchanged between the Secretary of the Interior and Registers and Receivers transmitting maps and field notes for approval or correction. Some files also include titles of interest, notes of survey or maps, and correspondence concerning disposition of the land, relinquishments of parts or all of it, and the status of the company. The files are arranged by name of company and thereunder in rough chronological order, but they were not filed in alphabetical order. An alphabetical listing of the companies giving the number of the box containing the individual files is available to researchers. Use of this list is necessary to retrieve the files. With the exception of Missouri and Texas, this series includes materials for projects in all of the States and Territories covered by this guide, and the names of the companies represented in the series are listed in the Supplement to this guide. The contents of each company file are listed in two sets of dockets (registers), one relating primarily to canals and reservoirs and the other to related tram roads, power lines, and similar projects.

49.F91 Most of the files are covered by the **dockets of "Old" canal and reservoir files, 1891–1929** (9 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 569A}, numbered 1 to 9. The volumes are indexed by name of applicants for rights-of-way (individuals and companies); a "Miscellaneous" heading covers documents that are general in nature. The company entries in each volume are arranged chronologically by date of first submission. They show date of document, GLO letter numbers when applicable, and subject. Subsequent entries for each company are listed chronologically by date of action. Letters received are entered in black ink, letters sent in red. The same kind of information is provided in the **dockets of "Old" canal and reservoir files relating to tram roads, power lines, and similar projects, 1896–1924** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 569B}. Most of the letters received are found in the files; copies of the letters sent prior to 1909 can be located in the appropriate series of press copies described above. The index entries in both sets of volumes include "file" numbers that were the numbers of the containers that originally housed the documents. Since the documents are no longer filed in the original containers, these numbers are superfluous. The files now can be located by using the finding aid discussed above (49.F90).

49.F92 One of the companies represented in the "Old" canal and reservoir files found itself involved in litigation with the Department of the Interior. On November 29, 1909, the Washington Water Power Co. was charged with exceeding its permit to overflow a limited area of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation along the St. Joseph River. By holding the overflow longer than projected and in a larger area than indicated in its application for a permit, the Company was preventing the use of the land for haying and other purposes and hindering access to other parts of the reservation, as well as adversely affecting other areas along the St. Joseph and Coeur d'Alene rivers. The **records relating to legal action taken**

by the Department of the Interior against the Washington Water Power Co., 1909–10 (25 vols., ca. 3 ft.), {UD 569C}, consist of bound typewritten transcripts of hearings (18 vols., 8,841 pp.) conducted at the Coeur d'Alene Land Office from December 27, 1909, to April 1, 1910, and printed copies of the *Original Brief of the Washington Water Power Company*, filed May 11, 1910, and the *Brief on Rehearing of The Washington Water Power Company*, filed November 16, 1910. The first volume of the transcripts includes an index.

49.F93 To encourage and promote reclamation by irrigation of arid and semiarid public lands, Congress passed the acts of March 3, 1877, and March 3, 1891, authorizing desert land entries in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The **"New" canal and reservoir files, 1908–22** (86 ft.), {UD 572}, sometimes known as the "Water Files," originated with the desert land final proof investigations carried on by the General Land Office. When entrymen claimed in their desert land final proof affidavits that their water rights were derived from a particular irrigation project, they had to show that they owned an interest or stock in that company sufficient to supply them with enough water to irrigate and reclaim their land. The General Land Office sent field agents to examine the resources and reliability of the company, especially the source and value of the water supply. An affirmative report on the irrigation company, association, or district was required before final proofs could be approved. The records produced in this process were filed under the name of the water company involved. A typical file contains correspondence concerning the entrymen seeking relief or claiming this company as the source of their water rights and the reports of the mineral and/or Carey Act inspectors (the latter if the company was one organized under the provisions of the Carey Acts of August 18, 1894, and March 15, 1910, which donated arid land to the States for reclamation). These reports usually document thorough examinations of the mineral status of the lands, the location and value of the reservoirs and ditches, the amount and dependability of water flow, certificates of incorporation, bylaws, and proofs of organization. The files are arranged alphabetically by name of company, and a finding aid identifying the companies is available for researcher use. A list of the company files for each State is found in the Supplement to this guide. Most of these files are marked "Confidential," an administrative classification that no longer applies.

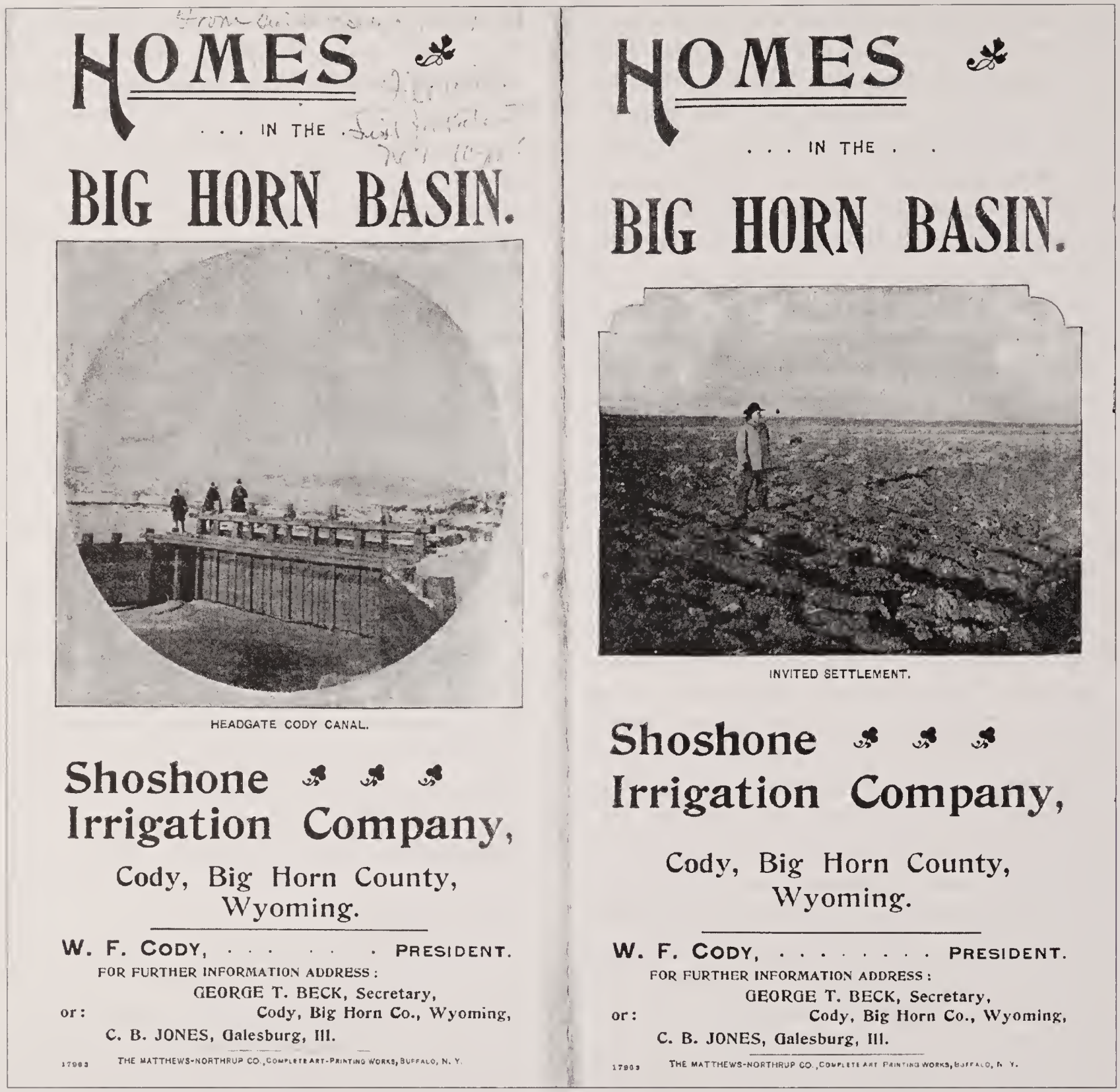
49.F94 The act of Congress approved August 18, 1894, commonly known as the Carey Act, granted certain arid or desert lands to a number of States on condition that they would agree to reclaim and irrigate such lands within a 10-year period. The irrigation projects were to be constructed by private companies, and the irrigated lands were to be sold to settlers in 160-acre tracts. Subsequent irrigation activities in certain States are documented in the **correspondence relating to segregation lists submitted under the Carey Act, 1895–1925** (ca. 3 ft.), {UD 587}, consisting primarily of letters from Governors and other State officials about transactions under the act and from Registers and Receivers submitting the State desert land segregation and selection lists. Included are copies of a few letters sent by the Commissioner and copies of some lists. The miscellaneous correspondence found in the last box of the series includes letters exchanged between the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior regarding the drafting of relevant regulations and the approval of segregation lists. Drafts of the regulations are in an envelope marked "Carey Act Miscellaneous." Also with the miscellaneous materials are reports and letters from Special Agents Oliver Hall and Ira B. Riddle,

who were appointed to examine desert land selections in the various States and a few letters relating to Wyoming. The records for Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming are arranged alphabetically by name of State and thereunder in rough numerical order by file or segregation list number. The files for Wyoming make up the bulk of the series.

49.F95 A few specific items are worth noting. The Utah materials include a map submitted for Utah segregation list no. 1 showing "State Desert Land Selection, Lake Bonneville Water and Power Co.," ca. 1898. The materials for Montana include four field books containing notes on canals and land selections. More details regarding these books can be found in the Montana State list in the Supplement to this guide. Among the records for Wyoming segregation list 8 are an 1896 petition listing the names of most of the settlers living on the abandoned Fort Bridger military reservation, which was the site of the proposed Fort Bridger Canal, and a map showing the proposed canal.

49.F96 Also found with the materials for Wyoming segregation lists 6 and 9 is a 24-page, heavily illustrated, promotional brochure designed to attract farmers to the State and to boost the sales of shares in an irrigation company. Titled, "Home in the Big Horn Basin," the brochure was produced in 1897 by the Shoshone Irrigation Company of Cody, Big Horn County, Wyoming, William F. Cody, President. According to the brochure, "Colonel W. F. Cody, while in Government employ as a scout, noted with interest the extraordinary conditions, and three years ago, in the winter season, made a thorough examination of the basin, with a view to verifying his belief in the practicability of reclaiming by irrigation this remarkably fertile soil." As a result, he "with a syndicate of friends" formed the Shoshone Irrigation Company. One of the many photographs shows Cody standing in the snow, his arm outstretched towards the distant mountains, inviting the readers to "Come, Go Shooting!" In addition to photographs the brochure includes a plat of the town of Cody and maps of Wyoming and the central United States, placing the county and the State in their geographical context. The brochure contains sections providing information about the State; the Big Horn Basin and Big Horn County; the Shoshone Valley; laws providing for the acceptance, reclamation, and disposal of arid lands; the Shoshone Irrigation Co.; irrigation; water supply; crops; climate; stock raising; mineral wealth; building material; fuel; items worth considering; tourists and sportsmen; Shoshone springs; lands and homes; and a copy of the "Contract for the Sale" of shares in the Irrigation Company, "more particularly known as the Cody Canal." A 40-acre tract, constituting one share in the Irrigation Company, could be acquired for "the small sum, in all of $422." The prospective purchaser was assured that, "In possession of 40 acres of the irrigated portion of this basin, and with even a merely rudimentary knowledge of farming, one may be reasonably certain of living free from physical want or cause for care and of dying eventually from old age." Purchases were limited to 160 acres or 4 shares.

49.F97 The contents of the correspondence files are to some extent listed in the **docket of correspondence relating to the selection of desert lands by certain States under the Carey Act of 1894, 1895–1909** (1 vol., 1 3/4 in.), {UD 587A}. The entries, for the same States as those listed above, are arranged more or less in sections for general letters and letters relating to selection lists, to specific projects, and to patents. Like the dockets to the railroad rights-of-way and old canal and reservoir files, entries in each section are chronological with listings for letters received in black ink and letters sent in red. The letters received entries give the date, letter number, and brief summary of the letter's content. Letters sent entries give the



Shown here are the front and back covers of a brochure promoting settlement on lands owned by William F.(Buffalo Bill) Cody's Shoshone Irrigation Company. The complete brochure is among the records relating to Wyoming selection lists numbers 6 and 9. {UD 587}

date, addressee, brief summary of content, and, when applicable, the number of letter received. An alphabetical name index provides page references for the States, individuals, and projects mentioned in the letters. The docket entries are covered by the volume, "Index, Canal and Railroad Right of Way Applications," discussed in 49.F81.

49.F98 Records relating to Montana patent no. 1 issued under the Carey Land Act, 1903–15 (5 in.), {UD 587B}, concern an investigation of the charge that the State of Montana obtained 10,104.03 acres of land by means of fraudulent misrepresentation and the Federal Government's efforts to get the land reconveyed to the United States. Central to the case

was the Dearborn Canal System, which proved to be insufficient to irrigate the patented lands, acreage deemed largely to be not only non-reclaimable but non-irrigable even if sufficient water existed. The records include inspection reports, a 31-page chronological report, affidavits, contracts and agreements, and correspondence. Also included are copies of the *Second Biennial Report of Carey Land Act Board and State Engineer, 1905–1906*, concerning transactions from November 30, 1904, to November 30, 1906; the November 20, 1909, issue of *The Montana Lookout*, the "Official Journal of the Common Cause League of Montana"; and a photograph album of "Views Along Dearborn Canal System and Vicinity," prepared by the Montana State Arid Land Grant Commission, District no. 4. A file containing a history of the Dearborn Canal is found in the series **"New" canal and reservoir files, 1908–22** (49F.93).

Records Relating to Reclamation Projects

49.F99 Under the provisions of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, moneys received from the sale and disposal of public lands in Arizona, California, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming were to be set aside for a "reclamation" fund to be used in the construction of irrigation projects for storage and for the diversion and development of waters for the reclamation of arid and semiarid lands in those States. The act was administered by the U.S. Reclamation Service (later the Bureau of Reclamation) of the Department of the Interior. The Director of the Service made recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior, who was authorized to withdraw from entry any public lands deemed suitable for irrigation under proposed irrigation works and to restore to public entry any of the withdrawn lands no longer required for the purposes of the act. The Secretary's decision was conveyed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who was responsible for seeing that the Secretary's withdrawal and restoration decisions were properly recorded by the Washington office staff and by the Registers and Receivers in the field.

49.F100 The records document that part of the administration of the reclamation projects that was originally handled by Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands and Special Entries), and by Division "F" and its successors after 1917, which was chiefly a perfunctory noting of decisions made elsewhere. Closely related administrative and project files are among the records of the Lands and Railroads Division of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, described in *The Trans-Mississippi West, 1804–1912: Part IV, A Guide to Records of the Department of the Interior for the Territorial Period, Section 1, Records of the Offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Railroads* (1996), and the records of the Bureau of Reclamation, described in *The Trans-Mississippi West, 1804–1912: Part IV, A Guide to Records of the Department of the Interior for the Territorial Period, Section 2, Records of Select Agencies* (1997).

49.F101 Circulars, instructions, printed copies of acts of Congress, and a small amount of correspondence make up the **administrative and other issuances relating to reclamation projects, 1902–46** (ca. 5 ft.), {UD 590}. The series includes two sets of numbered circulars and accompanying indexes, the earlier set, numbered 99–587, covering the period June 17, 1910 to February 12, 1918, and the later, numbered 589–1617, for the period March 22, 1923, to June 20, 1946. Also included are old editions of general circulars on reclamation, reclamation instructions for the period October 14, 1902, to June 24, 1944, acts of Congress, 1924–30, papers relating to acceptance of proof in irrigation districts, and miscellaneous correspondence and newspaper clippings.

49.F102 Reclamation project files, 1902–50 (ca. 13 ft.), {A1 590A}, include correspondence,

memorandums, reports, applications, orders, instructions, public notices, announcements, and other materials concerning the establishment, amendment, and restoration or withdrawal from entry of lands needed for irrigation or reclamation projects. Also included are copies of regulations, farm unit plats, and maps. Some records relate to charges for water use on lands within reclamation project areas. The records are arranged alphabetically by name of project, thereunder alphabetically by subject, and thereunder chronologically by date of record, with only a relatively small quantity of material predating 1913. The files for some projects contain only a few documents. Included are files for projects in all the States and Territories covered by this guide except Arkansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Texas. The individual projects are identified in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. Some of the projects covered by this series are represented in the series of **township plats showing withdrawals of public land for reclamation projects and subsequent restorations, 1902–22** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 591}, which also includes a small quantity of correspondence. The series includes plats for projects in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The plats are in envelopes filed alphabetically by name of State or Territory and are not readily identifiable by project.

49.F103 Plats for reclamation projects in Arizona and Colorado, 1902–15 (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 591A}, show tracts affected by withdrawal and restoration orders. The Arizona plats are for the Salt River, Colorado River, and Little Colorado River projects; the Colorado plats are for the Uncompahgre Valley and Grand Valley projects. The "Explanatory Notes" on the plats include annotations listing the dates and types of orders involved. Included with the Colorado materials for the Uncompahgre Valley Project are plats prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation showing farm unit subdivisions. The plats for each State are fastened together and arranged by project.

49.F104 Records Concerning Withdrawals of Public Land for Reclamation Purposes and Subsequent Restoration, 1901–48 (21 ft.), {UD 589}, consist of copies of withdrawal or restoration orders issued by the Secretary of the Interior and copies of letters to the Registers and Receivers notifying them of the action to be taken. Some of the correspondence concerns easements. The records are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory and chronologically thereunder. The individual files are identified in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. The series does not include files for Arkansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, or Texas. A folder of miscellaneous correspondence from 1908 to 1933 concerning withdrawals and restorations of lands under the Reclamation Act of 1902 is filed in the first box preceding the State files.

49.F105 Temporary withdrawals of land for reclamation purposes are recorded in volumes titled "**Withdrawals under Reclamation Act, June 7, 1902," 1902–8** (2 vols., ca. 6 in.), {UD 592H}. Entries are made under the following headings: location and dates of action, description of lands withdrawn, and restoration to entry. Entries under the first heading include names of State, land office, and reclamation project; dates of departmental order, telegraphic order and letter order to Register and Receiver, and notices to other GLO divisions; and cross-references to other relevant pages in the volume. Restorations are listed on pages 401–482 of the first volume. A separate alphabetical index with entries under State, District, and Project headings is inserted in volume 1. The second volume includes an index. Although the wording on the spine of the first volume says "Surveying Division," the volumes have been allocated to Division "F" because they contain no surveying information.

49.F106 Additional information about some of the projects covered by the volumes

described in the preceding paragraph is found in a looseleaf notebook labeled **docket of certificates of filing for water rights on reclamation projects, ca. 1902–5** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 592I}. The bulk of the notebook's contents consists of forms for the Minidoka (ID/WY) and Truckee-Carson (NV) Projects showing township and range, land office, homestead application and filing certificate numbers, farm unit (alphabetical designation), section, irrigable area, and construction charge. Also given for each project are township lists of withdrawals, showing township and range, date withdrawn, area withdrawn, date restored, balance, and township diagrams showing the location of the lands involved. The last few pages are lists of withdrawals for the Humboldt River (NV), Walker River (CA/NV), and Muddy River (NV) Projects and a few township/site diagrams.

49.F107 A volume titled "Water Right, Applications, Payments" contains monthly **abstracts of water right applications and registers of payments received under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, 1907–8** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 592K}, for reclamation projects located in North and South Dakota, New Mexico, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, and Oregon. The folio forms headed "Register of Certificates of Filing Water Right Applications," show names of the project and land office, application form number, date, number of certificate, name of applicant, city and State of residence, alphabetical designation of farm unit or tract, legal land description of the tract involved, acreage, irrigable acreage, and remarks. Each abstract is certified by the Register of the local land office. The folio forms, "Register of Receipts" covering payments made "for the cost of building irrigation works, and charges for operation and maintenance," show names of project and land office, date and number of receipt, name of payer, city and State of residence, number of certificate of filing, alphabetical designation of farm unit or tract, legal land description of the tract involved, acreage of irrigable land, building costs, charges for operation and maintenance, total charges, installment number, and remarks. Each form is certified by the Receiver of the local land office. The forms are arranged in two parts, applications and payments, thereunder alphabetically by name of reclamation project, and chronologically by month.

49.F108 Executive and departmental withdrawal orders, decisions regarding modification or revocation of reservoir sites, correspondence, and other related documents make up the **records relating to reservoir site reserves, 1911–61** (1 in.), {A1 18}, arranged numerically by reservoir site numbers, 1–21, which were assigned in chronological order by date of withdrawal. Included are files for reservoir sites in Washington (nos. 1, 9, 10), Oregon (2), North Dakota (3, 6), Montana (4), South Dakota (8), and Wyoming (11). File 2 of the three files containing **orders and other papers relating to miscellaneous reserve sites, 1910–51** (1/2 in.), {A1 19}, includes withdrawal orders, numbered interpretations, letters, and plats concerning power site reserves on Indian reservations in California, Idaho, Oregon, and Wyoming. Files 1 and 3 contain post-1912 items relating to restorations of reservoir sites in California, Colorado, and North Dakota.

49.F109 Copies of **letters sent to Registers and Receivers concerning the restoration of lands temporarily reserved for power sites, 1911–15** (1 1/2 in.), {UD 592J}, give the number of the Executive order authorizing the restoration, the number of the power site reserve, and legal land descriptions of the lands involved. Some of the letters also include instructions about opening the lands to entry. The land office officials were also instructed to note the restoration on the office records and to post the notice "in a conspicuous place in your office, and give as much publicity to the restoration as possible, as a matter of news and without cost to the Government."

49. F110 Copies of or original letters from the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior recommending that certain tracts of land be withdrawn form the basis of the **temporary power site withdrawal files, 1909–61** (ca. 6 ft.), {A1 7}. Many files include correspondence with local land office officials regarding the recording of the withdrawals and later modification and restoration orders and related correspondence exchanged between the Director of the Geological Survey, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and, following the passage of the Federal Power Act of June 10, 1920, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission. Also included are copies of Executive orders restoring portions or all of some sites to the public domain. The files are arranged numerically by withdrawal order numbers, 1–764. Files 1–329 cover withdrawals before to 1913 in Arizona Territory, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. A great number of the files concern sites in California.

49.F111 U.S. Geological Survey recommendations for power site restorations, recommendations for orders of modification and cancellation of power site restorations, and GLO and/or Bureau of Land Management correspondence with district land offices regarding the restorations are part of the **power site restoration files, 1909–60** (ca. 2 ft.), {A1 9}. Also included are memorandums, written decisions, departmental and Executive orders, and other documents relating to the restoration of power sites to the public domain for the purposes of settlement or entry in accordance with the act of September 30, 1913, and section 24 of the 1920 Federal Power Act. The records are arranged numerically by power site restoration order numbers, 1–878 and 1190, with gaps. The bulk of the files cover the period 1909–34, with a few items of a later date distributed throughout. Files 1–83 cover the pre-1913 period and include materials concerning sites in Arizona Territory, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming.

Records Relating to Rights-of-Way

49.F112 Before 1899, permits for construction of railroads across Indian reservations and lands and through forest reserves required special legislation enacted on a case-by-case basis. On March 2, 1899, Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to administer requests by railroad companies for rights-of-way through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments. A provision in the deficiency appropriations act passed by Congress on the following day, March 3, authorized the Secretary to file and approve surveys and plats for right-of-way requests for wagon roads, railroads, or other highways across reservoir and forest reserves. In his annual report for 1899, the Commissioner of the General Land Office noted that this provision would probably affect the work of his agency.

49.F113 A few files dating from 1891, as shown in the list given below, are included in the **records concerning railroad rights-of-way across Indian reservations, ca. 1912–38** (ca. 5 ft.), {UD 573}, which consist primarily of maps and related correspondence. The approval dates of many of the maps are much earlier than the dates of the files they are in. The file jackets list the GLO letters received number and year, date of act authorizing right-of-way, purpose of right-of-way, date filed with the General Land Office and date approved, State and land district, land description, name of applicant, and actions taken. The correspondence usually consists of transmittal letters, namely, letters transmitting the maps from the Indian Office and copies of letters transmitting maps to the Registers and Receivers who were to enter the information in their records. In addition to the route of the railroad lines and station locations, the maps frequently show the locations of pipe lines, pump-

ing plants, and reservoirs. Information recorded on the file jackets or on the reverse of the maps includes letter number, purpose of the permit, date of authorizing act, date of filing with the General Land Office, State and land office, location, name of applicant, and name of Indian reservation. Also shown are the dates of various actions taken. The files are arranged numerically by GLO letter number without regard for year. Consequently, the pre-1913 files are not in chronological order. The relatively few files that pre-date 1913 are listed below. Shown are letter number and year, the name of the reservation or other location, and the railroad involved.

1. 37063–1901, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Indian Territory, Western Oklahoma Railroad
2. 40025–1891, Great Sioux Indian Reservation, Dakota Territory, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad
3. 61125–1901, Across an Indian homestead and allotment, OR, Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.
4. 70268–1901, Colville, Indian Reservation, WA, Republic and Kettle River Railway
5. 103707–1907, Creek and Seminole lands, Indian Territory, Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad
6. 113797–1894, Yuma Indian Reservation, CA, Southern Pacific Railroad
7. 119900–1901, Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservation, OK, Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern Railway
8. 236352–1912, Restricted Indian lands, OK, Clinton and Oklahoma Western Railway
9. 242036–1912, Klamath Indian Reservation, OR, Oregon Eastern Railway
10. 242037–1912, Indian lands, ID, Oregon Short Line Railroad
11. 247198–1912, Red Moon Indian School Reserve, OK, Clinton and Oklahoma Western Railway
12. 248267–1912, Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, NV, Western Pacific Railway
13. 252536–1912, Choctaw Nation, OK, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway
14. 254373-1912, Indian lands, Fresno Co., CA, San Joaquin and Eastern Railroad
15. 254376–1912, Indian lands, OK, Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway
16. 284285–1912, Restricted Indian lands, OK, Chicago Island and Pacific Railway

Duplicates of some of the maps are among the **blueprint maps showing rights-of-way across Indian reservations, ca. 1880–1930** (ca. 24 ft.), {UD 573A}, which indicate rights-of-way granted for main and branch lines, depot and other station facilities, gravel and ballast pits, and power lines. Information recorded on the reverse of the blueprints is similar to that appearing on the jackets of the files. In some instances only the blueprint copy is available. The maps are unarranged for the most part, although in some instances maps for the same railroad are filed together.

49.F114 Similar **records concerning rights-of-way across Indian reservations for public highways and other projects, 1910–45** (25 ft.), {UD 574}, consist of correspondence and maps showing approved rights-of-way for public highways and wagon roads, oil and gas pipe lines, and telephone and telegraph transmission lines. The maps were filed by State and county highway commissioners, private parties, and power and utilities companies, under the many right-of-way acts. Information recorded on the file jackets or on the reverse of the maps includes letter number, date of authorizing act, date of filing with the General Land Office, State and land office, location, and name of applicant. The records are arranged numerically by GLO letter numbers. The relatively few files that pre-date 1913 are listed in Table 49.F114.

49.F115 Approximately 70 of the files constituting the **records concerning rights-of-way across forest reserves, 1908–39** (14 ft.), {UD 575}, are for the pre-1913 period. The documents in these files are similar to those described in the previous rights-of-way series except that the cor-

TABLE-49.F114
PRE-1913 FILES CONCERNING RIGHTS-OF-WAY ACROSS INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Letter Number	Reservation or Location	Type of Project
144530, 2 parts	Flathead Indian Reservation, MT	public highway
236353	Indian Territory	telephone and telegraph line
238700	Flathead Indian Reservation, MT	public highway
242033	Five Civilized Tribes lands, Indian Territory	oil pipe line
242035	Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, ID	public highway
256079	Campo Indian Reservation, CA	public highway
257042	Blackfeet Indian Reservation, MT	public highway
258953	Seneca Indian School, OK	public highway
263428	Flathead Indian Reservation, MT	public highway
263437	Colville Indian Lands, WA	public highway
264101	Restricted Indian Lands, Charles Mix Co., SD	public highway
268273	Chilocco Indian School Reserve, OK	pipe line
270062	Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, ID	public highway
270068	Blackfeet Indian Reservation, MT, Milk River Reclamation Project	West Side Canal
273597	Iowa Indian Reservation, KS	public highway
273693	Devils Lake Indian Reservation, ND	public highway
274408	Osage Indian Reservation, OK	public highway
278219	Cabazon Indian reservation, CA	telephone line
280811	Cherokee and Creek Nations, OK	gas pipe line
282634	Choctaw Nation, OK	gate house site
284285	Canadian County, OK	railroad

respondence is with the Forest Service instead of the Indian Office. They cover rights-of-way for highways, wagon roads, trails, telephone lines, and other facilities. The files are arranged numerically by GLO letter number. Inserted at the beginning of box 1 are several numbered files containing letters from 1916 that do not fit into the numerical sequence.

Other Cartographic Records

49.F116 Many of the most valuable railroad and rights-of-way records are held by NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section. Among them are manuscript and annotated **railroad survey and right-of-way maps, ca. 1851–1920** (6625 items, ca. 7 ft.) of preliminary surveys, definite locations, amended definite locations, and constructed lines (including station and maintenance grounds) of railroads in the public land States. Most of these maps are on tracing cloth and were prepared by the individual companies and filed with the Department of the Interior for approval or other action. The majority of the maps date from about 1851 to 1920, but a

few maps bear approval dates from 1921 to 1930. They show the precise location of railroad lines in connection with the public land surveys or in relation to prominent physical features in unsurveyed areas. The maps of earlier surveys are filed by map and tube number, and the canceled or relinquished right-of-way maps are filed by bundle and tube number. The later approved maps are arranged alphabetically by name of railroad and filed in folders by former bundle number. As mentioned previously (49.F79), a list of the railroads represented in this series is Appendix 3 in the Supplement to this guide. A few miscellaneous maps are filed by State. Finding aids include two sets of 3- by 5-inch index cards.

49.F117 Railroad and wagon road land-grant maps, ca. 1852–85 (446 items, ca. 1 ft.), consist of an incomplete set of GLO State maps annotated to show railroad land-grant limits and lines of proposed or constructed railroads, as well as manuscript and annotated maps showing limits of congressional land grants to States and corporations for railroad and military and other wagon road purposes. Some of the maps show conflicting limits of the grants and some bear notations referring to letters to the Registers and Receivers at different land offices regarding the withdrawal of lands. The State maps are filed alphabetically by name of State, and the land-grant limit maps are filed alphabetically by name of railroad.

49.F118 The manuscript profiles of preliminary surveys, located lines, and constructed railroads, making up the series of **railroad profiles, 1856–86** (233 items, 16 in.), are arranged alphabetically by name. Railroad profiles are also found on some of the railroad right-of-way maps discussed above.

49.F119 Military wagon road and other wagon road maps and diagrams, 1864–1900 (32 items, 1 in.), show the general location and survey routes of the roads. Included are manuscript and annotated maps and diagrams for the Dalles Military Road, the Oregon Central, the Roseburg and Goose Bay, the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain military roads, and the Virginia City and Lewiston Wagon Road. The items are filed by map and tube number. Access is provided by a set of 3- by 5-inch index cards. Maps showing the limits for some of the land grant and other roads are filed with the railroad and wagon road land grant maps described above.

49.F120 Maps filed by name of corporations, individuals, or associations submitted in applications for a right-of-way across public lands and reservations make up the majority of the **canal, reservoir, and other right-of-way maps, ca. 1891–1920** (1900 items, 15 in.). Included are manuscript, annotated, and photoprocessed maps showing proposed rights-of-way for ditches, water pipelines, power transmission lines, telephone and telegraph lines, tramroads, reservoirs, and quarries. They show the exact extent of the right-of-way in relation to the public land surveys or to prominent physical features in unsurveyed areas. A description of the survey is given on some maps. Although most of the maps date from the period approximately 1891–1920, maps of a later date are found in applications made during the period 1930–36 for rights-of-way for telephone and telegraph lines and power transmission lines. The maps are in two sets: the approved and constructed map file and the relinquished or canceled files. The approved maps are arranged in folders by State and alphabetically by the initial letter of the name of company, individual, or association requesting the right-of-way. The canceled or relinquished maps are arranged alphabetically in numbered groups and filed by former tube number. The maps are indexed.

49.F121 State desert land segregation maps and plans for proposed reclamation projects, 1896–1922 (215 items, 4 in.), show desert land selections made by several western States under the act of Congress known as the Carey Act, passed on August 18, 1894, and

amended by acts in 1896 and 1901. The maps, showing existing and proposed canals, laterals, ditches, and reservoirs in the State selections, were submitted under State authority for approval or other action by the Secretary of the Interior. Most of the maps have a desert land segregation list number on the reverse. They are arranged by State.

49.F122 The **maps and plats relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad lands and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, ca. 1903–39** (1098 items, 10 in.), include the following items:

1. A photoprocessed copy of a statement of the Oregon and California Railroad Company contracts covering land sales that were outstanding on January 1, 1903;
2. A blueprint showing lands of the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant reconveyed to the United States under an act of February 26, 1909;
3. A published map showing the status of land in the grant to the Oregon and California Railroad Company in Oregon on June 1, 1912, annotated to show selected and unselected primary lands;
4. A published map showing lands restored to the public domain under an act of June 9, 1916; and
5. A map showing both the Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands as of June 30, 1938, with the vacant, unreserved, and unappropriated lands within both grants.

Also included in the series is a set of photoprocessed and published township plats of the area within both grants annotated to show land classifications in sections and fractional sections involved in the revestment of unsold lands. The plats are filed by township and range.

49.F123 Cartographic materials from the Lands and Railroads Division of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior in Record Group 48 also include maps and railroad profiles of land-grant railroads, 1864–1907, and maps related to reclamation work, 1900–12.

Office Records

49.F124 Unlike most office files composed of reference materials and working papers, the **office files of Mr. Adkins, ca. 1824–1960** (ca. 3 ft.), {UD 586}, actually include original records apparently assembled in connection with his work and never returned to the files. Most of the files concern the Northern Pacific Railroad, the majority of them relating to Equity Case No. 4389, *United States of America, Plaintiff,* v. *Northern Pacific Railway Company et al., Defendants,* in the District Court of the United States for the eastern District of Washington, Northern Division. Included are printed exhibits, volumes 1–4; typescripts of testimony (3 parts) taken in Washington, DC, and Spokane, WA, during the period April 28–September 50, 1936; and copies of the plaintiff's bill of complaint and the defendants' response. The exhibits are printed copies of such documents as agreements signed in 1867, 1869, 1870, and 1896; railroad reorganization plans, 1875 and 1896; numerous mortgages; and schedules of land. Some duplicate copies of the exhibit volumes are annotated. Related documents consist of both original records and printed items. The original records are a descriptive list of maps filed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., 1864–88; copies of typewritten "statements" listing Northern Pacific Railroad lands in Minnesota; a photostatic copy of an undated, unsigned letter, apparently prepared for the Secretary of the Interior's signature, regarding the Northern Pacific Railway Company's "claim to the odd numbered sections of land, surveyed and unsurveyed, within both the first and second indemnity limits of its grant and four purported selections"; correspondence with the Attorney General, Registers and Receivers, Chiefs of other GLO divisions, and others; and a bound photostatic copy of a 37-page report titled "Northern Pacific Railroad Company Grant," and divided into sections on acts of Congress, Departmental

regulations and instructions, court decisions, and Departmental decisions. Interspersed throughout the report are pages of handwritten notes, some diagrams, and maps. The printed items are briefs titled "Statement of Northern Pacific Railway Company as to its Land Grants" (1924), and "Decrees in Foreclosure of 1873–5 Against Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York and Conveyances Pursuant to Such Decrees," and a bound volume of hearings held by the Committee on Public Land, House of Representatives, in 1924, on "The Northern Pacific Land Grant."

49.F125 Other items of interest to users of this guide include:

1. Township plats used as bases for selection of lands for the Northern Pacific Railroad in North Dakota, Idaho, and Montana; the Southern Pacific main line and its branches in California; and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad in Minnesota;
2. "Synopsis of Correspondence pertaining to the grant to the Saint Paul and Pacific RR and Branches from March 3, 1857 to Jany. 1, 1875";
3. Statements of grants and adjustments made to various railroads and accompanying cover letters; and
4. Lists of legislation and documents relating to railroads in various States.

Unrelated to this guide, but worthy of mention because of their unexpected location, are patents 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15 for Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad lands in Michigan and original selection lists, townships plats, and other documents relating to canals in Ohio and Wisconsin. Among the Ohio materials are selection lists dated 1829 covering lands in a 5,000-acre grant for canal construction.

49.F126 Among the **divisional "Scrapbooks" of circulars, orders, and other issuances pertaining to public land matters, ca. 1866–1924** (see 49.16), is a two-volume (8 in.) compilation of "Instructions to Field Officers" issued during the period 1905–25. The letters are addressed to the Registers and Receivers.

49.F127 A combination of general correspondence and original State-related records make up **Miss Hadley's files relating to land selections under State grants for schools and internal improvements, ca. 1826–1947** (ca. 17 ft.), {UD 588}. Once part of Divisions "A," "K," and "G" before settling in Division "F," these files concern functions that were assumed by Division "F" when the Preemption Division (Division "G") was abolished in 1925. The post-1912 general files consist of the types of materials usually found in office files, e.g., carbon copies of letters, drafts of letters, printed items, tabulation sheets, and other working papers pertaining to the disposition of lands under all the acts covering school lands and other State grant selections since the early 1800s. Other topics covered in the general files include mineral reserves, game reserves, lighthouse reserves, taxes, land titles, land exchanges, and similar topics. A subject list is available for research use. Most State files consist primarily of original letters and land selection lists relating to grants for schools, universities, agricultural colleges, penitentiaries, public buildings, and public improvements for the pre-1912 period. Some also include for the post-1913 years carbon copies of miscellaneous correspondence and separate files relating to Indian reservations, national parks, and monuments. The New Mexico materials, for example, include a file on the reconveyance of the Alamagordo basin to the United States in 1939, and a file on Parker Dam is among the Arizona materials. The files for South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming consist entirely of post-1912 records. The sole document for Oklahoma is a cross-reference card. Pre-1913 records, some quite extensive, are available for Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana,

Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, and Utah, and the relevant files are identified in the State lists found in the Supplement to this guide. The State files are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory, the general files by subject in no apparent order. The records were accumulated by Miss Mary L. Hadley, who began her career with the General Land Office in 1904 when she was hired as a copyist. She eventually had charge of matters relating to school lands, swamp lands, and parks and recreation grants. This brief discussion of records documenting functions formerly performed by the Preemption Division (Division "G") serves as an introduction to the types of documents that are described more completely in the next chapter, which deals with the records of that division.

49.G1 In his *Glossary of Public-Land Terms* (Washington, 1949), Irving Senzel, then chief of the Bureau of Land Management's Branch of Research, defined a preemption entry as "a cash entry, under laws which are now for the most part repealed, made by a claimant who had settled upon and improved public lands." In other words, it was the means by which a squatter could purchase for a minimum fee the land on which he was living illegally before the land was offered for sale to the general public. The first law enacted giving a "right of preemption" to certain persons who were residing upon public lands was made in 1801. During the period 1801 to 1841, Congress passed 16 more preemption laws and amendments, and related legislation continued to be enacted almost until the end of the 19th century.

49.G2 Administration of the various preemption acts fell to the General Land Office, where by 1832 a separate unit, the Preemption Bureau, was handling the work created by the early legislation. The Bureau continued in operation after the General Land Office was transferred to the Department of the Interior, eventually becoming the Preemption Division, designated as Division "G" on August 22, 1867.

49.G3 In a letter of January 26, 1874, to the Chairman of the House Committee on the Public Lands, concerning the clerical force of the General Land Office, Commissioner Willis Drummond explained that each preemption entry "involves the necessity of examining proof of compliance with the law, even when not contested by adverse claimants, while a cash entry under the old system involved no such labor. It is safe to say that the work of examining one preemption . . . case is equal to that of examining eight private entries." (43d Cong., 1st sess., H. Rept. 251, serial 1623). Because the burden imposed on the General Land Office by the preemption laws was so great, a brief survey of the laws and their provisions, which are reflected in the records, seems in order.

49.G4 Preemption laws passed before 1830 related to specific areas, but a broader preemption act was approved on May 29, 1830, applicable to settlers on all surveyed lands that had not yet been offered for sale. Congress had earlier passed the act of March 31, 1830, entitled "An Act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices at the public sales of the lands of the United States," which included specific provisions designed to prevent fraud. Similar provisions were not included in the new preemption act, which made the Commissioner of the General Land Office responsible for implementing the act and providing safeguards against fraudulent entries. The "Act to grant pre-emption rights to Settlers on the Public Land" gave to any person who had actually cultivated a tract in unopened public lands in 1829 and was in possession of that land when the act was passed a preemption right allowing them to purchase up to 160 acres, at $1.25 per acre, before the lands were opened for public sale. Once the lands were opened the preemption rights ceased to apply. The act was to remain in force for one year. The act also provided that if two or more persons were settled on the same quarter section, the land should be divided between them. They then had the option of preempting 80 acres of land elsewhere in the land district providing the selection did not interfere with other settlers. These grants were referred to as "floats."

49.G5 On June 10, 1830, the Commissioner sent a circular to all Registers and Receivers, instructing them on the implementation of the act.

> "The fact of the *Cultivation* in 1829, and that of the *possession* of the Land applied for on the 29th of May, 1830, must be established by the affidavit of the occupant, sup-

ported by such corroborative testimony, as may be entirely satisfactory to you both. The evidence must be taken by a Justice of the Peace, *in the presence* of the Register and Receiver, and be in answer to such interrogatories propounded by them as may be best calculated to elicit the truth. The whole of the evidence must be carefully filed in the Office of the Register.

* * *

In making your usual returns to this Office, you will, in all cases of purchase under this Act, designate them by marking on the Returns and the Certificate of Purchase "Pre-emption, Act of 1830."

The Commissioner added the following clarification: "Where the whole of the improvement is embraced in the limits of a *quarter Section*, the occupant must be confined to the entry of that particular "*quarter Section*," but where the improvement is situated in different quarter Sections, then the occupant is entitled to enter the two adjacent legal subdivisions or half-quarters in which the improvement may lie, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in the whole."

49.G6 The 1830 act was modified and even revived by subsequent legislation. Three acts passed in 1832 concerned preemption rights. In January Congress ruled that persons who purchased lands under the 1830 act could assign their certificates of purchase or final receipts to other parties. An act passed in April authorized the sale of public lands in sections or fractions of sections and gave settlers on the public lands six months to exercise their right of preemption to file for the land they had improved. This act was modified by supplementary legislation in the following year. Lastly, an act of July 14, 1832, extended the period designated in the 1830 act to accommodate settlers who had not been able to make proof and enter their land for reasons stipulated in the act.

49.G7 In June 1838, Congress revived the defunct 1830 act and continued its provision for two years. However, persons who shared quarter sections and could have selected floats under the 1830 act had no claim to additional land under this act. Instead, they were to have an equal share or interest in the quarter section. This act also addressed the qualifications settlers had to meet to be entitled to the act's benefits and identified lands that were exempt from the act's provisions. In addition, it stated the penalties due persons who perjured themselves when they took the oath attesting that the lands claimed were exclusively for their own use. A supplemental act passed in June 1840 largely provided for settlers with specific problems, namely those who lived on one quarter section and cultivated land on another; those who had made improvements and leased or rented them to another person; and those who, after surveys were completed, found themselves living on school lands or on lands selected by the State for educational purposes. The act extended the deadline of the 1838 act to June 22, 1842.

49.G8 Finally, on September 4, 1841, Congress passed the act (5 Stat. 455) often referred to by scholars as *the* preemption act. The compiler of "Principal Laws Affecting the Public Lands, 1776–1941," a monograph prepared in 1941 for the use of the GLO staff, mentioned the many acts passed between 1801 and 1841, but defined the 1841 act as "the first law of general applicability which accorded settlers a preference right to purchase 160 acres," and the "means by which small tracts of land were acquired under settlement rights." Sections 10 through 15 of the act, which also concerned the disposition of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, pertain to preemption rights. Section 10 identified the persons eligible to benefit from the act and listed classes of land that were not covered by the act. Those eligible under the act included every head of family, widow, or single man age 21 or older (changed to single "person" in 1875), who was either a citizen of the United States or had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, who resided on surveyed public lands

already free of Indian title, as well as persons who had not yet settled on the land. Participants were entitled to only one preemption right, and persons who already owned 320 acres of land in any State or Territory or who abandoned their land to settle on public land elsewhere in the same State or Territory were not eligible for preemption rights. Section 10 also identified certain classes of land that were exempt from the act. Section 11 addressed cases where two persons resided on the same quarter section. The person who made the first settlement was entitled to the preemption right, and differences between the settlers were to be decided by the Register and Receiver in the land district, subject to an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury.

49.G9 Sections 12 and 13 outlined the requirements to be met by the preemptors. Before making an entry the settlers had to present proof of settlement and improvement to the Register and Receiver in their land district and take an oath administered by those land office officials. By the oath, the settlers swore that they had never had the benefit of any prior right of preemption under this act; that they did not already own 320 acres of land in any State or Territory; that they had not settled and improved the land to sell on speculation; and that they had not directly or indirectly, "made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons" by which the title they acquired from the Government might "enure in whole or in part," to the benefit of any other person except themselves. Copies of the oaths and related certificates were to be sent to the General Land Office as evidence that the oath was administered. If fraud was determined, those persons who had perjured themselves were subject to "all the pains and penalties of perjury," and forfeited the purchase money and all right and title to the land. All grants and conveyances they may have made, "except in the hands of bona fide purchasers, for a valuable consideration," would be null and void. Section 14 stipulated that preemption rights ceased to apply to those lands offered for sale to the general public, and Section 15 outlined the time frame for actions required for entry.

49.G10 Modifications of the 1838 and 1841 acts in 1843 made it possible for the heirs of persons who died before completing their claims to file the papers necessary to secure the land, and readdressed the problems of settlers who lived on one quarter section but cultivated land on another. Settlers who lived on unsurveyed lands free of Indian title when the 1841 act was passed were now considered eligible for preemption rights. After surveys were completed, those settlers who found themselves living on lands reserved for educational purposes or on other sites covered by private claims were entitled to enter other lands located in the same land district. The act also stipulated that persons who declared their intention to claim one tract of land under the law could not at any time file a second declaration for a different tract. The act also established a time frame for identifying claims and filing the necessary paperwork.

49.G11 Bills passed in 1853 and 1854 permitted preemptions on unsurveyed lands in California, Oregon, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and New Mexico. The laws also contained provisions relating to preemptions on railroad lands. Additional revisions to the laws were made in the 1860s and later, purchases could be made using agricultural college scrip as well as cash and military bounty land warrants, and the provisions of the act were extended to other areas: Colorado, for example, was included in 1870. In 1871 the Commissioner recommended the repeal of the preemption law because many of its benefits were also available under the 1862 Homestead Act, and sentiment for the repeal of the act grew during the 1880s. Nevertheless, the basic provisions of the 1841 act remained in force until the act was repealed, with minor exceptions, in 1891. Since the

General Land Office did not differentiate the preemption entries from other cash entries, the number of entries made under the preemption laws is unknown. According to the GLO monograph mentioned above (49.G8), it is estimated, that approximately 200 million acres were disposed of under the preemption laws.

49.G12 Although the preemption laws contained provisions intended to protect settlers residing on public lands and prospective settlers against land speculators, the laws did contribute to the already rampant land speculation. Speculators circumvented the law by filing declaratory statements for land they did not intend to settle and later selling relinquishments of the filings to bonafide settlers who were looking for paperwork shortcuts. Often the prices settlers paid for the relinquishments exceeded the Government price of the land. Speculators also acquired land by hiring groups of men who were willing to file entries, swearing to non-existent improvements and supporting one another's perjury. In some cases the settlers themselves banded together to obtain additional land by fraudulent means. As early as February 1836 the Commissioner forwarded documents to the Senate Committee on Public Lands "on the subject of fraudulent practices, evils, and embarrassments, growing out of and essentially connected with the pre-emption principle..." (Senate Doc. 230, 24th Cong., 1st sess., serial 281). It was the task of the General Land Office to identify and weed out the fraudulent filings.

49.G13 A Board of Review, which became the first Division "O," was established on December 3, 1885, to examine and report to the Commissioner on certain types of entries recommended for patent. On April 9, 1886, the Board's duties were increased to include a final examination of all entries recommended for patent, a development that had a serious impact on Division "G," which was responsible for answering inquiries of claimants, attorneys, and other interested parties regarding entries that either were suspended or required further examination, and for processing the related paperwork. In his annual report for 1888 the Commissioner commented on the large increase in unexamined entries despite the fact that the Division had acted upon 16,433 entries, the most entries ever handled by the Division in one year. Of this number, however, 4,619 were suspended and 2,950 reexamined under instructions from the Board of Review. In his 1890 annual report the Commissioner remarked on the Division's heavy correspondence load due to the "vast accumulation of entries not reached for action and the many thousand cases which were suspended under the narrow and technical rules" of the Board of Review, which he noted, "was happily discontinued" by an order of July 6, 1889.

49.G14 The act of March 3, 1891, titled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," which repealed the preemption law, also facilitated the confirmation of suspended entries. In his annual report for 1892 the Commissioner stated that as a result of the act, the preemption work was current for the first time in 19 years.

49.G15 For many years Division "G" had been primarily responsible for the examination of all claims arising under the various preemption acts passed by Congress. However, in 1863 and 1864 Congress enacted legislation under which title to public lands could be acquired for townsite purposes, and the townsite desk established to administer the disposition of the public lands under the townsite laws was attached to the Division. The Commissioner noted in his annual report for 1875 that the Division also was handling matters related to the sale of Osage, Indian, trust, and diminished-reserved lands, and in his annual report for 1881 he stated that the duties relating to various grants to the States for "school, internal improvement, seminary, public buildings, and agricultural college purposes," had been transferred from the Public Lands Division ("C") to Division "G." Although

these duties were returned to Division "C" on September 7, 1885, the records remained with Division "G." On May 1, 1887, all contested cases were transferred to the newly established Division "H" (Contest).

49.G16 The duties of Division "G" in 1889 are explained in some detail in the Commissioner's annual report for that year. The Division was responsible for the examination and disposition "of all questions arising under the preemption law not involved in a contest," the "examination of entries allowed by the local officers but incidentally the review of all appeals for decisions of local officers adverse to parties offering proof," and the amendment of filing and entry forms. The townsite desk, which the Commissioner noted, " is attached to this division as a matter of convenience," handled "all matters relating to the platting, surveying, appraisement, and sale of land under the several laws relating to townsites," and decided "all contests between town-lot claimants and between townsites and settlers under the agricultural laws." From its beginning, the townsite desk had been managed by one clerk, but in his annual report for 1891 the Commissioner reported that the opening of Oklahoma Territory in 1890 increased the work to such an extent that it was necessary to assign three additional clerks to the desk. The legislation in regard to townsites in the Territory was a "new departure in land practice, and brought with it a large number of contested town-lot cases dependent upon the construction of local laws for their decision."

49.G17 As mentioned previously, a benefit of the act of March 3, 1891, was the substantial reduction of the Division's workload, even though the Division was charged with examining proofs in entries made in Alaska under certain sections of that act. On November 28, 1891, the Division was given responsibility for the adjudication of all timber culture and desert land entries, formerly handled by the Public Lands Division ("C") and all contest cases involving preemption claims, previously handled by the Contest Division ("H"). The Division's title, changed to reflect its new duties, is shown in the Commissioner's report for 1892 as "G.—Preemption, Desert-land and Timber-culture Entries, Townsites, and Contests Involving Preemption Rights." Additional responsibilities were assigned on July 1, 1895, when the Division assumed the duties of the newly abolished Division "D" (Private Land Claims), which included work involving donation claims and Indian lands.

49.G18 The work of the Division increased significantly in 1896. In May the Division took on a broad range of duties formerly assigned to Division "K" (Division of State and Territorial Grants), and in December the work relating to contests involving desert land and timber culture claims was transferred to the Division from Division "H." As noted by the Commissioner in his annual report for 1896, the Division, now titled "Division of Preemption, Desert-land, Timber-culture, Townsite, and Private Land Claims, of School Lands and Indian Allotments," had charge of the following as of June 30, 1896:

1. The examination of and action upon all claims to lands arising under the preemption, timber culture, desert land, and townsite laws, under grants to the several States for educational, charitable, and other purposes, and under the donation laws;
2. Matters relating to all claims to land which had their origin in some form of concession from foreign governments before the acquisition by the United States of the territory in which such claims are located, including the survey and patenting of confirmed claims;
3. Matters concerning Indian lands, both reservations for individual Indians and allotments, and the examination and patenting of Indian lands in severalty under the relevant treaties and acts of Congress; and

4. The adjudication of all contests coming before the office, in which preemption rights, private land claims, or townsite questions are involved.

49.G19 Within the next several years the Division lost some duties to other divisions. In 1903 responsibility for private land and donation patents was assigned to Division "B" (Recorder), and preemption, timber culture, and desert land contests were transferred to Division "H." The functions of Division "G" were still diverse enough that the Division was referred to as the Miscellaneous Division in the annual report for 1905. By that time claims for lands arising under cemetery laws had been added to the mix. The attrition of duties continued, some being assigned to Division "K"—namely, those involving private land claims in 1907, and townsites and desert land entries within reclamation projects in 1908—and others to Division "R" in 1908, namely the Osage trust and diminished reserve lands and some preemption work. The townsite loss was offset by the acquisition of swamp land work from Division "K." Responsibilities for Indian allotments and for Oregon donation claims were transferred to Division "K" in 1917 and 1925, respectively, and those for timber culture entries went to Division "C" in 1925. On April 10, 1925, Division "G" was abolished, its remaining functions merged with those of Division "F."

49.G20 The most important series of records either created or maintained by Division "G" include several sets of letters sent, records relating to desert land entries and donation claims, lists of indemnity school selection lists and State selections for the different Western States, and contested docketed case files.

General Correspondence and Related Records

49.G21 Most of the letters received by Division "G," like those of other divisions, are filed in the large miscellaneous letters received series maintained by Division "D" (Mail and Files). Those received during the period 1853–63 are identified in a **register of letters received, 1853–63** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 656}, which gives the GLO registration letter number, name or office of writer, date of letter, date of reply, and summary of contents. Entries are arranged in alphabetical sections by letter prefix, C–F (see 49.DM8), and thereunder in rough numerical order by letter number. A **clerks' register of letters handled, 1860–63** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 657}, also identifies some of the letters received, although the letter numbers shown in this register do not match the GLO registration numbers of the letters. It appears that the clerks numbered the letters consecutively as they received them, then entered them in the register in alphabetical sections by surname. Although two, possibly three, clerks used the volume, the numbering system seems unchanged even though the letter prefixes F and G were added to the numbers to correspond to changes in the GLO registration numbers. The entries are arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname, thereunder chronologically by year, and thereunder numerically by letter number. The entries show name of writer, date, and summary of contents. Many entries include the numbers of other letters from the same individual. A third volume was used as a **register of letters received relating to canceled desert land entries, 1880-1892** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 658}. Entries in this volume are arranged by name of land office and thereunder numerically by declaration number and letter number. They show the declaration number, number and date of the Register and Receiver letter, name of entryman, name of local land office, and action taken. The volume is indexed by name of land office. The letters covered by the register are found in the canceled desert land files among the land entry papers (see 49.DM41, 49.DM44.5, 49.DM45) for the appropriate land office.

49.G22 Copies of outgoing letters sent make up the bulk of the Division's records. Because the "Miscellaneous" letters and the letters to Registers and Receivers are often intermixed they are discussed together in this section. Although preemption cases, townsites, desert land entries, indemnity school land selections, and State grants for internal improvements and public buildings are discussed in these letters, separate letter series relating to most of those aspects of the Division's work were maintained, and they are discussed in sections dealing with related records.

49.G23 The earliest series, fair copies of **miscellaneous letters sent (General), 1832–48, 1853–88** (107 vols., ca 21 ft.), {UD 593}, consists of letters sent to the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Interior, the President, other Government departments, Members of Congress, and private persons. Although a separate series of letters to Registers and Receivers was maintained, many letters to those officials are found in these volumes. As is evident from the dates, the series is in two segments with a gap of nearly five years separating them. Letters in the earlier segment document work performed while the General Land Office was part of the Treasury Department; those in the later one cover work done after it was transferred to the new Department of the Interior. The letters in both segments are arranged chronologically, and each volume is indexed alphabetically by name or office of addressee. The names of individuals mentioned in the letters are also included in the indexes. Letters in the first segment relate to the adjustment of land entries made through error, land entries rendered defective because of existing preemption rights, repayment of purchase money, issuance of patents, evidence required to be submitted by the local land office to the GLO for adjudication of claims, and requests for record copies of patents. Preemption matters figure more prominently in the second segment, with letters relating to contests to set aside preemption filings, preemption proof submitted for instructions, appeals of preemption decisions, and the restoration to public sale of certain lands previously withheld from sale by an act of Congress or Presidential proclamation. The volumes for the period through May 8, 1868, are labeled "Preemption Bureau"; those thereafter are labeled "Preemption Division."

49.G24 "Miscellaneous" letters for the period September 1848 to July 1853, including those to the President and the Secretaries of the Interior and the Treasury, are recorded in the fair copies of **letters sent to Registers and Receivers, September 29,1835–January 6, 1888** (239 vols., 50 ft.), {UD 598}, although the bulk of the letters are to the officials in the various land offices. The letters relate to claims made by settlers concerning their entitlement to patents and the acceptance or rejection of such claims in accordance with the provisions of the preemption laws enacted by Congress and GLO regulations. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of land office, individual, or subject mentioned in the letters. The letters through 1866 are arranged chronologically by date. Beginning in 1867 the Division recorded letters relating to California, Oregon and Washington in volumes labeled "Pacific Coast." Starting in May 1873 the designation "East" was used intermittently, and these volumes, as well as the unlabeled volumes, contain letters relating to matters in all States and Territories not covered by the Pacific Coast volumes. The term "Southern" was used for a brief period in 1880 but in November of that year the Division began listing on the spines the States and Territories covered by each volume. Unfortunately, the designations and dates of some volumes for the 1881–88 period have been obliterated over the years, and the contents of those volumes are not immediately identifiable. The volumes covering the period to May 1, 1870 are labeled "Preemption Bureau"; those thereafter are labeled "Pre-

emption Division." The indexes in the first 57 volumes of the series were copied into a comprehensive **index to letters sent to Registers and Receivers, 1835–64** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 597}. The entries are arranged in alphabetical sections A to Z, thereunder numerically by volume number, and thereunder by name of land office, individual, or subject. Each entry shows the appropriate page number on which the letters begin. The first volume covers volumes 1 to 50; the second overlaps, covering volumes 47 to 57.

49.G25 Letters recorded in the fair copy series of "miscellaneous" letters and letters to the Registers and Receivers, both described above, are duplicated in the **press copies of letters sent (General), 1877–88** (322 vols., ca. 33 ft.), {UD 594}. Most of the volumes are indexed by name of correspondent or person mentioned in the letter. The volumes are arranged in rough alphabetical order by surname of the clerk who prepared the letters and chronologically thereunder. The covers of some volumes show the surname of the clerk, others the clerk's initials. In some instances the clerk is identified only by initials on the letters themselves. Since 45 clerks are represented, and the volumes of their letters either overlap chronologically or cover the same time periods, the series is actually composed of 45 separate subseries. Because of the way this series is arranged, persons looking for specific letters sent should begin their search with the fair copies. Unfortunately, the letterpress volumes often include letters that either appear in abbreviated form or are not found at all in the fair copies. If that is the case a search of the press copies is unavoidable. To use this series effectively, knowledge of the clerk's name is almost a necessity. This information can be found in two ways. Most of the letters are replies to incoming letters, and if the incoming letters can be located they usually will show the surname or initials of the clerk assigned to handle the response and the date of the reply. If the clerk's identity can be determined from an incoming letter, the volumes containing the clerk's letters are fairly easy to locate. Even then, however, it is advisable to search the fair copies first because the press copies often are poor reproductions. In the event that the clerk's name cannot be determined from the incoming letter and a search of fair copies based on the date of the reply is not successful, the fair copies may still provide a clue to facilitate a search of the press copies. The surname of the clerk who drafted a letter is shown in the margin of the fair copy volumes. Because the various preemption acts imposed different time frames for compliance, clerks who were knowledgeable about specific acts were responsible for letters relating to the geographic areas covered by the acts. If letters of a comparable date can be located for the State or Territory in question, the possibility is good that the volumes for the clerk who wrote those letters will contain the letter being sought. If that approach is unsuccessful, the only option left, short of abandoning the search, is to examine the various volumes covering the date of the letter, a daunting task at best. To facilitate the use the of the press copies, Table 49.G25 lists the name of the clerks represented (in shelf order), and the dates and number of their volumes.

49.G26 The fair copies of "Miscellaneous" letters and the letters to the Registers and Receivers end on January 6, 1888. The spine of the last "Miscellaneous" fair copy volume includes a cross-reference stating that letters written after January 6, 1888, are found in press copy books, which, for the period 1888–1892, consist of two distinct series, one of "miscellaneous" letters sent to individuals outside the General Land Office and the other to Registers and Receivers. The "miscellaneous" letters make up the chronologically arranged **press copies of letters sent (Personal), January 7, 1888–December 31, 1892** (42 vols., 5 ft.), {UD 596}. These letters from the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, and to persons filing for land or their legal representatives, concern the acceptance or

TABLE-49.G25

Clerks Represented in Press Copies of Letters Sent (General), 1877–88 {UD 594}

The names are listed in the order in which the volumes are found on the shelves.

Name	Date Span	No. of Volumes
Nelson D. Adams	Apr. 1, 1879–May 23, 1887	14
Lindley S. Anderson	Jan. 15, 1887–Dec. 3, 1887	2
James J. Barnes	Dec. 18, 1878–Sept. 2, 1882	7
Mary Barker	Nov. 7, 1879–Jan. 6, 1888	26
Frances D. Brass	Mar. 10, 1886–Jan. 6, 1881	10
Emily C. Bryant	May 10, 1887–Jan. 6, 1888	1
Henry O. Billings	Sept. 1, 1885–Apr. 18, 1887	2
Mary V. Burr	Oct. 28, 1885–Jan. 6, 1887	4
Benjamin F. Crawshaw	Aug. 5, 1884–June 3, 1887	7
Francis W. Clements	June 26, 1885–Oct. 13, 1887	5
William M. Chaplin	Feb. 26, 1886–Oct. 8, 1887	2
Laura E. Cook	Aug. 12, 1887–Jan. 10, 1888	1
Lilly F. Cruit	Apr. 13, 1887–Jan. 5, 1888, and misc.	2
Andrew Diltz	Jan. 17, 1884–June 10, 1886	6
Henry C. Darragh	June 4, 1877–Aug. 29, 1877	1
Charles W. Davis	Jan.13, 1886–July 19, 1886	1
William H. Davidson	July 26, 1882–Apr. 29, 1887	3
Sallie T. Dunlap	Apr. 22, 1885–July 2, 1886	3
Ada B. J. Farrar	Apr. 13, 1887–Jan. 6, 1888	3
Benjamin F. Gardner	Dec. 9, 1885–Sept. 7, 1887	4
David H. Goodno	Aug. 28, 1879–Jan. 7, 1888	15
Mary. A. Goff	Jan. 18, 1887–Apr. 15, 1889	4
Frank M. Heaton	Nov. 18, 1878–Sept. 29, 1882	10
Oscar H. Herring	Jan. 24, 1881–Jan. 3, 1885	16
Henry Howes	Aug. 20, 1883–Aug. 31, 1885	4
John H. Howell	Mar. 28, 1887–Oct. 7, 1887	1
William C. Hull	Aug. 5, 1884–July 22, 1887	10
William W. Herron	Aug. 8, 1884–May 29, 1885	2
Steven H. Jecko	Aug. 1, 1879–Jan. 6, 1888	34
James G. Johnston	May 7, 1879–May 6, 1885	11
Elsie F. Joyner	Aug. 10, 1885–Jan. 5, 1888	9
Jacobus S. Jones	Aug. 5, 1884–Jan. 13, 1886	5
Edward A. Kreidler	Oct. 22, 1879–June 30, 1880 (vol. 2 includes some letters from 1892)	2
Catlena H. Lyman	Dec. 2, 1886–Jan. 4, 1888	2
Abram S. McCoy	July 6, 1886–Jan. 6, 1888	4
William B. Matthews	Apr. 8, 1884–Jan. 5, 1888	9
Lizzie E. Murphy	Apr. 2, 1887–Jan. 6, 1888	2
Mary Murphy	June 29, 1880–Nov. 20, 1880	1

William E. Nott	Oct. 7, 1885–Jan. 19, 1887	3
Ethelbert P. Oliphant	Dec. 12, 1879–May 9, 1884	5
Emma E. Pearce	Dec. 14, 1885–Jan. 6, 1888	5
Philip H. Seymour	Aug. 1, 1879–Nov. 27, 1883	11
Mary C. Torrey	Nov. 21, 1879–Jan. 6, 1888	45
William H. Whitcomb	Aug. 4, 1884–May 6, 1886	6
Minnie E. H. Wilson	Mar. 11, 1886–July 22, 1887	2

rejection of preemption and other types of land entries and actions taken by applicants in connection with land entries. Included are copies of form letters addressed to the Secretary of the Interior concerning the cancellation of desert land entries and others regarding decisions and appeals made in preemption and other cases. The volumes are indexed alphabetically by name or office of addressee and by name of person mentioned in the letters. The **press copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers, 1888–92** (158 vols., ca. 18 ft.), {UD 599}, pick up where the fair copies of letters to Registers and Receivers ended, but, unlike the later fair copies, these letters are not arranged by State or Territory. Instead they are arranged in two alphabetical segments, A–H and I–Z, and thereunder chronologically by date of letter. The first segment consists of 67 volumes, bearing odd numbers 1 to 133, containing copies of letters sent to land offices with names beginning with the letters A to H. The second segment, 91 volumes numbered 2–182, contains letters to land offices with names beginning with the letters I to Z. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by the initial letter of the surname of person mentioned in the letters. The indexes do not include entries for the land offices. The volumes contain copies of Commissioners' decisions in disputed cases, which often review in detail the evidence submitted and actions taken, and more routine letters regarding deadlines for actions to be taken by applicants, the transmission of papers required to complete entries, and similar matters concerning various kinds of land entries.

49.G27 Beginning in 1893 the two types of letters were combined again to form the **press copies of letters sent (General), 1893–1908** (590 vols., 71 ft.), {UD 595}. These volumes, which cover the period January 3, 1893, to November 21, 1908, consist of letters from the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General and other GLO staff members, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and other Government officials, Governors and State land officials, and private persons. They concern such subjects as expiration of preemption rights, determination of the validity of preemption claims in land contest cases, decisions and appeals in lands cases, final proof submitted for desert land entries, cancellation of desert land and other entries, indemnity school land selections and lieu selection lists, State grants for public buildings and improvements, Indian allotments and the disposal of Indian lands opened to public sale, townsites, and numerous other matters. The volumes are indexed by name of land office, addressee, office, and person or subject mentioned in the letter.

49.G28 The Commissioner's letters to the Secretary of the Interior regarding proposed legislation affecting the use or disposal of the public lands and the operation of the General Land Office are reproduced in the **press copies of letters sent [Reports] relating to congressional bills, 1900–7** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 600}. Neither volume is indexed, but the first volume includes a list of the numbers of the Senate and House bills discussed in that volume and the pertinent page numbers.

49.G29 Press copies of letters sent by the Chief, Division "G," 1887–1903 (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 601}, primarily to the Chief Clerk but also to other Division Chiefs, relate to the operations of the Division, personnel matters, and requisitions for office supplies and equipment. Mixed in are copies of a few letters sent by the Commissioner to persons outside the General Land Office. These persons are identified in the alphabetical index in the first volume, 1887–99; the second volume, 1900–3 is not indexed.

Records Relating to Preemption Claims

49.G30 Letters sent relating to the relief of suspended preemption entries under the act of August 3, 1846, 1846–62 (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 608}, by the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers, and private persons concern the adjustment of suspended preemption entries authorized by the 1846 act. These fair copies are arranged chronologically, and the volume is indexed by name of addressee, land office, and person mentioned in the letters.

49.G31 Suspensions and other actions taken regarding preemption cases are shown in the **notations on the status of preemption cases, 1841–47** (1/4 in.), {UD 608A}, submitted from land offices in Arkansas, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, and Iowa and Wisconsin Territories. The entries for specific land offices are in no particular order, and some are not attributed to any land office. The notes consist of case numbers and a few references by date to referrals to the bookkeeper or letters sent to Registers and Receivers. Names of the claimants are not shown, but some of them, as well as the names of unidentified land offices, can be discovered by locating the letters found in the letter books discussed in 49.G24. The names of some early claimants are given in the **index to preemption claimants in various States, ca. 1830** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 608B}, which covers claims in Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Illinois. The entries are arranged by State, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder alphabetically by initial letter of the claimant's surname. Each entry gives name of claimant, legal land description of tract involved, and remarks.

49.G32 The **record of preemption cases received, 1855–75** (4 vols., 5 in.), {UD 653}, serves as a register of incoming cases. Entries show the State or Territory and the name of the land office, names of the "preemptors," number of Register and Receiver's certificate and receipt, and status of case. Some of the cases were docketed, others were appealed. The docket number and the date of the appeal are given. Each volume is indexed by name of State or Territory and thereunder by name of land office. The geographical areas covered by each volume are:

Vol. 1 Iowa, Missouri;
Vol. 2 California, Oregon, Washington Territory;
Vol. 3 Illinois, Michigan, Indiana; and
Vol. 4 Minnesota, Wisconsin.

49.G33 The Board of Equitable Adjudication was created in 1846 to speed the settlement of suspended preemption land claims in the several States and Territories. It was terminated when the backlog of cases was reduced, but it was permanently revived in 1855. The Board originally was made up of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who adjudicated the cases, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General who reviewed and approved the Commissioner's findings. The Secretary of the Treasury was later replaced by the Secretary of the Interior. The Board's jurisdiction was later extended to cover all cases of suspended entries and locations that had arisen in the General Land Office since June 26, 1856, as well as to similar cases that might occur thereafter, embracing locations made with bounty land warrants, ordinary entries and sales, homestead entries, and preemption claims (see 49.C70 for a more detailed explanation of the Board's functions). The **record of**

preemption claims submitted to the Board of Equitable Adjudication, 1846–72 (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 634}, is a consolidation of abstracts listing cases considered under the acts of August 3, 1846, March 3, 1853, and June 26, 1856. The entries show number of certificate, name of purchaser, name of assignee when pertinent, legal land description of the land involved, and the number of the abstract listing the confirmed claim. The entries are divided into sections by date of act, thereunder by State or Territory, thereunder by name of local land office. The arrangement of the entries for each land office varies, but they generally are in rough numerical order by certificate number. Some may be arranged by abstract number and thereunder numerically by certificate number. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of land office. The **record of preemption entries confirmed by the Commissioner of the GLO under the acts of August 3, 1846, and June 26, 1856, 1873–1886** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 633} consists of forms titled "Abstracts of Preemption Cases for Confirmation," which list formerly suspended cases that were confirmed by the Commissioner and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General for their consideration. The entries show the Register and Receiver's number, name of purchaser or claimant, land office, legal description of land claimed, and cause of suspension. The forms are annotated to show dates of approval by the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General. The Register and Receiver's number column usually shows the type of entry—such as cash, scrip, or warrant—and the appropriate number.

49.G34 Volumes numbered 1 to 20 (including 9 1/4) make up the **docket of contested preemption cases, 1855–97** (21 vols., ca. 5 ft.), {UD 649}. Data shown in the entries includes the number of the case, names of preemption claimants, legal description of the land in dispute, a list of the documents submitted in evidence, and actions taken. The entries are arranged by State, thereunder alphabetically by name of local land office, and thereunder numerically by case number, although cases for some land offices are listed in no apparent order. At some point the cases listed in volumes 1 through 8 were given consecutive numbers, probably to facilitate the identification of the thousands of cases. This renumbering, however, did not affect the basic arrangement, and references to these volumes in the comprehensive index described below include the original case numbers. Beginning with volume 9 this practice was abandoned. Thereafter the cases submitted from each land office are numbered consecutively. The States or Territories covered by each volume and the imposed file numbers for volumes 1 to 8 are as follows:

Vol. 1	Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, 1–379
Vol. 2	Michigan, 380–502
Vol. 3	Missouri, 503–712
Vol. 4	Iowa, 713–872
Vol. 5	Minnesota, 873–2223
Vol. 6	Missouri, 2224–2278
Vol. 7	Kansas, 2279–3357
Vol. 8	Nebraska, 3358–4438
Vol. 9	California
Vol. 9 1/4	California
Vol. 10	Oregon, Washington
Vol. 11	Colorado, Nevada, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Wyoming, New Mexico
Vol. 12	California
Vol. 13	Kansas
Vol. 14	Colorado
Vol. 15	Nevada, Dakota Territory, Wyoming, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana
Vol. 16	Southern (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri)
Vol. 17	Minnesota
Vol. 18	Kansas
Vol. 19	Nevada, Dakota Territory, Wyoming, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana
Vol. 20	California.

Each volume is indexed by name of claimant.

49.G35 Although each docket volume contains an index, a separate, comprehensive **index to preemption contests, 1878–87** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 643}, provides easy access to some of the contents of the volumes. Each index volume contains an index by name to claimants' names and entries showing the exact docket location of each case. The entries are arranged numerically, 1–3095 in volume 1, covering the period July 2, 1878, to December 4, 1885, and 3096–5504 in volume 2, for the period December 4, 1885, to April 5, 1887. Each numbered entry shows the date the case was received, names of the claimants or title of the case, land office having jurisdiction over the disputed land, case number, docket and page number on which the case is recorded, and the outcome of the case.

49.G36 Considering its size, relatively few entries were made in the volume titled **"Docket of Cancelled Locations Where the Duplicate Certificate Has Been Assigned and Filed in This Office," 1855–60** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 649A}. Most of these military bounty land locations were cancelled because they were in conflict with preemption claims. The entries show the Register and Receiver number, warrant number, acreage, year of the act of Congress, name of the owner of the duplicate certificate, date of cancellation and of Commissioner's certificate authorizing relocation, and remarks, usually consisting of a statement showing the reason for cancellation and the date of the letter notifying the Register and Receiver of the cancellation.

49.G37 The **appeal docket of contested preemption cases from various land offices, 1865–67** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 653A}, is a record of actions taken on cases from land offices in California—namely, San Francisco (pp. 1–5), Marysville (pp. 62–63), and Stockton (pp. 100–101)—and from land offices in Carson City, NV (p. 120), Denver, CO (p. 140), Topeka, KS (p. 150), Vermillion, Dakota Territory (p. 170), and St. Peter, MN (p. 176). The page numbers are given here because the volume includes nothing to identify the location of the entries, which are spaced so far apart that they could easily be overlooked. The entries are arranged by field office and show names of the attorneys representing claimants, names of claimants, date case was decided by the Commissioner, time granted for appeal, date of appeal, date case was sent to the Secretary of the Interior, date it was returned by the Secretary, and the Secretary's decision. The entries are annotated with references to entries in the **docket of contested preemption cases** described above (49.G34). Inserted at the front of the volume are blank final certificates for lands sold in California.

49.G38 At some point several circulars sent to Registers and Receivers concerning the implementation of preemption legislation were gathered together and loosely bound as a booklet labeled **"Preemption Circulars," 1836–46** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 653B}. The dates and subjects of the circulars are listed on the cover. Also included is an issuance from November 1836 concerning the form to be used "in cases where Forfeited Land Stock, Military Land Scrip, and Treasurer's Receipt" are tendered as payment for public lands.

49.G39 A **record of actions taken on suspended certificates in California, 1859–60** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 659A}, contains entries for submissions from the Stockton, Marysville, and Humboldt land offices. The entries, listed numerically by certificate number, give the legal land description of the tract involved, name of purchaser, date of certificate, cause of suspension, date sent to local office, date returned, action by local office, and final disposition. The volume includes a table of contents.

49.G40 Contested claims to lands on a grant adjudged by the Supreme Court to be invalid are the subject of the **records relating to the Soscol (Suscol) Rancho preemption cases, 1863–86** (unbound records and 5 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 659B}. Located in Solano County, California, the Soscol Rancho acreage included

the city of Benicia, the town of Vallejo, the U.S. Navy Yard, and the Depot of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The United States contested Don Mariano Guadalupe De Vallejo's claim to the rancho under an alleged Mexican grant, and in 1861 the Supreme Court ruled that the claim was invalid and void. That decision and subsequent legislation in 1863 resulted in a conflict between parties who had purchased large tracts of land from Vallejo or his assignees and others who had settled in the area after the Supreme Court decision returned the land to the public domain. The records consist of the following items:

1. The volume labeled "Suscol Claims, California., Gen'l Land Office," (1 vol., ½ in.), contains a large map showing the claims. The map has been sectioned and folded to facilitate binding.
2. The docket of Soscol Cases, 1866–67 (1 vol., 1 in.), listing actions taken regarding each case, can be used to trace the history of each of the Soscol Rancho cases. The numerically arranged entries show case number, name of claimant, legal description of land claimed, and remarks. The cases were heard and decided by the Register and Receiver at the San Francisco Land Office, but approval rested with the Secretary of the Interior. The entries give the decision in each case, and the date the land patent was issued. Appeals are documented as well. The volume is indexed by name of claimant.
3. A second volume, labeled "Corrected Docket Soscol Rancho Cases," (1 vol., 1 in.), records the patenting process for each claim. Entries are arranged by case number, and give the patent number, a legal description of the land, acres awarded, name of patentee, date of patent, and remarks regarding actions taken, including the dates when it was mailed to the land office, and when its receipt was acknowledged by the Register.
4. A volume titled "Soscol Rancho Opinion of R–R on Adverse Pre-emption" (1 vol., 1 in.), contains record copies of undated form notifications, documents rejected, and disallowed claims. Many of the explanations given for the adverse decisions include some personal information about the claimants (such as age, family members, improvements to property), although the amount of such information varies greatly from case to case. The volume includes an index by name of claimant.
5. Letters sent by the Commissioner relating to the Soscol claims, 1863-86 (1 vol., 2 in.), are directed to the Register and Receiver at San Francisco, the Secretary of the Interior, attorneys, and private individuals interested in the claims. The volume is indexed by name of correspondent.
6. Unbound Soscol Rancho case records, ca. 1863–86 (ca. 10 in.), consist of reports, opinions, letters, copies of deeds, and abstracts of titles.

49.G41 The **credit book of preemption claims in Louisiana under the acts of 1830, 1834 and 1840, ca. 1834–45** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 641}, lists preemption claims and cases in the districts served by the New Orleans, Natchitoches, Opelousas, and Ouachita land offices. The entries for each office show the number of the certificate or case and whether the claim was confirmed, patented, or cancelled. The New Orleans entries are in two parts and the first part includes legal land descriptions of the lands involved. The entries for each land office are numerically arranged by either certificate number or case number.

49.G42 The front cover is labeled "Henderson & Portland [MN] Preemption Cases," but the **record of Minnesota and Wisconsin preemption entries examined and approved by bookkeeper, 1859–60** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 636}, also includes entries for land offices in Red Wing, MN, and Superior, WI. The entries for the Henderson and Portland land offices, which make up the bulk of the volume, show certificate

and warrant numbers, acreage, and date of approval. The few entries for Red Wing give the Register and Receiver number, the warrant number, the name of the preemptor, and the legal land description of the tract involved. For the most part the entries are arranged numerically by certificate number.

Records Relating to Townsites

49.G43 The administration of townsite functions was transferred from Division "G" to Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries) in 1908. The bulk of the townsite records are filed with the records of that division. Additional records relating to Oklahoma townsites, consisting of letters sent by the Commissioner, 1891–1909, and some of his accounts as ex-officio trustee for Oklahoma townsites, are among the records of Division "M" (Finance).

49.G44 The **register of letters received relating to townsites, 1889–1905** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 604A}, has the benefit of an exceptionally detailed index. Each of the alphabetical index sections is in two parts, which, given the change in handwriting between the two parts, is due to a change of clerks. The first consists of names of correspondents and persons and townsites mentioned in the letters, and the number of the page on which each letter is registered. The second part of each section shows the year, the register number of each incoming letter, the page number of the register entry, the townsite involved, and the name or office of the correspondent. The actual register entries show the incoming letter number, name and location of correspondent, date received, date answered or referred, name of townsite, a few words regarding letter content, and actions taken. The replies to the letters through 1898 are found in the press copies discussed below (49.G46) and thereafter in the press copy volumes of general letters discussed in 49.G27.

49.G45 The Commissioners' letters regarding the disposition of townsite lands are found in two series. Most letters transcribed in the fair copy volumes of **letters sent relating to townsite entries, 1885–88** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 603}, are to Registers and Receivers and concern problems discovered during the examination of entry papers submitted by applicants for town lots. Also included are a few decisions regarding disputes over the ownership of town lots. Other correspondents include the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, attorneys, and private persons inquiring about the status of claims. The letters are arranged chronologically and an alphabetical index identifies the addressees. The file numbers of incoming letters and occasionally the name of a townsite are noted in the margins. The letters were transcribed by three clerks, Frances D. Brass, Benjamin F. Gardner, and Steven H. Jecko, whose surnames also appear in the margins. Gardner's entries frequently consist only of the name and address of the correspondent and the date of the letter. In such cases, the complete text of the letters is found in Gardner's press copy books described in 49.G25.

49.G46 The fair copies cover the period July 2, 1885, to March 5, 1888. The letters continue, with a brief overlap, in the **press copies of letters sent relating to townsite entries, 1888–98** (39 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 604}, which begin on January 7, 1888, and end on December 31, 1898. The addressees remain the same as those mentioned above, but a new group has been added. Many of these letters, particularly those concerning matters in Oklahoma Territory, are addressed to members of boards of townsite trustees. The majority of the letters concern routine procedural problems, many of which are form letters either notifying interested parties of actions taken or transmitting documents. However, the volumes also include the Commissioners' decisions regarding contested entries, many of these containing a detailed review of circumstances and evidence presented. The letters are arranged chronologically, and each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of correspondent or townsite.

49.G47 A volume labeled "Docket" is actually a **clerk's register of letters sent relating to townsites, ca. 1882** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 652}. The register covers letters drafted by Oscar H. Herring, and the letters referred to are reproduced in his 16 press copy volumes (see 49.G25). Folio page 1 contains fairly complete register entries for letters written in November and December 1882, usually showing the name of the townsite, the land office having jurisdiction, the date of the letter sent, and the addressee and nature of the letter. Declaratory Statement (DE) and Cash Entry (CE) numbers are given in some entries and, in a few instances, lot descriptions are shown. The remaining entries, identified as concerning "townsites not on docket," are written in a bold hand with little regard for the lines on the page. They serve as an index to undated letters, and consist of the name of the townsite, a few words regarding the content of the letter, and the numbers of the volume and page where the record copy of the pertinent letter is recorded. The entries are indexed by name of townsite. While the volume provides a quick way to access specific letters among Herring's compilation, at this point the real value of the volume probably lies in the explanation on folio pages 13 and 14 of the regulations governing townsites and the procedures involved in filing townsite entries.

Records Relating to Desert Land Cases

49.G48 Press copies of letters sent relating to desert land entries, 1879–1891 (65 vols., ca. 7 ft.), {UD 605}, concern such matters as filings, preemptions, relinquishments, cancellations, decisions, and appeals, pertaining to land entries made under the act of March 3, 1877, which promoted the reclamation of desert lands in the States and Territories of California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and Dakota. Under the act, entries of 640 acres were permitted, provided the lands were irrigated within three years of the filing date. A payment of 25 cents per acre was due at the time of filing, with an additional payment of $1 per acre due upon proof of compliance with the law. The letters are addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, Registers and Receivers, Members of Congress, and private individuals. Some of the early letters concern the use of various kinds of scrip to locate land. The letters are arranged chronologically, and each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of land office or addressee and by the name of the person mentioned in the letters. A compilation of **press copies of letters sent concerning final proof of desert land entries, 1910–11** (1 binder, 1 1/2 in.), {UD 605A}, includes copies of related circulars, blank forms, some draft letters, and drafts of monthly reports prepared by clerk Lloyd T. Everett, who may have composed the letters. Most of the letters are addressed to Registers and Receivers in Colorado and other States. Inserted in the binder is a large map of the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota showing lands to be opened to settlement under a Presidential proclamation of June 29, 1911. The map also shows Indian allotments, State selections, townsites, timber reserves, and areas not open to entry.

49.G49 A record of entries filed at the various land offices was compiled in the multivolume set titled **"Original Desert Land Entries," ca. 1879–1911** (10 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 2332}. The volume entries show number of original land entry, date received, name of entryman, action taken, and the date. For some entries a final certificate number is also shown. All but one of the volumes cover more than one State or Territory. The volume entries are arranged by name of State or Territory and thereunder by land office. Each volume contains a table of contents. Entries are recorded for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and

Wyoming. Use of the volumes is facilitated by a separate location **index to Desert Land Certificates, n.d** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2336}, which shows for each land office the numerical span of entries recorded in each volume, the volume number, and the pertinent page numbers. The index entries are arranged by name of State or Territory, thereunder by name of land office. The final certificates are recorded in volumes titled **"Final Desert Land Entries," ca. 1880–1910** (5 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 2333}. The volume entries give final certificate number, original entry number, date received, date approved, other action taken, and date. The names of the entrymen are not given. A table of contents is included in each volume. These volumes also include entries for more than one area. Represented are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

49.G50 Desert land entries suspended by reason of adverse claims are recorded in the **docket of suspended entries under the Desert Land Act of March 3, 1877, 1877–88** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 637}. The entries show number of desert land entry, docket or case number, names of contesting claimants, legal land description of tract involved, papers submitted by claimants to support their claims, and actions taken. The entries were recorded in a volume formatted to accommodate three "cases" per page. These "case" sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 745. With the exception of the first two entries, for Carson City, NV, and Visalia, CA, the remaining entries are arranged by land office and thereunder numerically by "case" number. The majority of the case numbers were not used. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of contestant and by name of land office, although the land office references may not cover all the pertinent entries. For example, the index entry for Carson City, NV, refers to a case entry on page 150, but it does not include references to other case entries on pages 2 and 35.

49.G51 The first desert land act approved by Congress on March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 497), applied only to a single county in California. What appears to be a list of declaratory statements filed under the act at the land office in Susanville, CA, is found in the **record of desert land entries in Lassen County, California, 1892–94** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 639}. The act provided for the sale of lands in Lassen County, that "do not produce grass, or which will not, without reclamation, produce some agricultural crop." Unfortunately, the research value of the volume is seriously diminished because the absence of column headings makes it difficult to determine the exact nature of the numbers and dates shown for the 52 names distributed throughout the 1,086 listed numbers. However, the volume does include a transcript of the 1875 act and a copy of an 1891 letter informing the Register and Receiver at Susanville that no further entries were to be made under the 1875 act. Although not formally repealed, the act had, in effect, been superseded by act of March 3, 1877, and its amendment of March 3, 1891. The entries are not indexed.

49.G52 The **docket of California desert land entries, 1877–1907** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2337}, appears to be a clerk's log of actions taken on entries received from the various land offices in the State. The entries, arranged by name of land office and thereunder numerically by Register and Receiver number, are recorded in two sections. One, headed "Original Applications," shows the Register and Receiver (final certificate) number and action taken; the other section, headed "Final Certificate," shows the Register and Receiver (final certificate) number, the date sent to the Recorder, and the original application number. The final certificate and original application numbers correspond to those shown in the California entries in the volumes of **"Original Desert Land Entries,"** discussed above (49.G49).

49.G53 The **record book of desert claims, New Mexico, 1877–86** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2334}, contains an abstract of declaratory statements filed at land offices in New Mexico Territory. Entries give Register and Receiver number; Surveyor General number; dates of filings in the land office and the Surveyor General's office; a narrative description of the land, township and range; number of acres in the tracts; name of claimant; name of land office; and remarks. Although the entries were made in different land offices they are recorded by Surveyor General's number in a single numerical sequence. The volume does not include an index.

49.G54 Abstracts of land entries filed at land offices in South Dakota are found in the volume titled **"Desert Land Entries," 1877–78, 1899–1906** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2335}. The entries, made at Deadwood and later at Rapid City, show date of entry, number of certificate, name and residence, legal description of the tract involved, number of acres, price per acre, purchase money, action taken, and date. Annotations to many of the entries provide information about final proof. The entries are arranged numerically by certificate number. The volume is not indexed.

49.G55 Periodic reports on the status of desert land entries are also found in the **abstracts of land transactions, ca. 1814–1908**, conducted at the various land offices. The number of volumes, their date span, and UD identification numbers are listed among the entries for Division "D" (Mail and Files) in the State lists found in the Supplement to this guide.

49.G56 Abstracts of collections and schedules of serial numbers of first, second, and third year proofs make up the **abstracts of moneys collected and proofs for desert land entries in Colorado and Wyoming, 1909–12** (ca. 8 in.), {A1 2393}, which are arranged in post binders, one for each State. The forms for Colorado are in two parts; the abstracts of collections are arranged by name of land office, thereunder by type of transaction (original declaration statements, final applications, and final receipts); the annual schedules of serial numbers are arranged by name of land office and thereunder chronologically. The forms for Wyoming are arranged by type of transaction (final receipts, original declarations, yearly proofs) and thereunder by name of land office. The abstract forms show name of Receiver, time period covered by the abstract, date of payment, entry number, receipt number, name of entryman, area involved, rate per acre, and amount collected (both purchase money and fees). The yearly proof schedules show date, serial number, kind of application or entry, and remarks. The Colorado volume covers the "Ute Series" of entries.

Records Relating to Grants Under the Donation and Small Holding Acts

49.G57 In the mid-1800s Congress passed a series of "donation acts," promoting settlement of the Territories of Florida, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico. However, an earlier act of May 24, 1828, contained a provision authorizing "donations" of land to settlers in Arkansas Territory who removed from lands ceded to the Cherokee Indians under the treaty of May 23, 1828. Each head of family, widow, or single man over 21 years old who resided in the ceded portion of the Territory could, within two years of the date of the act, exchange his or her land and improvements in the cession for upwards of two quarter sections of surveyed public lands in the Territory. Patents would be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury upon presentation of certificates of entry.

49.G58 The mid-century donation acts were designed to induce settlement of the public domain in dangerous or distant portions of the nation. The first of these acts, passed in 1842, applied to settlers in the peninsula of East

Florida, but the act of September 27, 1850, provided for making surveys and donations of nonmineral public lands in Oregon Territory. Under terms of the act, white occupants, including American half-breed Indians, who were U.S. citizens, above the age of 18 and in Oregon before September 1, 1850, and foreigners who declared their intention to become citizens on or before December 1, 1850, were considered "first class" settlers. As such, single men were entitled to a grant of 320 acres, and wives of married men received an additional 320 acres in their own right. "Second class" settlers—white male citizens older then 21 and foreigners who declared their intention to become citizens who moved to the Territory between December 1, 1850, and December 1, 1853—were granted 160 acres, if single, and 320 acres if married, 160 of those acres being in the wife's name. To receive patents, the settlers had to reside on and cultivate their grants for four consecutive years. Subsequent legislation modified the terms of the act, extending the time limits and providing for payment in lieu of residence. By the time the act expired on December 1, 1855, over 7,000 donation certificates covering more than 2.5 million acres had been issued.

49.G59 On March 2, 1853, the benefits conferred by the donation act and its supplemental legislation were extended to that portion of Oregon that became the Territory of Washington. Before the act expired on December 1, 1855, nearly 1,000 donation certificates covering almost 300,000 acres were issued.

49.G60 A provision of the act of July 22, 1854, establishing the offices of Surveyors General of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, offered 160-acre grants to white male U.S. citizens and non-citizens who declared their intention of becoming citizens who were over the age of 21 and lived in the Territory of New Mexico before January 1, 1853, and at the date the act was passed on July 22, 1854. The offer was later extended to settlers who moved to the Territory between January 1, 1853, and January 1, 1858. Although the four-year residence and cultivation provision was a condition of the grants, the grantees had the option of purchasing the land.

49.G61 Each settler claiming a land donation was required to notify the Surveyor General of the precise tract of land claimed under the law. A number was then assigned to the notification. When the settler submitted proof of compliance with all legal requirements, the Surveyor General or the Register and Receiver of the local land office issued a certificate setting forth the facts in the case and specifying the land to which the claimant was entitled. The proof of compliance was then forwarded by the Surveyor General or the Register and Receiver to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. If no grounds for rejection were found by the Commissioner, the General Land Office issued a patent for the land designated in the certificate.

49.G62 On February 5, 1875, Congress passed an act allowing persons of Mexican birth who resided in the Santa Cruz Valley, Pima County, Arizona Territory, and had become U.S. citizens under the terms of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Treaty to secure patents for the small or irregular tracts they had taken up under Mexican authority, provided they, their ancestors, or their grantors, had occupied by land for 20 years before the date of the act. The claims had to be filed within a year of the passage of the act. Settlers in the area who did not meet the 20-year occupancy requirement could acquire their land under the homestead laws.

49.G63 Tracts of land not exceeding 160 acres in the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah and in the States of Colorado, Nevada, and Wyoming were the focus of sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891, which provided for the settlement of private land claims in those areas. Under terms of the

act, the deputy surveyor was to survey and establish the boundaries of tracts held by persons who had resided on unsurveyed lands for 20 years and collect proofs of possession. Patents would be issued if the surveys and proofs were accepted after investigation by the General Land Office.

49.G64 The records documenting the settlement of the donation and small holdings claims filed under these various acts are discussed below.

Arkansas

49.G65 Three of the 11 series of records documenting the implementation of the donations relate to Arkansas Territory. The **abstract of donation claims allowed and located at the Batesville Land Office, 1829–34, 1851** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 2306}, consists of two parts. The periodic lists of claims allowed show number of each claim, date of confirmation, name of claimant, and remarks regarding status. The entries are arranged numerically by claim number. The lists are dated and signed by the Register and Receiver. Information provided by the lists of locations varies, but most show confirmation number, date of confirmation, name of claimant, number of certificate, date of location, legal land description of the tract involved, number of acres, and patent date. The last list covers a claim confirmed in 1851. Similar lists are found in the **abstract of donation claims confirmed and located at the Little Rock Land Office, 1829–35** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2307}. Included are abstracts of certificates issued that show date of certification, number of certificate, name of claimant, number of confirmation, legal land description, number of acres, and remarks regarding patent. Inserted at the back of the volume is an undated, unidentified 18-page listing of tracts of land by section, township, and range.

49.G66 The oversize **abstract of adjudicated donation claims in Arkansas Territory, ca. 1838** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2305}, identifies the persons filing claims at the different land offices and the actions taken regarding their claims. Entries for claims made at Batesville, Little Rock, Helena, Fayetteville, and Washington show date of adjudication, number of claim, name of claimant, date of location, number of certificate and date issued, legal land description of the tract located, number of acres, and action taken on patent. Each entry is annotated to show the date of the adjudication report and the class of the claim, the latter a distinction probably addressed in the "subsequent legislation" mentioned in the heading of the Batesville abstract. The entries in each abstract are arranged numerically by claim number. Inserted at the front of the volume are lists of confirmed and suspended claims received from the Helena Land Office in 1837, information that also appears in the larger abstract for Helena. The abstracts are undated but they may have been compiled in 1838. Some annotations include dates as late as 1858.

49.G67 The donation certificates and related papers are among the land entry papers for the Arkansas land offices listed in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

Oregon and Washington

49.G68 Entries in the **abstracts of Oregon Donations, ca. 1852–1903** (12 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 2300}, are arranged in numerical order by certificate number. For each claim entered the following information was noted: number of certificate, name of claimant, legal land description and number of acres of land claimed, and, if the claim was patented, the date on which the patent was issued, reference to the volume in which it was recorded, and the date on which the patent was sent to the Register and Receiver of the local land office. For most entries in volumes 1 and 2 the date of return of the proof of compliance was also recorded, and the notification number was included for entries in volume 1–3 and for

No. 11

Ralph B Geer of Marion County, in the Territory of Oregon, being first duly sworn, says that he is a white settler on the public lands in Oregon, and was a resident thereof on and before the 1st day of December, 1850, and above the age of 18 years on the 1st day of December, 1850; that he is a native-born citizen of the United States, and that he was born in Windham County, Connecticut in the year 1816 that he has personally resided upon and cultivated that part of the public land in Oregon particularly described in notification No. 11 hereunto annexed, continuously, from the 15th day of September 1848 to the 20th day of February 1852 And he further says that he is intermarried with Mary B Geer his wife, and that he was legally married to her on the 8th day of January 1837 in Madison County, Ohio,

Subscribed and sworn to before me, in Oregon City, this 20th day of February 1852

R. B. Geer

Jno B. Preston
Surveyor of Oregon

No. 11

John S Hunt of Marion County, in the Territory of Oregon, being first duly sworn, says that he is personally acquainted with Ralph B Geer the person who claims a donation right to the tract or tracts of land described in notification No. 11 and Mary B Geer his wife; that he has known them to live together as man and wife from July 1847 to 20th February 1851 and that they are and were reputed by their neighbors as such during said period.

Applicant's statement from Donation Certificate No. 2, Notification No. 11, filed at the Oregon City land office in 1852. {PI22 63 AG}

some entries in volumes 4 and 7. Volumes 4, 7, and 10 document the 2,139 claims filed at the Roseburg land office; the remaining volumes are a record of the 5,287 claims filed at Oregon City. The inclusive dates of the series were derived from the dates of the first notification and the final donation certificate. Two undated volumes index the entries in the multivolume set of abstracts. The first volume of the **index to Oregon and Washington donation claims** (2 vols., ca. 3 in.), {UD 2299}, is the easiest to use because it provides, in addition to the volume number, the name of the land office covered by each abstract volume, information not easily discernable on some bindings. The index entries are arranged in alphabetical segments by initial letter of surname, thereunder by volume number. The entries for each volume give the name of the claimants and the number of the page where the claim is recorded. The second volume includes entries for both Oregon and Washington, with the Oregon entries preceding those for Washington in each alphabetical segment. The entries are arranged in the same manner as those in the first volume, but those for the early Oregon volumes are not identified by land office, and the Oregon entries in the "A" segment are incomplete. The first index volume and the abstract volumes have been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication M145, *Abstracts of Oregon Donation Land Claims, 1852–1903* (6 rolls).

49.G69 Like the index to the Oregon donation claims, entries in the undated **index to Washington donation claims** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 2301}, are arranged in alphabetical segments by initial letter of surname, thereunder by name of land office (Olympia, Spokane Falls, Vancouver, and Walla Walla), and thereunder by volume number. The entries for each volume give the name of the claimants and the number of the page where the claim is recorded. Inserted at the front of the volume is a typed list of some of the claims filed at the Vancouver land office, showing certificate number; name of claimant; section, township, and range of the tract selected; and an unidentified date, possibly that of the certificate. The dates do not appear in the entries recorded in the **abstracts of Washington Donation Claims, 1855–1902** (3 vols., 3 in.), {UD 2302}, which are similar to those in the Oregon abstracts. Entries for approximately 700 claims filed at the Olympia land office are divided between volumes 1 and 2; those for 4 claims made at Spokane Falls are also in volume 2. Volume 3 covers 309 claims made at Vancouver, 1 at Colfax, and 2 at Walla Walla. Reference to the Colfax claim does not appear in the index. The Colfax and Walla Walla claims are recorded at the back of the volume. The date span of the abstracts, like that of the Oregon abstracts, is approximate, based on the date of the first notification and the date of issuance of the final donation certificate recorded in the volumes. Both the index and the abstracts are reproduced in the National Archives Microfilm Publication M203, *Abstracts of Washington Donation Land Claims, 1855–1902* (3 rolls).

49.G70 The donation certificates and related papers are among the land entry papers for the various land offices noted in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. They also have been reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication M815, *Oregon and Washington Donation Land Files, 1851–1903* (108 rolls).

49.G71 A volume titled "Oregon Docket Donation Claims" is actually a **register of Oregon and Washington donation certificates sent to the Private Land Claims Division, 1869–1903** (1 vol., ca. 1 in.), {UD 2300A}. The first half of the volume lists the numbers and dates of transmittal for certificates from Vancouver (pp. 6–7), Walla Walla and Colfax (p. 6), Olympia (pp. 58–67), New Olympia (p.70), and Spokane Falls (p, 81). The Washington entries also include the name of the claimants. The indexed Oregon entries in

the second half of the volume consist solely of certificate numbers and dates of transmittal for land offices at Oregon City, Roseburg, Le Grand, and The Dalles.

49.G72 The nature of the cases recorded in the **docket of contested donation claims, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, 1839–83** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2303}, is not entirely clear, and some may not involve donation lands. For example, one case, handled by the Surveyor General in St. Louis, MO, involved lots in the village of St. Philip, IL. In some instances no land office of origin is indicated. None of the cases appear to have originated in New Mexico. The most complete entries give the names of the contestants, the land office, legal land description of the contested tract, a list of the papers in the case, and remarks concerning the actions taken. Folio pages 1 and 17–24 list documents for the period 1839–83 concerning the claim of the St. James Catholic Mission at Vancouver, Washington Territory. The volume is indexed by name of contestant.

49.G73 The multivolume **record of notifications presented to the Surveyor General or Registers and Receivers in Oregon Territory with proof of residence and cultivation, ca. 1854** (9 vols., 1 ½ ft.), {UD 2304}, is a concise source of basic information about the early settlers of Oregon (and Washington Territory as noted in annotations in red ink). The information and format of the entries varies somewhat throughout the set of volumes, but basically they show notification number, name of settler and wife, legal land description of the claim and the portion allotted to the wife, dates of residence and commencement of cultivation, date of marriage, date of proof, names of witnesses, date of their residence (arrival) and commencement of cultivation, date of receipt of proof, and date of survey. The entries in volumes 1 to 8 are arranged numerically by notification numbers, 1–8063, but the volume for entries 2756 to 3125 has not been located. The last volume is an index and record of notifications on unsurveyed land. The entries show number of notification, name of settler, number of acres and legal land description of the tract, date of arrival in the Territory, date of commencement of cultivation, date of marriage, and, in some instances, date of declaration of citizenship. The entries are arranged in two sections based on receipt before (notification nos. 1–1094) and after December 1, 1853 (nos. 1–233). All of the volumes are indexed by name of claimant with the entries in later volumes giving the notification number as well as the page number where the entry is recorded.

49.G74 Finally, entries in the **record of donation lands in Oregon and Washington Territories, 1853–59** (1 vol., ca. 2 in.), {UD 2346}, are arranged by name of land office and thereunder by legal land description as indicated by the detailed "Index by Township and Range" at the front of the volume. The entries give the legal land description, number of acres, name of claimant, date, notification number, and occasional remarks regarding actions taken. No dates are shown for the entries from the Vancouver Land Office in Washington Territory, and most of them are annotated to show that they were canceled in 1900.

New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah

49.G75 Both **dockets of small holding claims, ca. 1860–1922** (2 vols., ca., 4 in.), {UD 2308}, serve dual purposes. The first volume, titled "Docket of Small Holding Claims," includes a register of donation claims presented at land offices in the New Mexico Territory under the act of 1854 and Arizona Territory under the act of 1875, as well as the record of actions taken on small holding claims, numbers 1–3315. The second volume, in addition to being a record of small holding claims, numbers 3316–5425, also is a register of private land claims filed in New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado. The donation claim entries in the first volume are arranged by Territory, thereunder by

land office, and thereunder numerically by claim numbers; they give name of claimant, legal description of the tract involved, and remarks regarding actions taken. Most of the first 30 claims filed at the Santa Fe land office were patented by 1875. The majority of the remaining 308 claims from Santa Fe and the 8 claims from the La Mesilla land office were cancelled in the 1880s for lack of proof. Entries for the 89 Arizona donation claims, all of which were patented, are arranged numerically by claim number, and give certificate number, name of claimant, legal land description and number of acres of the tract involved, and remarks regarding actions taken, including date of patent, volume and page number of the record copy, and date the patent was sent to the Register and Receiver for delivery. Entries for the small holding claims, arranged by claim number, are found on pages 58–99 (nos. 1–756) and 102–233 (nos. 757–3315). No information is recorded for numbers 1–250, and many of the subsequent numbers were not used. Some claim entries give the name of claimant, legal land description and acreage of the tract involved, and action taken and date (often the number and date of the final certificate). Other entries consist only of the name of the land office and the index number for the serial patent case files (see 49.DM50). The volume is indexed by name of claimant with separate entries for the New Mexico and Arizona claimants.

49.G76 The second volume, titled "Docket of Private Land Claims and Small Holding Claims," contains entries for private land claims filed in New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado; Indian pueblos; and the remaining small holdings claims, numbers 3316–5425. The entries for the New Mexico claims (pp. 1–36) are arranged numerically, numbers 1–105, and give name of claimant, name of county where tract was located, and remarks, some quite extensive, regarding actions taken. Many of the early claims were for towns rather than individuals. Annotations in red ink show that some of the claims were printed in congressional documents. The 16 claims for Arizona (pp. 80–87) give number of claim, name of grant, name of claimant, and remarks regarding actions taken; a similar entry appears for the single grant for Colorado recorded on page 150. The entries for Indian pueblos, recorded on pages 190–194, give the alphabetical designation of the claim, the name of the claimant (the residents of the pueblo), the name of the Pueblo, and remarks showing date of act confirming the grants and statute number. Papers for some of these claims and additional information regarding the others can be found in the private land claims volumes discussed in 49.DP196 and 49.DP200. Six small claims entries filed at Salt Lake City, UT, are recorded on pages 152–153. They give claim number, name of claimant, legal land description and acreage, and final certificate number. Entries for the other small claims holdings are on pages 88–147 (3316–4497), 176–188 (4993–5252), and 195–201 (5253-5425). Unused pages are headed by random numbers between 4513 and 4993. No information is recorded for any of these numbers and the majority of the numbers in the other numerical sequences are unassigned. The completed entries give the name of land office and index number for serial patent case files (see 49.DM50). Some entries include patent information. The volume is indexed by name of claimant, with annotations in red ink identifying claimants from Arizona. The entries for Colorado and Utah do not appear to be indexed. Claims numbered 5426 and above are listed in the **register of small holding claims** discussed next.

49.G77 The **register of small holding claims in New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona, 1896–1923** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2309}, is recorded in a volume titled "Register of Letters Received." Entries for the 543 claims filed at Santa Fe from 1890 to 1908 are arranged numerically by certificate number and recorded on pages 1–42. They give date, name of claimant, legal land description and acreage of the tract involved, claim number, and action taken

regarding patent. Towards the end of the numerical sequence the certificate numbers were crossed out and replaced with index numbers for the serial patent case files (see 49.DM50). Subsequent entries for claims 5426–6218 pick up where the entries ended in the **dockets of small holding claims** described above (49.G75). These entries are limited to claim number, name of land office, index numbers for the serial patent case files, and approval date for patent. Entries for a few claims from the Las Cruces land office are interspersed throughout the Santa Fe entries. Other entries from Las Cruces, 1896–07, are recorded on pages 200–205. They are arranged by certificate number and give date, name of claimant, legal land description and acreage of tract involved, claim number, and remarks regarding actions taken, generally information concerning the approval or issuance of patents, and the volume and page numbers of recorded patents. Sixty-one claims were filed at the Salt Lake City land office during the period 1900–2, and they are listed on pages 215–218. The entries, arranged numerically by certificate number, give date, name of claimant, legal land description and acreage, and patent information. The final entries in the volume on page 235 are for two claims submitted from the Tucson, AZ, land office. The information provided for these entries is similar to that for entries from the other land offices. The volume is not indexed. Pasted on one of the front pages of the volume are three blank forms used in filing and processing the claims.

49.G78 The donation certificates and small holdings claim papers are among the land entry papers for the various land offices noted in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

Records Documenting Land Grants to the States and Territories

49.G79 The importance attached to education by the founders of our Federal Government is shown by the provisions they made for its permanent endowment and development. The rule of reserving and granting certain sections in each township of the public lands for school purposes had its inception in the Ordinance of 1785. Ohio was the first State to receive a grant of one section (640 acres) in each township, the section numbered 16 or indemnity lands in lieu thereof, under the provisions of the acts of April 30, 1802, and March 3, 1803. One section for the support of public schools was provided for in the organization of each new State and Territory until the organization of the Territory of Oregon in 1848, and its subsequent admission into the Union as a State in 1859, when two sections in each township, sections 16 and 36, were set apart for school purposes. Later, when Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico were admitted into the Union, they received a grant of four sections of school lands, sections 2, 16, 32, and 36, in each township.

49.G80 The granting acts provided for the selection by the State of other lands in aid of public schools where the designated sections were otherwise disposed of by the United States, such selections being known as indemnity school land selections. By the acts of May 20, 1826, and February 26, 1859, the principal features of which were preserved in Sections 2275 and 2276 of the revised statutes, Congress granted indemnity lands on account of deficiencies in the areas of school lands caused by fractional condition of the townships, and for losses sustained by reason of settlement made on the school sections prior to their survey and fixed a rule for determining the amount of the grant in the case of fractional townships. Provision was also made to provide for the selection of other lands in lieu of mineral lands and school sections located within Indian, military, or other reservations. An act of 1891 established a uniform rule with respect to the adjustment of the school land grants to the several States, affording each State an equal right of indemnity. The school land grants in general

were limited to nonmineral lands, but an act of January 25, 1927, extended the grants to include mineral school sections.

49.G81 To the grants for common school purposes were added grants for seminaries of learning, universities, agricultural colleges, normal schools, internal improvements, and for various State institutions, such as miners' hospitals; deaf, dumb, blind, and insane asylums; charitable and penal institutions; public buildings; and swamp land grants. In most cases such grants were made in specific amounts to be satisfied by selections from the unappropriated, nonmineral Federal lands within each State or Territory. In a few instances the granted lands were described in special acts of Congress.

49.G82 Internal improvement grants of 500,000 acres were made to each State under an act of September 4, 1841, and swamp land grants were made to the States under the act of September 28, 1850. The act of July 2, 1862, authorized grants for the benefit of agricultural colleges, a quantity equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States were entitled. For those States either having no public lands or an insufficient amount of public land subject to selection under the grant, the act authorized the issuance of land scrip to be sold by the State and located by the purchasers or their assignees on public lands in other States. Certain States admitted at later dates received other grants of definite amounts of land for specified purposes, such as penitentiaries, miners' hospitals, asylums, schools of mines, military institutions, agricultural and mechanical colleges, and for the payment of bonds issued by certain counties in Arizona and New Mexico. Some records relating to these various grants are described below. Additional information about the agricultural college and swamp land grants and related records is found in the chapters for Division "B" (Recorder's) and Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries), respectively.

49.G83 Unbound form applications and related documents submitted by State locating agents make up the series of **original State selection lists of lands for schools, public buildings, and internal improvements, 1861–1913** (67 ft.), {UD 618}. The format of the forms may vary but generally they show name of State and local land office, number of list, date list was filed in the Register's office, description and acreage content of land selected in lieu of sections 16 and 36 lost to State, reason for the loss of section 16 or 36, signature of the agent acting on behalf of State, and signature of the Register of the local land office. Similar selection lists are included for charitable and educational institutions such as asylums, reform schools and penitentiaries; universities and agricultural colleges, normal schools, and mechanical arts and mining schools; public buildings in State capitals; and unspecified internal improvements. Materials for some States include abstracts of lists submitted or nonmineral affidavits. Unusual items are miscellaneous papers relating to alleged fraudulent surveys and an 1888 report on the "McClellan and Bridges" surveys for Nevada; lists for improvement of the Rio Grande River in New Mexico Territory; papers relating to Indian schools and the cancellation of selection lists for Magnum County in Oklahoma; a letter regarding the designation of unsurveyed fractional townships in the Cascade Forest reserve in Oregon; lists for a military parade ground in South Dakota; lists for water reservoirs in Utah; and indemnity lists for coal lands in Wyoming. Filed at the end of the Utah materials are copies of schedules of land that were forwarded to Division "P" for investigation for coal or saline content. Filed with some lists are letters exchanged between the Commissioner, Registers and Receivers, and State officials. The records are arranged alphabetically by name of State, thereunder by type of list, thereunder by name of local land office, and numerically by list number. The series includes

records for all States and Territories represented in this guide except Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, and Texas, but the amount of material for each area varies greatly. More specific information about the records available is found in the State lists in the supplement to this guide. Some lists and considerable correspondence relating to selections made by Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oregon are discussed immediately below in 49.G84. Additional selection lists are found in Miss Hadley's files discussed in 49.F127 and in the bound copies of selection lists discussed below. A consolidated list of University selections made at all the land offices in California is among the records discussed in 49.G106, and records showing grants for agricultural college purposes are described in 49.G102.

49.G84 The series **State land selection lists and related correspondence, ca. 1808–1944** (10 ft.), {UD 618A}, consists primarily of oversize, paperbound compilations of letters received, selection lists, copies of a few letters sent, and some loose materials. The bound items relate to Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Oregon, as well as Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, and Ohio. Files of loose documents are interfiled with the bound materials for some States, but unbound records for Arkansas, Minnesota, Alaska, and Wisconsin are also included. The letters received are from Registers and Receivers, State selection agents and other State officials, and members of the general public who were interested in the selections. The few copies of letters sent, which are interspersed throughout the files, are usually dated after 1900. Although most of the lists cover indemnity school land selections, some are of selections made to support agricultural colleges, seminaries, universities, internal improvements, public buildings, Indian trust lands, and saline lands. More details regarding the lists for the relevant States are shown in the State lists found in the Supplement to this guide.

49.G85 Various oversize **State selection lists submitted from the Huron, Pierre, Rapid City, Belle Fourche, and Watertown land offices in South Dakota, 1889–1906, 1917–20** (5 in.), {UD 618B}, supplement the lists in the series described above. The lists from the Huron land office, 1889–1904, cover selections for school indemnity lands, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, the agricultural college, educational and charitable institutions, a school of mines, public buildings, and a State university. The lists from Pierre are for school indemnity lands, an agricultural college, educational and charitable institutions, a school of mines, a normal school, public buildings, and a State university. Included with these lists are two letters from 1896 concerning land for an asylum for the deaf and dumb. The Rapid City lists, 1892–1895, are for indemnity school lands, an agricultural college, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, educational and charitable institutions, a school of mines, a normal school, public buildings, a reform school, and a State university. Included with the Rapid City lists are clear lists, 1917–20, of lands selected for the Rapid City and Belle Fourche land districts. Some of the lists are folded, while others are in the flat file part of the series. Lists from the Huron and Pierre land offices are found in both parts of the series. Lists from Watertown are in the flat files.

49.G86 Unfolded oversize **State selection lists submitted from the Bismarck/Dickinson, Devils Lake, Fargo, Minot, and Williston land offices in North Dakota, 1895–1927** (3 in.), {UD 618C}, are similar to those for South Dakota. The lists from Devils Lake are the most extensive, consisting of selections for an agricultural college, blind asylum, deaf and dumb asylum, educational and charitable improvements, school of mines, normal school, public buildings, reform school, school indemnity lands, soldiers' home, and State university. A general list submitted in 1920 covers school lands in

the Bismarck, Dickinson, Minot, and Williston districts.

49.G87 A **docket [register] of State selections, 1888–1908** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 615}, lists the various kinds of selection lists received from each State or Territory and actions taken. Entries give the type of selection, number of list, name of the land office, date filed, acreage, action taken (approved, cancelled, rejected), and fees. The volume is indexed by name of State or Territory, with the index references for Oregon and California giving page numbers for land office entries, and those for Utah showing page numbers of the entries for various type of selections. References for the other States and Territories are to the first page of the pertinent entries. The volume also includes a record of cases received from other divisions showing type of land entry, number of entry, name of entryman, date received, action taken, lists of cases sent to Division B for patent, and clear lists sent to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. Although the volume is in good condition, the numerous annotations and insertions and its well-worn appearance are evidence of frequent use.

Records Relating to State Selections of Indemnity School Lands

49.G88 Under various acts of Congress, States were granted lands to replace traditional school lands (sections 16 and 36) that were unavailable and lands to sell to provide funds for the construction of public buildings. With regard to some records described below, the distinction between the two types of selections is not always clear, and in some cases the two types of selections list are interfiled. For example, letters regarding selections for public buildings are found among those recorded in the fair copies of **letters sent relating to school selections under the act of May 20, 1826, 1847–89** (18 vols., ca. 3 ft.), {UD 610}, the majority of which relate to the approval or disapproval of indemnity school land selections. If the nature of the selection is in doubt and the date of approval is shown, an attempt should be made, using the approval date as a point of reference, to find the copy of the letter transmitting the approved list to the Register and Receiver of the land office involved or to the Governor of the State. The letter should carry the same date as the approval or one shortly thereafter.

49.G89 The volumes in the series mentioned above include letters to the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Interior, Registers and Receivers, Members of Congress, Governors and other State officials, attorneys, and private persons. The volumes, which are labeled "School" on the spines, also contain letters concerning the claims of persons who had settled on unsurveyed land only to discover when the surveys were completed that their improvements were in sections traditionally reserved for school purposes, as well as some concerning the mineral or agricultural nature of certain tracts. The letters are arranged chronologically, and each volume is indexed by name of land office, addressee, or person mentioned in the body of the letter. The letters to Registers and Receivers may be indexed under "R" or they may be indexed by the name of the land office. The index in volume 18 is incomplete. The letters from July 17, 1879, to March 18, 1889, are reproduced in the **press copies of letters sent relating to school lands, 1879–98** (86 vols., 9 ft.), {UD 611}, which continue the "school" series of letters sent through December 31, 1898. Letters after that date are found in the press copies of general letters described in 49.G27. The correspondents and subjects of the letters succeeding the fair copies remain much the same although a greater number of these letters concern contests over rights to lands involving the various States, railroads, and private claimants. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of correspondent, field office, or persons mentioned in the letter.

49.G90 Bound **registers of approved indemnity school lands and State selection**

lists, 1866–1937 (118 vols., 19 ft.), {A1 2025}, are arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder chronologically, but the exact date spans for many State volumes are not readily discernible. The registers consist of lists identifying tracts selected by the States either to replace traditional school lands lost through previous transactions or to establish normal schools, agricultural colleges, or asylums. Information provided includes a legal description of the land lost or selected, the reason for the loss or selection, the date of selection, and the amount of land involved. Also included are certification statements made by the examiner and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The lists for each State are numbered sequentially. More information about the relevant volumes for each State is found in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. Not covered by this series are Arkansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Texas, and Washington.

49.G91 A two-part **register of school land indemnity lists, 1898–1909** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 623} is a record of lists received by the General Land Office from land offices in California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. One volume, labeled "California School land indemnity Selections From July 1, 1898," records lists received from California land districts dating from June 9, 1898 (San Francisco). The entries give the State number, Register and Receiver number, date filed, acres covered by each list, fees paid, and action taken. Many of the lists from the San Francisco land office were eventually canceled. The entries for each land office are arranged numerically by Register and Receiver number. The spine of the second volume reads "School Index Lists" and the date span is 1905–9, although most of the entries cover the period 1906–8. The entries are arranged by name of State, thereunder by district, and thereunder numerically by list number. In some instances, however, the entries are arranged chronologically by year, thereunder by land office, and thereunder numerically by list number. The entries show the land district, list number, date of filing, acres covered, fees paid, and actions taken. The volume includes sections for Louisiana and Minnesota, but no entries are included for either State.

49.G92 Press copies of **letters sent concerning indemnity school land selections listed for mineral investigations, 1911–12** (1 binder, 3 in.), {UD 623A}, consist of letters sent by the Commissioner to the Director of the Geological Survey and to GLO field officials regarding land selections that were to be investigated "as to their mineral as well as oil or coal character," as directed by an office order of November 29, 1910. Filed with the letters are copies of the lists of lands scheduled for examination. Entries on the lists are arranged by selection list number, and show for each tract the township, range, section, and lot numbers. The letters and lists are arranged by name of State or Territory and thereunder by land office. Included are materials for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Although the letters originated in Division "P" (Field Services), they are discussed here because of their subject matter relationship to the records in Division "G." Those of Division "P" include no related records.

49.G93 A volume labeled "Letter Record" contains a **register of indemnity clear lists, 1866–1919** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 612}, covering selections that had been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and forwarded to the land offices and the Governors of the various States or Territories. The entries are arranged by State, thereunder by land office, and thereunder numerically by clear list number. They show clear list number, date the list was approved, date a transcript of the list was transmitted to the land office and a certified copy to the Governor, and total acreage covered by each list. The volume is indexed alpha-

betically by name of State and thereunder by name of land office, with a few separate entries for individual land offices. Revised index entries for California are found in the "Z" section. Attached to the front flyleaf is a printed list of U.S. local land offices and offices of U.S. Surveyors General that has been annotated with page numbers to serve as an index. The transmittal letters are reproduced in the "school" press copies (see 49.G89).

49.G94 Additional selection lists are bound into single volumes covering several States.

1. Selections made in Louisiana and Missouri, States not covered by either of the larger selection series, are documented in the volume titled, "**Record, State School Land Selections, Acts of May 20, 1826, and later, 1827–1901** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 624}, which also contains lists for Arkansas, Iowa, and several additional States. Most lists are of land selected by the States for school purposes and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury under the 1826 act. A few, including some for Iowa and Missouri, document selections made under later acts. The lands selected are described in terms of township, range, section and fraction of section, and acreage. Some of the selections were approved as late as 1901. The entries are arranged by name of State and thereunder by name of district land office. An index to the lists appears in the front of the volume. An oversize "Abstract of Land Selected for Schools in the District of St. Louis, Missouri," compiled in 1898, is among the documents making up the series of **oversize proclamations of land sales and other records, ca. 1822–1909** (UD 997}, discussed in 49.11.
2. Lists for Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Oregon are in the bound forms headed **"Indemnity School Selections of Public Lands," ca. 1846–80** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 625}. Entries are arranged by State, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder numerically by list number. They show for each State the name of the local land office, number and date of indemnity list submitted by that office, description of school land lost to the State, and description and acreage of land selected by the State to supply the deficiency in school lands to which the townships were entitled. Selections for Minnesota and Nebraska were made under an act of February 26, 1859; those for Iowa under acts of May 20, 1826, and August 23, 1842, and those for Oregon under an act of January 7, 1853.
3. A volume labeled "Kansas," is a **record of Kansas, Florida, and Nevada State school indemnity selections, 1862–83** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 629}. The entries for the various land offices in each State give the number of the selection list and describe the land containing portions of sections 16 and 36 lost to the State and the replacement tract, and show whether the latter selection was approved or disapproved. The entries are arranged by State, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder numerically by indemnity list number.

49.G95 A set of volumes numbered 1 to 4 is a **record of State selections, 1855–76** (4 vols., 7 in.), {UD 617}, in Minnesota and California. Entries in volumes 2 (Minnesota) and 3 (California) are arranged by name of land office and thereunder numerically by list number and chronologically by date of selection. They show selection list number, date of selection, description of land selected in lieu of the regular section 16 or 36 ordinarily set aside for school use, acreage covered by each list, and date of approval. The folio pages 1–14 of the Minnesota volume contain entries for the land offices in Stillwater, St. Peter, Forest City, Winnebago City, Litchfield, Redwood Falls, New Ulm, and St. Cloud. Volume 3 for California is indexed and it include entries for land

offices in Benicia, Marysville, Stockton, San Francisco, and Humboldt. Volume 1 is a record of approved indemnity selections made in the San Francisco land district, and it gives legal land descriptions of both the indemnity lands and the lands for which they were substitutes, the acreage involved, and the date of approval. The entries, for the period 1868–76, are arranged numerically, 1208–3471. Volume 4 is a record of agricultural college selections submitted by the following land offices in California: San Francisco, Marysville, Stockton, Shasta, Visalia, Sacramento, Humboldt, Los Angeles, and Susanville. The entries for each land office are arranged numerically and chronologically by date of selection. They give the legal land description of each selection, the number of acres involved, and the date of approval. The volume contains a table of contents.

49.G96 Five more series document school-related selections in California.

1. Undated, bound forms titled **"Exhibit of Indemnity Selections by California," (Mount Diablo and San Bernardino Meridians)**, (5 vols., 7 in.), {UD 613}, are a record of land selections made by the State in lieu of sections 16 and 36 in various townships. The selections are described in terms of township, range, section, fraction of section, and acreage, and the number of the selection list and the page on which it was reported. Also shown is the area of sections 16 and 36 covered by Mexican Grants or sold by the United States and the amount of indemnity acreage due the State. Entries are arranged by name of meridian and thereunder numerically by number of township and range. Some of the land descriptions are accompanied by small township diagrams marked to show the location of the selection. A list of abbreviations used in the descriptions is found at the front of volume.
2. An undated **log of Register and Receiver's documents concerning school selections in sections 16 and 36, Mount Diablo Meridian, California** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 630}, shows the Register and Receiver numbers of documents concerning selections in a particular section. The entries are arranged by section number, thereunder geographically by township and range, and thereunder numerically by document number.
3. Entries in the **record of San Francisco indemnity selections (Mount Diablo Meridian), 1861–69** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 614} show selections made within the San Francisco land district in lieu of sections 16 and 36. Data recorded include the number and date of the list on which the selection was made, a legal land description of the tracts selected, the number of acres for each tract of land, and its monetary value. The entries are arranged numerically by number of township and range.
4. Unbound indemnity school land lists, 1869–70, from San Francisco are part of the **school and State indemnity lists from California land districts, 1864–90** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 614A}, along with other unbound indemnity school land and State selection lists and abstracts from the land offices in Stockton, 1869–70, 1877–84; Shasta, 1873, 1877–87; and Marysville, undated. It is not clear whether the State selection lists were for internal improvements or public buildings. The records are arranged by land office and thereunder chronologically. Also included are abstracts showing the location of lands made with Valentine scrip at Bodie and Los Angeles, mixed-blood Chippewa scrip and school land warrants at San Francisco, and half-breed Sioux scrip at San Francisco and at Duluth, MN. The latter document is from 1905.
5. An oversized volume identified as **"School Docket D, 6843," 1912** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 614B}, is a tabular record of the status of

California school land grants. Prepared by the State Conservation Commission in San Francisco, the statistical data were entered on forms 26 inches wide under the following headings: section, township, range; area of section; area due State; date creating national forest; selections made prior to March 1, 1877 (date of approval and amount base furnished); selections made subsequent to March 1, 1877 (date of approval, amount base furnished, apparent amount unsatisfied deficiency, apparent amount excess selected); area of land conveyed by State to the United States; land claimed by the United States, act March 1, 1877; land claimed by State, act March 1, 1877; other sales by State; total acreage sold by State; and remarks (land disposed of by the United States, pending unapproved indemnity selection). The forms are arranged by meridian and direction, i.e., "H M – N & E."

49.G97 Colorado school indemnity selection lists, 1899–1909 (2 vols., 5 in.), {UD 626}, show for each land office the number and date of the indemnity list, legal land description and acreage of the school land lost to the State, the cause of the deficiency, description and acreage of land selected as indemnity for land lost, and whether selection was approved or not. The most common reasons shown for the deficiency are forest reserves, Indian reservations, mineral lands, swamp, and settlement. Included is a small quantity of correspondence between the Commissioner, Registers and Receivers, and State officials relating to the selections. The entries are arranged by name of local land office and thereunder numerically by list number. The entries for the Del Norte, Denver, Glenwood Springs, Hugo, and Lamar land offices are in volume 1; those for Pueblo and Sterling are in volume 2. Similar lists for Del Norte, Denver, Hugo, Lamar, Pueblo, and Sterling are found in the unbound **indemnity school land selection lists, Colorado, Kansas, and Washington, 1869–85, 1901–8** (4 in.), {UD 626A}. The two Kansas lists, 1884–85, cover selections for the Salina and Oberlin land districts, while the Washington lists, numbered 1 to 11, are for selections for the Olympia district submitted during the period 1869–86.

49.G98 The same kind of information regarding selections made for the Colorado land districts is recorded in the **Idaho school indemnity selection lists, 1904–6** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 628}, submitted for the Blackfoot and Boise land districts under the act of July 3, 1890. Also included are nonmineral affidavits and correspondence exchanged between the Commissioner, Registers and Receivers, and officials of the Idaho State Land Department. The lists are arranged by land district and thereunder numerically by indemnity list number.

49.G99 Information about the sections of land set aside for school purposes is recorded on **School Land Grant Status and Use Cards, ca. 1806–1933** (32 ft.), {A1 2385}. This series consists primarily of oversize (12 ½- by 8-inch) cards. The front of the card is a township map giving the legal land description and survey details. Information about plat approval is presented in a memorandum column. Data recorded includes acres of public or private lands, water surface when appropriate, and area of township. The back of the card gives details on land subdivisions affecting sections 16 and 36, which were reserved for educational purposes. Also included is some correspondence between the General Land Office and State officials concerning surveys, school and land adjustments, mineral indemnities, Indian allotments, and other matters. Cards are included for Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

Records Relating to State Selections of Grant Lands for Public Buildings

49.G100 Fair copies of **letters sent relating to State selections for public buildings, 1863–**

1872 (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 607}, transcribed in a volume marked "Pub Blds, Preemption Bureau," concern land to be used to support the construction of public buildings to house State legislatures and other institutions, including penitentiaries and seminaries. The originals of these letters were sent by the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, Governors of States, and other State officials. They consist largely of letters transmitting clear lists to the Secretary for approval, approved lists to State officials, and replies to inquiries regarding the status of the selections, with some transcriptions of clear lists. Pages 44 through 55 contain statements of lands selected by the States of Oregon, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Michigan, showing the date of selection, number of list, land district and description of tracts, area of tracts, aggregate area, and date of approval. The volume contains an index that lists only the names of persons mentioned in the first few pages.

49.G101 The **original selection and indemnity lists of North Dakota for capital buildings, soldiers' home, insane asylum, and schools, 1892–1906** (5 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 621}, were submitted under provisions of the North Dakota Statehood Act of February 22, 1889. Each list shows the purpose for which the selection was made, a legal land description and acreage of the tract selected, and whether the selection was approved or rejected by the Secretary of the Interior. The selections were made for an agricultural college; capital buildings; soldiers' home; asylums for the blind, deaf and dumb, and insane; industrial, mining, reform, scientific, and normal schools; and a State university. One volume contains indemnity school lands lists from the Bismarck, Devils Lake, Fargo, and Grand Forks land offices. Included with some lists is correspondence exchanged between the Commissioner and State officials relating to the selections. The lists arranged by type of selection, thereunder by name of local land office, and thereunder numerically by list number. A few indemnity school land lists from the land offices at Bismarck, Dickinson, Fargo, and Minot are among the unbound lists discussed in 49.G83. Lists showing agricultural college selections made by land offices in California, and Iowa are discussed below.

49.G102 Entries in the **record of agricultural college selections in California under the act of July 2, 1862, 1868–77** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 631}, show for the different local land offices in the State the date and number of the report on which the selection was recorded, description of the tracts selected by the State for agricultural college purposes, number of acres, acres suspended or canceled, and quantity approved. The entries are arranged by name of land office and numerically thereunder by report number. The reports are distributed throughout the first 100 pages of the volume in the following order: San Francisco, pp. 1–10, 16–18; Marysville, pp. 25–29; Stockton, pp. 41, 45; Shasta, pp. 47–49; Visalia, pp. 55–56; Sacramento, p. 61; Humboldt. pp. 65-66; Los Angeles, p. 70; Susanville, p. 71; and Aurora and Independence, p. 73. Similar information regarding "in place" selections registered at land offices in Iowa are recorded in three photostatic copies and five original **lists of agricultural college selections, Des Moines, Fort Des Moines, Fort Dodge, and Sioux City, IA, 1863–65** (8 items, 1/2 in.), {631A}. Two original lists for Des Moines give the legal description of the lands selected while the remaining originals and photostats also show the date of selection and the quantity of land selected. The photostatic lists for Des Moines and Sioux City also show acreage charged to the State. All of the lists include certification statements. The lists for the Fort Des Moines district were submitted in 1863 and 1864 and those for the Fort Dodge and Sioux City districts in 1864. The 1864 lists were submitted with several other lists discussed in 49.F46.

Records Relating to State Selections for Internal Improvements

49.G103 Section 8 of the Act of September 4, 1841, titled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," granted to several States—including Missouri, Louisiana, and Arkansas—and to future States a total of 500,000 acres of land to be sold to finance internal improvements. Those States and Territories that had previously been granted land for internal improvements were to receive whatever acreage was necessary to reach the 500,000 acre total. Section 9 of the act defined internal improvements as roads, railways, bridges, canals, waterway improvement, and swamp drainage projects. The fair copies of **miscellaneous letters sent, 1841–73, relating to State selections under the act of September 4, 1841,** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 602}, consist of letters from the Commissioner to the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Interior, Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, Governors, State land commissioners and locating agents, attorneys, and private individuals. Volume 1, which covers the period December 20, 1841, to February 19, 1848, contains letters to the Governors of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri, but the letters to the Governor of Arkansas greatly outnumber those to the other two. Letters to the Governors of Louisiana and Missouri are also found in volume 2, but those for Arkansas are directed to State officials. The volumes are indexed alphabetically by name or office of correspondent. The letters to the Governors are indexed under "G." In general, the letters concern conflicting claims to proposed land selections and the approval or cancellation of selections. In a similar vein, the **letters sent to Registers and Receivers relating to State selections under the Act of September 4, 1841, 1842–49** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 606}, concern the approval or disapproval of selection lists submitted under the 1841 act. The letters are arranged chronologically, and indexed alphabetically by name of Register and Receiver or by land office.

49.G104 The **record of State selections under the Act of September 4, 1841, and later acts, 1847–79** (4 vols., 7 in.), {UD 620}, covers some grants made under acts of 1857, 1861, and 1864, as well. The series consists of volumes, numbered 2, 3, 3, and 4. The volumes contain two-part forms headed "Tracts and Quantity Selected" and "Tracts and Quantity Awarded." They identify the land office transmitting the selection lists, and show the list numbers, date of selection, legal land description and total acreage of tracts selected and awarded, and the date of approval or rejection. Entries are arranged by name of State, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder numerically by list number. Grants under the 1841 act are covered by volumes 2 (Iowa), 3 (Florida), and 3 (Colorado). Volume 4 covers selections for Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, which were made under acts of 1857, 1864, and 1861, respectively.

49.G105 Also available for California are three sets of lists of **State selections under the 1841 act submitted by land offices in California, 1853–61** (1 in.), {UD 620A}. The first set consists of two parts bound with ribbon. One part covers selections made during the period 1853–61 for the Benicia, San Francisco, and Marysville land districts, while the other part is a list of selections in conflict with previous claims. Entries in both parts give date of selection, number of list, legal land description of tracts, area, and remarks, including (in the second list) the reason for the conflict. The second set, printed lists covering the period 1855–77, consists of separate lists for selections for Humboldt, Marysville, and Stockton, and a combined list for the Independence, Sacramento, Susanville, Shasta, and Visalia land districts. The entries in these lists give the legal land description of the tracts selected, number of acres, date filed, and remarks. The entries

are heavily annotated. The combined list also covers selections "of which there is no record in the Surveyor-General's Office except the Lists from Washington," and a "Recapitulation of the Lists from the Department of the Interior under the grant of 500,000 acres," which identifies acreage "charged to the State twice in the foregoing lists and under other grants." The final set appears to be working papers consisting of lists for the Humboldt, Los Angeles, Marysville, and Sacramento land districts covering selections made during the period 1861–84. The pencil entries give date of selection, number of list, legal land description of tracts, area, and remarks.

49.G106 Additional lists of State selections under the 1841 act are among the **miscellaneous lists of land selections, sales, and entries received from land offices in California, 1858, 1860** (1 ½ in.), {UD 620B}. The lists cover State selections made for the Humboldt, Visalia, Marysville, Benicia, and San Francisco land districts; entries made by military land warrants for Humboldt, Visalia, Stockton, and San Francisco; and lands sold at Humboldt, Visalia, Marysville, Stockton, and San Francisco land offices. The lists are numbered 1–22, but lists for many of the numbers, if they existed, are missing. List 18 is a consolidation of university selections made at all the land offices in California. Entries consist primarily of legal land descriptions of the tracts involved and remarks. Some lists also show acreage. Also included in this series are two lists documenting land sales at the San Francisco and Stockton land offices. The San Francisco document, titled "Minutes of Land Sale at Said Office," is a record of a sale held during the period May 3 to May 13, 1858, as ordered by Presidential Proclamation no. 585, dated September 16, 1857. Entries show the legal land description of the 40-some tracts offered; none of the tracts were sold. Not as obvious is the outcome of the Stockton sale, which began on February 14, 1859. The entries give only the legal land description of the tracts offered or reserved and the status (State selection, private grant, unsurveyed, mineral, or preemption).

49.G107 Persons claiming lands selected under the 1841 act are identified in the **docket showing suspensions and conflicts with California and Oregon State selections under the act of September 4, 1841, 1853–1866** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 616}. Entries give date of selection, number of list, legal land description, name of claimant, cause of conflict, date of suspension, land description of the portion of the selection under dispute, and actions taken, generally the date of a letter to the appropriate Register and Receiver "calling for examination and report." The outcome of the investigation is not shown. The entries are arranged by name of land office and thereunder chronologically by date of selection. The volume is indexed by name of land office but the portion of the page showing the Oregon entries is missing; entries for Oregon City begin on page 366, for Roseburg on page 380.

49.G108 A small collection of letters received, copies of letters sent, and drafts of circulars make up the bulk of the **miscellaneous documents relating to school land selections and other matters, 1873–ca. 1912** (ca. 2 in.), {UD 616A}. Most of the letters concern lands selected for educational purposes, but a few relate to contested claims. Other subjects addressed by the documents are disputed land claims, statistics on State grants, instructions regarding the implementation of particular acts of Congress, and school land selections in the proposed Lake Tahoe National Park and in forest reserves in Montana and South Dakota. The records are arranged by subject, with the letters regarding State school land selections arranged by State and thereunder chronologically. Included are documents relating to California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

49.G109 Data given in the **dockets of contested cases, A to G, 1883–1910** (7 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 646}, includes number of case, names of parties, name of the land office with jurisdiction over the contested land, legal land description of the contested tract, dates and letter numbers of letters transmitting documents in the case, and remarks showing actions taken, such as "to R and R for report," "interlocutory order issued," "decision of R and R affirmed," "hearing ordered," "case remanded," and in most instances "to R and R closing case." The volumes are arranged alphabetically A to G, and the contents of each are arranged numerically by case number. According to a note pasted on the inside front cover of Docket A, the entries 1–324 cover the first lot of cases transferred from Division "H" when responsibility for the adjudication of all timber culture and desert land entries from Division "C" and all contest cases involving preemption claims were allocated to Division "G" per the Commissioner's order of November 28, 1891. Entries for Division "H" cases that were transferred later were listed in other dockets. Access to docket entries is facilitated by an undated **index to contested cases recorded in Dockets A–G** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 645}. The entries, arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname, give the name of each contestant and the docket letter and page number on which a given case is recorded.

49.G110 The documents listed in Dockets D to G are found in the **contested case files, 1894–1910** (ca. 89 ft.), {UD 646A}, which contain many examples of the manner in which different kinds of land disputes were handled and are valuable for the study of the interpretation and administration of the laws relating to the several different classes of lands. Included in the case files are some, if not all, of the following: applications of entry, amended applications, proof of entry or residence, or of acquisition of water rights in the case of desert land entries, affidavits, correspondence, receipts, relinquishments, reports, notices, petitions, briefs, and decisions of the Commissioner and of the Secretary of the Interior on appeal from the former. The case files are arranged alphabetically by docket letter, D–G, and numerically thereunder by case number. These records are the only case files of the Division that have been preserved. They are the only extant examples of the kinds of adjudications conducted by both Division "G" and Division "H" since all cases conducted by Division "H" were destroyed under authorization granted by Congress in 1926. Filed in the last box of the series are three cases involving indemnity school selections in California that appear to have been transferred from Division "K" and a partly faded press copy of Division "H" contest proceedings, testimony, and related correspondence for *Johnson et al.* v. *Strunk*, 1909–11, Gregory, SD, patent serial number 01637.

49.G111 Some cases that were satisfactorily decided by Registers and Receivers are recorded in the **docket of miscellaneous contested cases that were not appealed, 1887–1904** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 654} to the Commissioner. The entries are arranged numerically by case number 1–158. They show the case number, names of claimants, name of land office, legal land description of the tract involved, dates and number of letters transmitting papers in the case, and actions taken. A note from the Chief of Division "G" shows that no new entries were made after May 1894, but postings to the existing entries were made as late as 1904. The volume includes an alphabetical index to the claimants' names.

49.G112 Cases from a later period that were appealed are identified in the **register of appeals and related letters sent to the Department of the Interior by Division "G," 1912–16** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 654A}. The case entries, for the period January 8, 1912, to May 22, 1916, begin on page 82 of the volume and continue through page 267. In most cases they

give the serial number, name of land office, date sent to the Department, and name of party involved. Beginning in August 1912 the appeals are entered in black ink and the additional papers in red ink. Similar entries are found on pages 80 and 81, which are a record of cases sent to the Department by a clerk with the initials M.J.W. (probably Mrs. Mary J. Wetstein) during the period March to May, 1912. Earlier pages in the volume were used to record actions taken on different types of land entries received from various land offices. These entries give the type of land entry, the Register and Receiver number, in some incidents the name of the entryman, and the dates of actions taken. They are arranged by name of land office, and an index is provided at the front of the volume.

49.G113 Information about claims approved by the Division was recorded in **"Credit Books," 1837–1908** (26 vols., 7 ft.), {UD 655}, which are arranged by State. Some volumes cover many States and Territories, while others may only cover one. The volumes are a rather odd lot, consisting of several sets of volumes, some independently numbered, others unnumbered., with the thickness of the volumes ranging from 1 to 3 inches. Some of the volumes are unindexed, others are indexed by name of State or Territory and thereunder by name of local land office, and a few are indexed alphabetically by name of claimant. Entries for each State or Territory are arranged by land office and thereunder in rough numeric order by certificate number. The entries show the Register and Receiver certification number, warrant number, act of Congress authorizing the warrant, legal land description of the land involved, the date that Division "G" received the claim, the date the claim was approved and returned to the bookkeeper, and the surname or initials of the clerk who approved it. The "Warrant" column was also used to identify other types of entries such as cash, homestead, and scrip, agricultural college scrip in particular.

49.G114 Most of the entries in the **record of action on contested cases, 1893–1910** (4 vols., 7 in.), {UD 650}, cover cases recorded in the **dockets of contested cases** (49.G109), referred to by letter designation, and the **dockets of contested preemption cases** (49.G34), referred to by volume number. Also included are references to cases recorded in the various State dockets, indicated by abbreviated State name, the dockets of contested State selections (SS), and townsite dockets (TS), as well as a few references to cases involving cash entries (CE), desert land entries (DLE), and timber culture entries (TCE). Many of the townsite references appear to be to dockets held by NARA–Southwest Region (Fort Worth). The entries themselves give the case or land entry number, a reference to the appropriate docket, name of the parties to the suit, name of local land office transmitting case, legal description of land involved, action taken by Division "G," and date of action. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of claimant. The entries are arranged in rough numerical order by case number. Contested homestead entries were recorded in a separate **docket of rejected and appealed homestead applications, 1892–98** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 650A}. The entries give the case number, names of claimants, legal land description of the tract involved, number of the letter transmitting each of the documents listed in the "Papers" column, and date and description of each action taken. The land office having jurisdiction over the land is identified in the "Remarks" column. The volume is alphabetically indexed by name of claimants. Since the entries are not arranged in any easily discernable fashion, use of the index is essential to locating a specific claim. Contested homestead entries are also covered by a **register of homestead entries referred to Division "G" from Division "C" because of conflicts with desert land or timber culture entries, 1892–1901** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 650B}. Although the entries were made in an index volume, they are

arranged in rough chronological order by date of receipt. They show the numbers of the homestead entry and the conflicting timber culture or desert land entry, the land office of origin, and notes regarding actions taken. The inside front cover lists the numbers of timber culture entries referred to a particular clerk for handling. The entries were received from land offices in Minnesota, California, and Arizona. They are arranged by State or Territory, thereunder by land office, and thereunder numerically by entry number.

49.G115 Homestead entries are an issue in many of the conflicts documented in a series called **dockets of contested cases involving State selections and other land entries, 1882–1903** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 651}, although the first volume is labeled "Register of Letters Received." It was used to record conflicts with State selections. The entries, 1894–1903, are arranged numerically by case number and show names of the parties to the suit, name of local land office, legal land description of the tract in dispute, dates and registration numbers of letters transmitting documents submitted by the claimants, nature of the documents, and action taken. This volume contains an alphabetical index to names of persons, States, land offices, and a few subjects. Cash entries, homestead applications, timber culture and desert land entries, preemptions, and school indemnity selections are all subjects of the cases recorded in the second volume, labeled "Docket." The entries 1882–1901, provide the same kind of information with one exception. Only the first five entries include docket numbers. Like the "Register," this volume also is alphabetically indexed by name of person, State, land office, and subject.

49.G116 The volumes titled **"Docket of Preemption Claims," 1871–77** (8 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 647}, appear to be registers used by clerks to record the cases they worked on. Three of the clerks signed their volumes, namely, Seth W. Clark, two volumes, and Morris Ketchum and David H. Goodno, one volume each. The clerks who used the remaining four volumes are unidentified, but the handwriting shows that some of the volumes were used by more than one person. Some elements of the data recorded varies from one volume to another, but generally the entries show case number, number of the transmittal letter from the Register and Receiver, names of persons involved, name of local land office, legal land description of tract involved, action taken on claim, and date of action. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of claimant. The entries are usually arranged numerically by case number or land entry number, but in some cases they are arranged by land office and thereunder numerically. They reflect routine examinations of various kinds of land entries as well as disputed claims. For example, the bulk of the entries in the Goodno volume, 1872–75, show the disposition of agricultural college scrip issued by various States. A cursory examination has shown no relationship between case numbers shown in these volumes and those found in the **dockets of contested preemption cases** discussed in 49.G34.

49.G117 A **clerks's docket of cases handled, 1867–69** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 647A}, covers cases received primarily from Registers and Receivers at land offices in California, but entries also are included for cases from those officials in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, and Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, and Washington Territories. The entries are arranged numerically, 1–340, and give the names of the claimants, the name of the land office having jurisdiction over the land involved, a legal land description of the tract, and remarks regarding actions taken in the case. A note at the end of the volume refers to the Soscol Rancho preemption cases (see 49.G40).

49.G118 Another personal register, the **clerks's docket of cancelled contest cases, 1878–87** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 648}, was main-

tained by a clerk who ends the list of actions for a case that had been appealed with the comment "Sec'y affirms my decision-case closed." The entries are arranged numerically by case number 1–388, and give the Register and Receiver number, names of parties to the case, name of local land office, a legal land description of the land involved, the action taken, and the date. The bulk of the entries are for cases from Reed City and other land offices in Michigan, but a few are from the land office in Des Moines, IA. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of claimant.

49.G119 Entries in the **register of letters sent to Registers and Receivers relating to contested cases, 1899–1903** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 642}, show the dates of what appear to be routine letters sent to the field offices regarding the use of clerks' initials. These entries bear the rather cryptic annotation, "rel. to initials of clks." A very few entries relate to other subjects. The entries are arranged alphabetically by name of land office and chronologically thereunder. The entries refer to the dockets of contested cases, showing the letter of the docket, the case number and, in most cases, the relevant page number of the docket, the date of the letter sent, and the subject. An examination of several docket entries shows that these letters were not recorded among the actions taken, and a cursory search has failed to locate them in the "press copies of letters sent (general)."

Miscellaneous Records

49.G120 The **register of timber culture entries in California 1874–1904** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 640}, is a record of actions taken on timber culture applications, similar in content to the "Credit Books" discussed in 49.G113. The register entries, which are arranged by name of land office and thereunder numerically by Register and Receiver number, such as the number assigned to the "Timber-Culture Application," show whether the application was canceled, commuted to a cash entry, or finalized and the date of the action. Entries for the applications that were finalized show the final certificate number and the date they were referred to Division "G" for action. Responsibility for timber culture entries and attendant business was transferred to Division "G" in 1891, but annotations showing that timber culture certificates were being forwarded to Division "G" in 1900 and later would indicate that this volume was being maintained by another division long after Division "G" had acquired the timber culture functions.

49.G121 Registers of timber culture entries filed at Des Moines and Sioux City, IA, share the volume titled **"Docket, Indian Homesteads, Traverse City and Ionia, Michigan, I.C.E.'S, Sioux City and Des Moines, Iowa," 1871–1900** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 640A}, with an I. rather than T. printed on both the front cover and the spine. The entries for each land office are arranged numerically and show the action taken and date of action. The majority of the entries were cancelled.

49.G122 The volume titled **"Record of Certificates Approving Assignment of Certificates of Location, Act of June 2, 1850, 1880–88** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 659D}, contains copies of printed forms used to record the authorized transmittal of certificates of location to persons other than the original recipients. The forms give the name of the person in whose name the certificate was issued, the name of that person's legal representative, and the name of the person or persons designated to receive the certificate. The forms also show the number of the certificate of location, the number of acres involved, the date the certificate was issued, and the name of the person to whom the certificate was delivered. Only the certificates on the first 24 pages were completed. The volume is not indexed but some, perhaps all, of the certificates cover lands involved in private land claims. For example, one of the certificates was originally issued in

1871 to the Baron de Bastrop, whose grant is discussed in the Division "D" (Private Land Claims) chapter (see 49.DP125).

49.G123 An oversize **list of adjustments of land grants to Nebraska, ca. 1892** (1 in.), {UD 659E}, is a record of acreage patented under various grants. Entries show date of entry; legal land description of tract involved; acres lost to grant, vacant and subject to grant, selected and subject to grant, properly approved under grant, improperly approved, and pending and not determined; and entries and declaratory statement filings on lands otherwise subject to grant. A remarks column is used to record patent or selection dates and the list numbers on which the entries appears. Patent dates are as early as 1871, selection dates as late as 1892. Some of the early entries are for lands located within the Fort Kearney military reserve. The list appears to be a section of a larger volume since the pages are numbered from 87 to197.

49.G124 A **clerk's working journal, ca. 1887–89** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 659F}, contains notes compiled by Ada B.J. Farrar regarding legislative acts, decisions, regulations, forms, definitions of terms, and individual cases. The volume is indexed by subject or name of persons involved in the cases.

49.G125 A volume intended for Division use as a record of cash entries was used instead as a **record of military bounty land warrant locations in Colorado, 1890–1900** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 659G}. The entries cover locations using warrants issued under the acts of February 11, 1847, and September 28, 1850, at the Akron land office and locations made with warrants issued under the act of March 3, 1855, at the Akron, Hugo, and Sterling land offices. A typical entry gives the Register and Receiver and warrant numbers, the type of land entry and number, and the date of approval for patent. An index is found at the rear of the volume.

49.G126 Abstracts of monthly returns of lands entered at the Little Rock land office are recorded in a volume titled "**Memoranda of some Locations and Patents under Special acts of Congress and other matters," 1821–29** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 659H}. The locations were made under section 11 of the Act of May 26, 1824, "to enable the claimants to lands within the limits of the State of Missouri & Territory of Arkansas to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims, and of the Several Acts amendatory & explanatory of the Same." The entries for each month during the period October 1828 to January 1829 give the number of certificates, and data regarding the total quantity of land under the following headings: in decrees, located, relinquished, and over decrees paid for. The volume also includes a "List of printers of the Laws of the Second Session of the 18th Congress," giving the names of the printers, their newspapers, and locations in Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas. Included in the title block on the volume's cover is the notation, "See 'John Sevier' Claim and others referred to." John Sevier and six other commissioners were granted land by the State of Georgia for their service in examining and reporting on the land lying in the Big Bend of the Tennessee River in 1785. It was 1824 before the claims were finally approved by Congress and each commissioner or his heirs were granted 5,000 acres of land to be located within two years in either Mississippi or Alabama. The time for location was later extended to 1837 and locations in Louisiana and Arkansas were permitted. Most of the entries in this volume concern the Georgia commission lands and other grants made in Alabama and Mississippi and some locations made at the Detroit and Saginaw land offices in Michigan. A table of contents is provided at the front of the volume.

49.G127 A **register of attorneys, 1884–89** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 659I}, identifies individuals who, having filed certificates required by an act of July 4, 1884, were "recognized" by the Department of the Interior. Entries are arranged in alphabetical segments with the names entered in chronological order by date of filing or certification. A **list of attorneys qualified to**

argue land cases ("Recognized Attorneys"), 1884–96 (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 1010A}, recorded in a Burr's Compilation Index volume, lists the names of the attorneys, date of recognition, and city and State or Territory of residence. Like the list, entries in the undated **record of attorneys** (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 1478}, give the names of the attorneys and their city and State of residence. No dates are shown, however, but annotations in red, generally showing change of residence, span the period 1884–95. The label on volume 1 notes that the entries are incomplete, so the entries in volume 2 may be additions to the list. The names in the two volumes do not appear to be duplicated.

49.G128 Photostats of letters and extracts of congressional documents regarding the preemption of land for mail stations make up the **records relating to mail route preemptions in Minnesota, 1861** (1 in.). The records concern the contract with Joseph W. Babcock and George H. Marsh for a mail route with a terminus in St. Paul. Included is a map showing the route through southern Minnesota.

49.G129 Among the **divisional "Scrapbooks" of circulars, orders, and other issuances pertaining to public land matters, ca. 1866–1924** (see 49.16), is a volume containing copies of letters and other issuances of interest to the Division for the period 1866–92 and a 13-volume (ca. 3 ft.) compilation of administrative and procedural issuances and notices issued during the period 1892 to 1918, which was maintained by clerks of Division "G" for ready reference. The volumes contain chronologically arranged copies of published and unpublished orders, circulars, regulations, legislation, and instructions regarding office conduct and work procedures issued by the GLO Chief Clerk, chiefs of other divisions, Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, and the Secretary of the Interior. Included are notices of the establishment and closing of various land offices and notices regarding changes in land district boundaries and Indian reservations. Most of the documents are directed to Registers and Receivers and chiefs of the divisions.

RECORD OF ACTION ON CASES IN THE CONTEST

CASE.	DOCKET.	NAMES OF PARTIES.	LAND OFFICE.	DESCRIPTION OF LAND.
278 Closed	E, 2599	Viola E. Woodward v. Sever M. Wangsnes.	Devils Lake North Dakota. T.C.E. No. 22-13, for SE.1/4 SW.1/4, W.1/2 SE.1/4, + SE.1/4 SE.1/4 Sec. 1, T. 149 N. R. 68 W., 5 P.M.	When default cured prior to notice. 21-335.
279 Closed	E, 2604	O.P. Nustad v. John Von Ruden	Fargo, North Dakota, T.C.E. No. 10777 for SW.1/4 Sec. 3, T. 148 N., R. 52 W., 5 P.M.	8 yrs. comp. 24 LD. 448; 26-670 Proof-Stat. Period. 3-365; 7-365
280 Closed	E, 2606	William Hartman v. Amelia A. Evers.	Fargo, North Dakota. T.C.E. No. 13374 for NE.1/4 Sec. 18 T. 134 N., R. 60 W., 5 P.M.	Knowl. presump. of prior to notice of contest 9 LD. 299; 22-581
281	T.S. 2,48	Townsite of Cerrillos + William C. Rogers v. Camilo Mares and James M. Rogers.	Santa Fe, New Mexico. H.E. Nos. 3829 + 4454, for E.1/2 N.W.1/4 + lots 3 + 4 Sec. 19, + lot 3 sec. 17, T. 14 N., R. 8 E., N.M.P.M.	Prereq. to T.S.E. - 26 LD. 323 Add. T.S.E. - 24-526; 21,71; Status of vacant land in corp. limit 1976; Incorp. does not reserve land not subject to T.S.E. 18 C.L.O. 126; 1 LD 497; 3, 356; 431; 6 LD. 633, 635; 21-71, 24 + 75; 24-526; 25-249; 16-127; 16, 397. Contra 28-61. Const. of Stats. equity, 160 U.S. 77. Obiter dicta. not binding 2 LD. 576, 578; 8-188; 10-184, 186; 11-238, 244; 16 H. 275; 6 Wheaton 264
282 Closed	Letter 101553-1899	James W. Downin v. William Riley	North Platte, Nebraska. T.C.E. No. 13024, for E.1/2 NE.1/4 + E.1/2 SE.1/4 sec. 17, T. 14 N., R. 22 W., 6 P.M.	

Sample page from the **examiner's docket of contested cases, 1887–94**. {UD 668}.

DIVISION "H" (CONTEST DIVISION)

49.H1 On August 22, 1867, the Commissioner of the General Land Office assigned the letter "H" to the Bounty Land Acts Division. At some point it merged with the Virginia Military Division ("I") to became the Military Bounty Land Warrant Division. It was then responsible for examining and taking proper actions on papers for locations made with military bounty land warrants, agricultural college scrip, and Porterfield scrip, and for preparing revolutionary bounty land scrip and patents for lands in the Virginia Military District in Ohio. Under an office order of July 2, 1878, the Division's functions were assigned to Division "B" (Recorder's), and Division "H" went out of existence. With the exception of a multivolume register of letters received described with the records of Division "B" (49.B11) no discrete collection of records for this early Division have been located although some references to it may be found in other records.

49.H2 By 1887 the lack of uniformity in contest decisions written in different divisions and in different parts of the same division necessitated the concentration of the general contest work of the General Land Office in one administrative unit. On April 1, 1887, a "board of contests" was organized, to handle all contest cases then pending in Division "C" (Public Lands) and Division "G" (Preemptions), a combined total of 8,747 cases. Railroad, mineral, surveying, and private land cases were exempted from the board's jurisdiction. On June 1, 1887, the Contest Board became part of a new Division "H," the Contest Division. Another reason for the consolidation, as the Commissioner explained in his annual report for 1887, was that the "marked increase in the number of contests also made it a matter of importance to take them out of the old divisions and collect them together." The new Division, also called at various times, the Contests Division, the Homestead Contests Division, and the Private Contests Division, was to deal with all cases relating to contests involving claims between individuals to portions of the public domain under the various laws governing agricultural lands.

49.H3 Division "H" was responsible for adjudicating contests between private claimants in which, theoretically, the Government had no interest. As a matter of fact, however, it was determined in a large number of cases that because neither of the claimants were entitled to the land it reverted to Government ownership. Most of the cases were initiated in the local land offices where hearings were held before the Registers and Receivers. The oral testimony was then reduced to writing, and based on that testimony the Registers and Receivers rendered their decisions. A claimant was allowed 30 days to appeal the decision to the Commissioner. If an appeal was filed, the contest was docketed in Division "H" and was considered in its proper turn. If the claimant wished, he could appeal the Commissioner's decision to the Secretary of the Interior. An act of May 14, 1880, gave to a successful contestant of any preemption, homestead, or timber culture entry the right to enter the same for 30 days after receipt of notice of the decision. During this period the land would be reserved from entry by any other person. If the decision of the Register and Receiver was not appealed, the contest papers were forwarded to Division "H" for disposition at the expiration of the 30-day period for filing an appeal.

49.H4 In his annual report for 1892, the Commissioner explained how the Division prioritized its activities by dividing the case load into three categories. The first to be considered were the most important cases and difficult cases on appeal from the decision of the local officers (docket cases). These cases were usually supported by voluminous documentation containing much conflicting testimony, and

adjudication required knowledge not only of the rules and regulations of the Department but also of law and evidence. Miscellaneous appeals involving questions of law and practice made up the second group. These were cases that were regularly initiated but for some reason had been dismissed prior to trial or rejected by local officers. The third category consisted of cases that had been tried and no appeal taken, which were routinely disposed of using blank forms.

49.H5 The types of cases handled by the Division fluctuated over time. On November 28, 1891, 325 preemption contests were transferred from Division "H" to Division "G." Desert land and timber culture contests were transferred to Division "G" on December 19, 1896, but were returned to Division "H" on May 18, 1903. Contests pending investigation by Division "P" were transferred to Division "H" on October 26, 1906. Additional jurisdictional transfers of contests took place between 1914 and February 25, 1925, when Division "H" was abolished, and its work distributed among several other divisions.

49.H6 The extant records of Division "H" cover the years 1887 to 1910 and consist largely of press copies of letters sent and case dockets. The case files themselves were destroyed in the General Land Office in 1926 by authority of House Report No. 358, 69th Congress, 1st Session. A partly faded press copy of Division "H" contest proceedings, testimony, and related correspondence for *Johnson et al.* v. *Strunk*, 1909–11, Gregory, SD, Serial no. 01637 is found in the last box of the **contested case files, 1894–1910**, in Division "G" (see 49.G110).

Letters Sent

49.H7 The first three volumes of the **press copies of letters sent, April 16, 1887–October 10, 1908** (946 vols., 102 ft.), {UD 660}, contain copies of letters prepared by the Contest Board for the Commissioner's signature. Use of the division designation begins on June 3, 1887. The letters are addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers, contestants, defendants, attorneys, and other interested parties and relate to contests submitted to the Contest Board and to the Division for review, approval, and/or recommendation. Included are decisions on contested cases heard by the Division and by Registers and Receivers; notifications of cancellation of homestead, timber culture, and desert land entries; statements on the qualifications and citizenship of entrymen and women; and form notices on contested cases and land entries. Interspersed are quarterly and annual reports of the activities of the Division. Many of the letters to the Registers and Receivers notifying them of the Commissioner's decision in cases they had forwarded summarize the circumstances of the cases. These detailed accounts, often including information regarding houses and other improvements made to the land, and even references to the contestant's marital status, offset, in part, the loss of the case files. The letters are arranged chronologically, and each volume includes an alphabetical index to names of addressees, land offices, and individuals and subjects mentioned in the letters.

49.H8 Among the **press copies of letters sent by the Chief of Division "H" to other division chiefs, 1897–1900** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 661}, are memorandums concerning contested homestead, timber culture, and desert land entries, requests for information on contested cases, and requests for actions on cases. Other letters advise the division chiefs of decisions on contest cases and transmit papers for completed actions. Included is a summary report to the Chief Clerk dated July 15, 1899, showing the principal items of increase or decrease in work received and accomplished in the Division during the fiscal year, as compared to fiscal years 1897 and 1898. Only the first 36 pages of the volume are used. More extensive

are the **press copies of letters sent by the Chief of Division "H" to the Chief Clerk of the General Land Office, 1901–8** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 662}, which include reports on number and type of cases pending, actions taken on contested cases, and the duties and work of the Division, as well as instructions to Registers and Receivers. Some letters concern personnel matters, such as the names of staff members of the Division, statements as to their qualifications for promotion or retention, and recommendations as to work and staffing of the Division, while others are requests for supplies and reports on the use of equipment. The letters are arranged chronologically in volumes labeled "Miscellaneous Matters."

Contest Dockets and Related Records

49.H9 Entries in the **dockets of contested cases, 1883–1909** (15 vols., ca. 4 ft.), {UD 667}, show the case number (nos. 1–19,515), name of defendant and contestant, preliminary actions taken, decisions reached, and final actions. Also shown are location of land being contested, land office involved, registration number assigned to correspondence and papers during the course of investigation, remarks of the investigating officer, and recommendations for action. Of the 15 volumes only volume 1 includes an alphabetical index of the names of the persons involved in the cases. However, a separate **name index to volumes 1, 2, and 3 of the dockets of contested cases, n.d.** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 666}, was compiled at some point. The index entries, which give the name of the contestant and defendant and the corresponding docket and page numbers, are arranged in alphabetical segments, and thereunder by volume number. Dockets 4 to 15 are not indexed.

49.H10 Appeals to the Secretary of the Interior for a reversal of the Commissioner's decisions in cases covered by the contest dockets are recorded in the **docket of appeals on cases 1–19,515, 1889–1909** (9 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 670}. The entries, arranged chronologically by time of receipt, show the title of case (name of the contestant and defendant), land office involved, action being appealed, GLO registration number of letter transmitting appeal, and final action taken in the case involved. Some entries include cross-references to entries in the contest docket volumes, giving the docket number and case number.

49.H11 Volumes lettered A, B, and C make up the **miscellaneous contest docket, 1893–1910** (3 vols., 9 in.), {UD 669}, and cover additional cases numbered 1 through 2794. Entries show the title of the case, case number, documents received and their GLO registration numbers, action taken prior to final decision, findings, and final disposition of case. The entries are arranged numerically by contest number. Most of the cases appear to involve homestead, timber culture, and cash entries. Some cases, which seem to concern procedural matters, are labeled "Caveat."

Other Records

49.H12 The **index to contested cases arranged alphabetically by name of contestant, 1885–88** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 665}, appears to be a register of non-docketed cases. The entries give the name of the case, land office, land entry number, and the year and GLO registration number of the original submission. Most of the cases involve homestead and timber culture land entries but a few concern cash and desert land entries. Entered in pencil at the end of each alphabetical segment are the names of defendants in some of the cases. These entries also give the land entry number, the land office, and the page number in the volume on which the relevant case is recorded. Annotations in red ink show the disposition of most of the cases, with the majority being either closed or canceled. A few cases were docketed.

49.H13 An **examiner's docket of contested cases, 1887–94** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 668}, covers

cases assigned to both Division "H" (pp. 1–87) and Division "G" (pp. 88–94). Entries show case number, docket number, name of parties involved, land office, legal land description of tract involved, remarks regarding actions taken, final action, and date of disposition. The case entries, probably recorded as the cases were completed, are arranged in rough numerical order by case number. The volume includes an incomplete name index. The Division "H" entries refer to contest docket volumes 1 through 5 (49.H9); most of the references in the Division "G" entries are to docket volumes A and B in Division "G" (49.G109). The Division "G" entries are for preemption and townsite cases. The volume was used to record cases handled by examiners Gilbert F. Bogue and Frederick L. Harvey.

49.H14 Entries in the informal **Law Examiner's record of cases, 1898–1918** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 665A}, are arranged numerically by case numbers 173–830 and cover the years 1898–1909 with the final case (830) entered in 1913. Because the docket was maintained as a personal record, the case numbers shown were not the official case numbers. The entries show the examiner's case number, docket or letter numbers, names of parties involved, land office, and dates of receipt and actions taken. References to the type of case were recorded in the docket column, while the land office column was also used to record the legal land description, and the description of land column was used for a brief summary of the case. The volume includes an index to the case files with each alphabetical section showing in separate columns the names of the plaintiffs and defendants arranged in numerical order by page number. The last few pages consist of a record of sick and annual leave, 1899–1918, and a chronological record, 1899–1907, of work performed on a daily basis. The allocation of this volume to Division "H" is based on its title, "Record of Action on Cases in the Contest Division ("H") General Land Office." The compiler of the docket is not identified, but a "Legend" page explaining the abbreviations used in the entries includes the comment that cases 1–172 were decided in Division "G." Based on this statement the compiler may have been Lewis D. Pace, a principal examiner in Division "G" before he transferred to Division "H," where his title was changed to Law Examiner in 1909. Also mentioned in the volume, however, is Daniel Webster, a Law Examiner in Division "G," whose initials "D.W." appear at the end of most of the notations on actions taken. It is possible, therefore, that Mr. Webster may have used a Division "H" volume to record his case work in Division "G." Although this volume is a personal record and far from comprehensive in its coverage of either division's caseload, it does provide a detailed account of each of the cases listed.

49.H15 A **record of cases appealed from rulings of Division "C," 1893–94** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 671}, is the final divisional series. Entries give the case number, date received by Division "H," name of parties involved, land office in which the case originated, legal land description of the tract involved, land entry number, ruling by Division "C," and the date of the ruling. The cases involve homestead, cash, timber culture, and timber and stone land entries.

49.H16 Among the **divisional "Scrapbooks" of circulars, orders, and other issuances pertaining to public land matters, ca. 1866–1924** (see 49.16), is a 5-volume (ca. 1 ft.) compilation of administrative and procedural issuances and notices issued during the period 1874 to 1914, which was maintained by clerks of Division "H" for ready reference. The volumes contain chronologically arranged copies of published and unpublished orders, circulars, regulations, legislation, and instructions regarding office conduct and work procedures issued by the GLO Chief Clerk, chiefs of other divisions, Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, and the Secretary of the Interior. Included are notices of the establishment and closing of various land offices and notices regarding changes in land district boundaries and Indian reservations. Most of the documents are directed to Registers and Receivers and chiefs of the divisions.

DIVISION "K" (RECLAMATION, SWAMP LANDS, AND SPECIAL ENTRIES DIVISION)

49.K1 In an effort to promote reclamation of vast areas of public domain marsh lands and lands subject to periodic overflow by rivers and other watercourses and to eliminate malarial areas, Congress in 1849 initiated what came to be a series of acts authorizing grants of such lands to the public land States. All funds accruing to the States from the disposal of the swamp lands were to be used to make the tracts suitable for cultivation or occupation by building levees and dams or initiating drainage projects for sanitary purposes. Originally the grants included only tracts designated on Government survey plats as "swamp" and "unfit for cultivation." Subsequently, overflowed lands were added, conveying to the States swamp or inundated lands without regard to their description on survey plats. This change, as reported by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his annual report for 1867, had complicated the administration of the grants and resulted in innumerable controversies and cases of litigation due to the indefinite language of the legislation.

49.K2 Because swamp land and overflow lands had not been exempted from settlement, much of the land that could be claimed by some States had already been entered or located with warrants or scrip. As a result, Congress passed the act of March 2, 1855, authorizing the issuance of patents to the individuals who had already settled on lands that were legitimately characterized as swamp or overflow lands and initiating cash and land indemnities to compensate the States for the loss of those lands. Each State was to receive cash settlements for the lands settlers had purchased from the Federal Government and scrip for acreage equivalent to the lands located by warrants or scrip. The scrip was to be used to claim other public lands within the State. An 1860 act effectively ended the indemnity practice by prohibiting further selections of lands that the Government already had reserved, sold, or otherwise disposed of, and established a time frame for making selections. Among the records of Division "M" (Accounting) are two series (see 49.M72 and 49.M73) documenting compensation to certain States for swamp and overflowed lands sold by the Federal Government.

49.K3 In his annual report for 1869 the Commissioner questioned the benefits of the grants, noting that while the acreage granted to the States far exceeded expectations, relatively little land had been reclaimed because the acts contained no provisions to enforce the purpose of the grants. In many cases the lands had been acquired by corporations and individuals for speculation rather than reclamation purposes.

49.K4 The first swamp land act, approved by Congress on March 2, 1849, was passed to aid Louisiana in the construction of levees and drainage projects by granting to the State most of those lands within its borders that were so swampy or overflowed as to be unfit for cultivation. In 1850 Congress passed an act making grants to Arkansas and to each of the other States of the Union having similar public domain lands, and an 1860 act extended the grants to Minnesota and Oregon. Eventually 15 States benefitted from swamp land legislation.

49.K5 In November 1850 the Commissioner wrote to the Surveyors General and the Governors of the public land States requesting the submission of lists of all lands selected by each State. The lists were to be based either on GLO survey field notes or on surveys made by the States accompanied by evidence that the lands fell within the parameters of the grant. With the exception of California, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the land selections were made by State agents. In Minnesota, selections were made by the Surveyor General from survey field notes; in California, the selections

were determined by three methods stipulated in the 1866 grant legislation (14 Stat. 218). Beginning in 1850 the Commissioner's annual reports provide statistics on the number of acres claimed by the States, the number of acres patented to the States, and the totals of the cash and land indemnities.

49.K6 An administrative unit, designated Division "K" in the Commissioner's letter of August 22, 1867 (known as the Swamp and Overflowed Lands Division, later the Swamp Land Division), was established in the General Land Office to adjust claims under the acts and to manage the attendant paperwork. In his annual report for 1888 the Commissioner stated that the Division was responsible for:

1. Receiving, examining, and recording the lists of lands selected and reported as claimed by the States under the granting acts;
2. Determining from an examination of records and evidence submitted to support the adjustment of claims which of the selected tracts could be transferred to the States; preparing lists of these tracts for approval by the Secretary of the Interior; and issuing and recording patents for the approved tracts;
3. Adjusting claims of the States to indemnities provided by law for swamp and overflowed lands sold by the United States or located with warrants or scrip;.
4. Deciding conflicts arising between claims under other laws or grants and claims under the swamp land acts; and
5. Preparing, recording, indexing, and maintaining correspondence, decisions, papers, records, and other matters relating to claims arising under the swamp land acts.

In addition to the functions performed in the Division, Special Agents in the field personally examined land selections and witnessed testimony given regarding the character of lands involved in indemnity claims.

49.K7 The duties of the Division largely remained unchanged until 1907 when it received an influx of functions formerly performed by other divisions. From Division "C" came responsibilities for Indian and abandoned military reservations, homestead entries within forest reserves, and logging operations on ceded Chippewa Indian lands, primarily in Minnesota; from Division "G" responsibility for private land claims; and from Divisions "A" and "C" responsibilities for the reclamation of arid lands. To reflect more accurately the scope of its new mission, the Division officially became the Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries Division on April 12, 1907. As the Commissioner noted in his 1907 annual report, the Division, in addition to its swamp land work, now prepared instructions to district land officers in regard to reclamation projects under the act of June 17, 1902, and passed upon those land entries; prepared schedules of lands in abandoned military and Indian reservations and instructions for the disposal of the lands; prepared instructions for the opening of lands in forest reserves to settlement and entry under the act of June 11, 1905; and administered private land claims and the sales of timber and logging operations on ceded Chippewa lands under the act of June 27, 1902. In 1908 the Division's swamp land work was moved to Division "G"; in exchange Division "K" acquired responsibility for townsite entries. All papers and records relating to these new responsibilities were transferred to Division "K" along with the functions, which accounts for the fact that most of the records now assigned to Division "K" were actually created by other divisions.

49.K8 Although Division "K" started out with the sole function of adjusting grants of swamp lands to the States, its gradual acquisition of other duties made its original responsibility seem minor by comparison, a fact borne out by the following discussion of the Division's records. The greatest quantities of records,

those concerning townsites, abandoned military reservations, and Indian reservations, were mostly inherited from other Divisions. Missing from the Division's records is any significant documentation of the Division's reclamation functions which were transferred, along with the related records, to Division "F" in 1917.

Records Relating to Swamp and Overflow Lands

49.K9 The chronologically arranged fair copies of the Commissioner's **letters sent relating to swamp and overflowed lands, 1849–89** (68 vols., 23 ft.), {UD 672}, relate chiefly to contested swamp land selections, swamp indemnity claims, the transmittal of approved and test selection lists of swamp and overflowed lands, requests for additional reports, and instructions to Special Agents. The recipients included the Secretary of the Interior, other Government officials, Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, Special Agents, State and county officials, attorneys, and private individuals. With the exception of volumes 67 and 68, each volume contains an alphabetical index by name of individual, land office, title of office, and company. Letters for the period 1879–89 are duplicated in the **press copies of letters sent relating to swamp and overflowed lands, 1879–1909** (206 vols., 21 ft.), {UD 673}, which continue the series through June 30, 1908. The 1909 items are press copies of Swamp Land Indemnity Certificates 9 to 17 issued to the State of Mississippi. Beginning on July 1, 1908, responsibility for swamp and overflowed lands matters was assumed by Division "G," and copies of relevant letters are found in the press copy volumes described in 49.G27, beginning in volume 755.

49.K10 The **press copies of letters sent concerning logging, national forests, Indian allotments, townsites, reclamation, and private land claims, 1907–8** (23 vols., ca. 2 1/2 ft.), {UD 675} document the Division's handling of the responsibilities it acquired in 1907 and 1908. Other subjects addressed in these volumes are abandoned military reservations, timber trespass cases, islands, openings of Indian reservations, and surveys. The letters are directed to the Secretary of the Interior and heads of other Government agencies, Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers, Special Agents, superintendents of logging, attorneys, and private individuals. The volumes are indexed by name of addressees, land offices, position titles, and subjects. Copies of the Division's letters, 1907–18, to Registers and Receivers regarding irrigation and reclamation reserves that were forwarded to Division "L" (Drafting) for informational purposes are found in that Division's **correspondence relating to withdrawals and restorations for forestry, reclamation, and irrigation purposes** discussed in 49.L17.

49.K11 Criteria for designating tracts as swamp land varied from State to State. The **records relating to swamp and overflowed lands, 1849–1929** (ca. 26 ft.), {A1 677A}, which concern the survey, selection, transfer, administration, and disposal of the lands, include letters, reports, survey field notes, plats, maps, forms, affidavits, applications, lists, certificates, and legal briefs, as well as decisions of the Secretary of the Interior, opinions of the Attorney General and Solicitor General, and litigation documents, including some Supreme Court papers. Also included are reports on State and regional flood control and drainage programs. The records contain considerable information about disputes and conflicts over the swamp or alluvial lands involving Federal agencies, State and county officials, and interested individuals and groups (including Indian tribes, particularly the Chippewa and Choctaw). The records are arranged by State and thereunder variously, by type of record, by county, by list or certificate number, or chronologically. The series includes records for

Arkansas, California, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oregon. Information about the types of records available for each State can be found in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.K12 An act of Congress approved March 2, 1855, provided for compensation to the States for lands eventually identified as swamp and overflowed that the Federal Government had inadvertently disposed of by cash entries and military warrants following the passage of the act of 1850. Lists of such lands submitted by Iowa and Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Florida make up the **record of applications by States for swamp land repayment under the acts of 1850 and 1855, 1850–61** (3 vols., 6 in.), {UD 677B}. Entries for Iowa are in volumes 1 and 3; those for Missouri are in volume 3. Separate selection lists were made for cash entries and warrant locations. Both lists show the State, name of district land office, legal land description of tract involved, and number of acres. Lists of cash sales also show date of entry, number of purchase certificate, price per acre, and amount of purchase money. The warrant lists show date of location, warrant number, and the year of the act of Congress authorizing the warrant. The lists are arranged by State and thereunder by name of district land office. The first page of each list is annotated to show the date a copy was sent to the Governors of the respective States.

49.K13 Three dockets identify swamp land cases in conflict with homestead and cash entries and miscellaneous cases. Entries in the multivolume **docket of homestead entries in conflict with swamp land selections, 1877–98** (3 vols., ca. 5 in.), {UD 679}, show the case number, land office, date and number of the homestead application, names of parties involved, number and date of final certificate, land description of the tract covered by the entry and the portion in conflict, date the papers were received in the division, source of papers, name of the clerk assigned to the case, and remarks indicating the action taken in the case. The docket volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of the individuals involved. The entries in each volume are arranged numerically by case number. Entries in the **docket of cash certificates that conflict with swamp land selections, 1885–92** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 680}, show name of party, land office, cash entry number, legal land description of tract in conflict, claims or basis of conflict, and remarks showing action taken. These entries are arranged by State and thereunder in very rough numerical order by cash entry number. Entries in the **docket of miscellaneous swamp cases, 1876–1906** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 681}, show names of the parties involved, nature of contestants' claim or basis of contest, legal description of the tract in conflict, district land office, name of the agent assigned to the case, papers pertinent to the case, and remarks regarding action taken. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of individual, contest, firm, and State. The entries are arranged numerically by case number on folio pages 1 through 236, although it appears that some case entries were recorded wherever blank space was available. Some of those entries were given fractional numbers, but others were not numbered. A single case is entered on folio page 251.

49.K14 Selection lists submitted under the early swamp land acts are among the **papers relating to swamp lands in Arkansas and Louisiana, ranchos in California, and other matters, 1826–1909** (3 in.), {UD 677}. Included for Arkansas are copies of patented swamp land selections, 1888–89, for the Little Rock land district, and lists, 1890, of lands in the Camden land district that were not to be disposed of "until further advised." The Louisiana materials include a record of selection lists submitted from the Monroe and New Orleans land districts in the 1850s and from New Orleans in the 1870s; lists of lands located by warrants in the Natchitoches and New Orleans land districts during the period 1903–5; and

copies of lists to be used as the basis of indemnities that were returned to the land agent at Baton Rouge, LA, in 1896 and 1898 because they were improperly submitted. Narrative description of boundaries, diagrams, and a map (1879) showing certain ranchos make up the California materials. Also included are abstracts of letters, 1893–95, concerning selection lists based on a survey by Albert C. O'Neel of the Lake Warner area in Oregon; copies of regulations dated December 16, 1908, a circular letter dated May 3, 1909, and instructions dated July 24, 1909, that were sent to Registers and Receivers regarding entries within national forests; papers, 1836–39, concerning reserves made under the treaties of 1826 and 1828 with the Potawatomi Indians; and large diagrams showing the reserve for the Pontotac land office in Mississippi in 1848. The files are arranged alphabetically by name of subject and State. More detailed information about the Louisiana swamp land lists and the California ranchos is provided in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.K15 Additional records concerning swamp land selections in California, Louisiana, and Oregon, are found in the **records of swamp contests and lists of swamp selections, 1846–98** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 681A}, which also include considerable material for Iowa and Wisconsin, and a few documents in the "Miscellaneous" segment for other States, including Arkansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Washington. The "Miscellaneous" segment also includes documents concerning legislation and some relating to the administration of the Division. For the most part the series consists of letters regarding selection lists, some lists, and a few printed briefs submitted in contested cases. The records are arranged alphabetically by name of State with the "Miscellaneous" materials in the last box of the series.

49.K16 Iowa and Missouri assigned the administration of swamp land grants to the counties in which those lands were located. As a result the counties were parties to any swamp land conflict cases that arose. Correspondence, interrogatories, lists of contested lands, and published notices make up the **records regarding investigations of conflicts between swamp land grants and railroad grants in Iowa counties, 1873–77, and Hamilton County Cases, 1898** (10 in.), {UD 681B}. Included are records documenting the claims of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad versus the State of Iowa, Sac County and the American Emigrant Company as assignee, and Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Greene, Jones, Marshall, Story, and Woodbury counties; the claims of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad against Calhoun, Greene, Grundy, Harrison, Monona, Story, and Webster counties; and the claims of the Des Moines Valley Railroad versus the State of Iowa and Emmett, Humboldt, Palo Alto, and Pocahontas Counties. Also included in this series is a small bound register showing actions taken in 1898 on swamp land cases in Hamilton County. The entries are arranged by legal land description and provide information about action taken regarding each tract. Entries were initially recorded only on the right-hand pages but the number of entries exceeded the number of pages so the volume was inverted and the remaining entries were made on what had been left-hand pages.

49.K17 Also available for Iowa are **lists of swamp and overflowed lands in Iowa, 1854–60, 1873** (ca. 4 in.), {UD 681D}, which are in two segments, one arranged alphabetically by name of county, and the other numerically by the numbers, 2–9, assigned to land districts. Each numbered file contains two or more chronologically arranged lists. Two sets of files are numbered 4, one for the Northern land district and one for the Des Moines land district; there is no file numbered 8. Lists were compiled in 1854, 1857, 1859, and 1860, but none of the files contain lists for all four years. The

county lists are annotated to show that they were posted in 1873. The entries consist of a complete legal land description for each tract, the number of acres, and remarks regarding the character of the tract.

49.K18 Swamp land lists for Minnesota, 1881–97 (1 ft.), {A1 2026}, are arranged numerically by list number, 18 to 100, with large gaps. They identify swamp and overflow lands in the Crookston, Duluth, and St. Cloud land districts that were declared unfit for cultivation. Entries give legal land description of the tracts, acreage involved, and remarks regarding the characteristics of the land, including, in some instances, the name of the swamp area. Most lists are accompanied by a surveyor's plat. Also available are **Minnesota swamp land selection lists, 1903–13** (2 in.), {UD 681C}, covering selections made in the Cass Lake land district, including tracts in the Chippewa of the Mississippi, Winnibigoshish, Leech Lake, and White Oak Point Indian reservations and the Chippewa ceded lands. The lists give legal land descriptions of the tracts and, where applicable, the total acreage by townships. Some of the lists include certification statements. Also included are lists of lands patented in 1910 and 1911, lists of partial sections, a list of tracts in the ceded Chippewa Indian lands found "dry," and a 1909 "Table Showing Result of Investigation of Swamp Lands in Indian Reservation in Minnesota," which lists "Acres Dry" and "Acres Swamp." A document headed "Minnesota Laws" records the distribution of the lands by the State during the period 1861–97. Some land was donated to institutions covered by Federal grants, but most selections were used to foster the construction of railroads and roads within the State.

49.K19 Questions concerning the designation of certain tracts in northern Minnesota are the subject of **records relating to an investigation of swamp land selections in the Duluth land district, Minnesota, 1886–96** (1 ½ ft.), {UD 681E}. Among these records are reports submitted by Special Agents John W. Crockett and A.B. Armington in 1887; L.J. Woollen, Chief of the Swamp Land Division, in 1888; Special Agents R.E. Johnston in 1891 and D.J. Cooper in 1892; and field notes made by Johnston and Cooper and Special Agent John Yost. Also included are applications for hearings; the swamp land selection list; letters from the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Registers, and others; affidavits, including those of several Governors of Minnesota; additional field notes; and maps of the disputed areas. The records are arranged in rough chronological order.

49.K20 Oregon was the site of another dispute over tracts selected as swamp lands. A controversy over the true character of lands in the Warner Valley when the 1860 act of Congress authorized swamp land grants to the State resulted in considerable litigation, some of which is documented in the **records relating to Oregon swamp land cases, 1886–1904** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 681F}. The records concern the *State of Oregon* v. *J.L. Morrow*, protests by the State and its grantees against the revocation of the approval of Oregon swamp land lists numbers 30 and 31, and the *State of Oregon and the Warner Valley Stock Company* v. *Lewis H. Frakes*. Settlers contended that some lands taken by the State were not swamp and overflowed lands and should not have been included on the State's selection lists 30 and 31. On March 2, 1893, the Department of the Interior revoked its approval of the lists, opening the way for the reinstatement of claims against the State's grantees. The records are in three parts: letters of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Secretary of the Interior, Surveyor General of Oregon, Register and Receiver, attorneys, and others, chronologically arranged, 1886–1904; manuscript copies of briefs and related documents; and some printed briefs and other documents and maps. Some of the early letters concern a survey of the contested area conducted by John H. Neal and referred to in the legal documents. With one exception the letters for the period 1903–4 relate to the case of

Lewis H. Frakes and others against the Warner Valley Stock Company. As a recipient of swamp lands from the State, the company had previously appealed the Interior Department's revocation decision to the Supreme Court in 1896 and a copy of the "Brief for Appellant" is among the printed materials. The cartographic materials include maps showing the lands claimed by the Warner Valley Stock Co.

49.K21 Additional records in Division "M" (Accounts) regarding swamp land indemnities are described in 49.M72, 49.M73.

Records Relating to Townsites and Other Sites in the Public Domain

49.K22 Since its inception the General Land Office had been responsible for the sale of lands for townsite purposes. The first townsite legislation of any great importance was "An Act for the relief of the citizens of towns upon the lands of the United States, under certain circumstances," which was passed by Congress on May 23, 1844. The act applied to townsites in general, but the town of Weston, MO, was mentioned specifically in the final provision. Other acts were passed affecting townsites, but the 1844 act, plus acts approved on March 2, 1867, and March 3, 1877, constitute the basic townsite legislation. Until the last quarter of the 19th century, the General Land Office, with few exceptions, did not maintain records concerning the purchase of land for townsite purposes any differently than those documenting the purchase of other portions of the public lands. Some separate case files were set up following the 1844 act, but papers pertaining to townsite entries prior to about 1880 frequently were interfiled with other land entry papers, usually as cash entries. After 1880 or so the General Land Office routinely created separate case files in connection with applications for the reservation or purchase of lands for townsite purposes. The names of townsites established under the various acts prior to July 1883 are listed (pp. 300–305, 970, 1278) in Thomas C. Donaldson's 1884 monograph, *The Public Domain, Its History, with Statistics...* (H. Misc. Doc. 45, Pt. 4, 47th Cong., 2d Sess.), volume 2158 in the Congressional Serial Set. The lists give the name of the townsites, State or Territory, date of entry or approval, number of acres, and date of authorizing legislation.

49.K23 Townsite legislation after 1867 made provision for the establishment in certain cases of boards of townsite trustees. In Oklahoma and Alaska, these boards were given responsibility for the subdivision of the sites and the sale of town lots under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The records of the boards operating in Oklahoma are now held by NARA–Southwest Region (Fort Worth). They are mentioned here to account for the references to them that are found in some of the records discussed below.

49.K24 Work regarding townsites was transferred from Division "G" to Division "K" by Commissioner's order of March 18, 1908. The case files were moved to Division "K," but the townsite correspondence records were retained by Division "G" (see 49.G44–49.G47).

49.K25 The townsite files are maintained in two separate series, the "Old Town Sites" case files, now called the **docket files relating to Federal townsites and other sites in the public land States, 1858–1955** (ca. 126 ft.), {UD 683}, and a smaller series, simply called **townsite files, 1908–55** (ca. 19 ft.), {UD 683A}, consisting of files that were still active when the older files were retired. A case file may consist solely of an envelope or wrapper with identifying remarks, or it may include some or all of the following types of documents: letters from the Commissioner and the Registers and Receivers, declaratory statements, descriptions of the site, affidavits, legal proofs and transcripts of proceedings and hearings, maps and plats, newspaper clippings, notices of appeal, photographs, pamphlets, congressional reports, copies of bills, and other miscellaneous items, including in some cases, communications with townsite boards. Most of the Oklahoma town-

Street scene in Nogales, Arizona Territory, showing the international boundary line between the United States and Mexico in 1897. The street and the buildings on the left are in Mexico. The buildings on the right abut the United States boundary line and the protrusions into the street are actually in Mexico. The train station in the background straddles the boundary line. {UD 683}

site case files concern contested claims. As indicated by the title of the larger series, not all of the case files relate to townsites. Some pertain to sites for churches, cemeteries, schools, parks, and even public utilities. A few concern townsites on Indian reservations and reclamation projects. Miscellaneous procedural materials concerning regulations and other matters are found in boxes 1 and 104.

49.K26 The files in the smaller "townsite files" series are arranged alphabetically by name of townsite without regard to State, but the arrangement of the case files in the larger series is more complicated. These case files are classified according to entries in four consecutively numbered dockets. Cases recorded in docket 1 are not numbered; the docket page number serves as the case number. Cases recorded in the other three dockets show both case and page number. References to the dockets, page numbers, and case numbers appear on the file wrappers and on many of the box labels. Many of the cases registered in dockets 2 and 3 are missing from the files. Docket 4 covers case files for Oklahoma, most of which are contest cases. They are filed in two segments, one arranged numerically by docket number (boxes 113–143) and the other alphabetically by name

of townsite (boxes 192–284). A few Oklahoma townsite files registered in dockets 1–3 are found in the general case files. The location of all the Oklahoma files is given in a box list that was developed to facilitate the retrieval of individual files in the "Old Town Sites" series. Entries in the list are arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by name of townsite or other site, and include entries for all of the States and Territories covered by this guide except Texas. The list is available to researchers. Additional records relating to Oklahoma townsites consisting of letters sent by the Commissioner, 1891–1909, and some of his accounts as ex-officio trustee for Oklahoma townsites are among the records of Division "M" (Accounting) discussed in 49.M85 and 49.M86. Among the records of Division "N" (Mineral) is a small quantity of records concerning the townsites of Central City, CO, and Lead City, SD (see 49.N69). The townsites for which files are available are identified in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.K27 Information recorded in the **townsite dockets, 1837–1959** (4 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {A1 2033}, varies somewhat from volume to volume. Common to all, however, are legal land descriptions of the sites involved, dates and file numbers or other citations to documents submitted, and remarks on actions taken. The entries in docket 1 give the names of the townsites and pertinent land offices, and individuals in some instances, but their arrangement is not readily discernable. The volume includes an alphabetical index, chiefly to names of the townsites. Entries in dockets 2 and 3 also give the name of the townsites and land offices, but the entries are arranged by case number, and neither volume contains an index. Entries in docket 4 are also arranged by case number, and they give the names of townsites, claimants, land offices, and references to townsite boards. This volume, however, does include an index to names of individuals and townsites. A separate, undated **index to Old Townsites and to Townsites in vol. 2** (2 vols., 1 in.), {UD 683B}, gives the names of townsites and the individuals identified in the papers listed in dockets 1 and 2. The entries are arranged in alphabetical segments which are divided into separate lists for each docket. Filed with the volume is an incomplete version of the index. No index has been located for docket 3. Township plats showing diagrams of townsites in several States and Territories are filed with the records of Division "N" (49.N97).

49.K28 Two other townsite lists are available. An alphabetical **index [docket] of approved townsites, 1837–1909** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 693}, identifies cash entry townsites. Entries list name of townsite, location by county and State, and land entry number. Included for most townsites is a descriptive paragraph including names of land office and purchaser or claimant; legal land description of lots; dates of application or entry; action taken on townsite, either patented or suspended, with relevant dates; and other information peculiar to the townsite. Although most of the documents relating to these townsites should be in the land entry files, records relating to a few sites, particularly those in Oklahoma, may be found in the docket files relating to Federal townsites files (UD 683) described above. Similar information is found in two **townsite reference lists, ca. 1836–67** (2 vols., 1/4 in.), {UD 694}. Entries in the larger volume list the names of townsite, land office, and State or Territory; legal land description; dates of entry, approval, and patent; and number of acres. Some entries are annotated to show cash entry numbers or warrant numbers, and some show the dates of pertinent legislation, usually acts of 1824, 1844, or 1864. The volume also includes entries for military reservations in Wisconsin and Illinois. According to a note on the cover page, the smaller item, merely a seven-page paperbound list of 153 towns and cities, ca. 1866, was originally inserted in an unidentified volume. Entries in this list give name of the town or city,

location by State or Territory, date of the authorizing act of Congress, "Date of Approval of Entry," and a comments column. On page one, the "Date of Approval" heading was crossed out and replaced by "Date of Patent." Presumably the change applied to pages 2–7 as well. Included are entries for communities located in Arizona Territory, California, Colorado Territory, Dakota Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska Territory, Nevada, New Mexico Territory, Oregon, Utah Territory, Washington Territory, and Wisconsin.

49.K29 A volume inherited from Division "G," which is labeled "Charge Book, Townsites," on the spine, is a **record of cash entries for townsites in Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, 1871–90** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 693A}. Entries in the volume are in two parts. Those in the first part show number of the cash entry and action taken for the following townsites: Gold Hill and Virginia City, NV; Baker City and La Grande, OR; Sault Ste. Marie, MI; Pendleton, OR; Ketchum, ID; Dalles, OR; Pagosa Springs, CO; and Port Angeles, WA. The entries for Gold Hill and La Grande were made under acts of 1864 and 1865; those for Sault Ste. Marie under an act of 1850. No legislative citation is given for the other townsites. Entries in the second part of the volume appear to relate to unnamed townsites in Oklahoma, but the references are to dockets that are not readily identifiable, and may possibly be in the custody of NARA–Southwest Region (Fort Worth). The volume is not indexed and the pages are not numbered. Tabs were used to show the location of entries for each townsite, but most of those are missing.

49.K30 Entries in the **townsite tract books, ca. 1862–1959 (1837–1960)** (41 vols., ca. 8 ft.), {A1 2019}, are arranged by townsite and thereunder by block and lot number and identify purchasers and lot prices in selected townsites and villas in all States and Territories covered by this guide but Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, and Texas. Villas are small tracts of 5 acres or less. In addition, the entries give block and lot numbers, square footage of the lot, date of sale, certificate number, and date of patent; some forms show lot valuations in addition to purchase price. Entries for a few townsites include lists of papers received and dates of actions taken. Some volumes relate to a single State, while others include entries for several States. The volumes are arranged by volume number, 1–43 with gaps. Volumes 1 to 28 are bound; volumes 29 to 43 consist of forms that were maintained in post binders. The binders have since been replaced by folders, but the volume designation has been retained. Informal tables of content are written on the flyleafs of some bound volumes, but often it is necessary to page through a volume to locate the entries for a particular townsite. Table 49.K30. lists the volumes and the townsites they cover, including some in Florida, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Some township plats showing diagrams of townsites in several States and Territories are filed with the records of Divison "N" (see 49.N97).

49.K31 A few townsites and the villas were located on Indian reservations. While the townsites were located in several States, the villas were only in Montana; most, if not all, lakeside properties within the boundaries of the Flathead Reservation. A undated **list of vacant lots in townsites on Indian lands** (½ in.), {A1 694A}, identifies available lots in townsites and villas, showing block and lot numbers. Entries are arranged alphabetically by name of site. The majority of the sites were in Montana, but some were located in Arizona, Idaho, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. All but one of the townsites, Alson Villa, are covered in the **townsite tract books** (49.K30). Also available is an **appraisement of Umatilla Indian Reservation lands adjacent to Pendleton, Oregon, 1883** (½ in.), {UD 694B}, authorized by an act of Congress of August 5, 1882. Entries give the block number, lot number, area in square feet, value, and description of the

TABLE-49.K30

Sites Represented in the Townsite Tract Books, ca. 1862-1959 {A1 2019}

All sites are listed regardless of dates or location

Volume Number	Townsite
1	Pendleton, OR
	Pagosa Springs, CO
2, 2 1/2	Port Angeles, WA (pages 242–249 of volume 2 list papers, letters, and actions taken, 1862–1959)
5	Stuart or Kooskia, ID
	Waubun, MN (Bement addition)
6	Anadarko, OK
	Hobart, OK
	Lawton, OK
7	Ketchum, ID
	The Dalles, OR
	Basin City, WY
	Fort Smith, AR
8	Information about Pocatello, ID, reference on the front end papers originally part of volume 9 but mistakenly inserted in this volume during rebinding.
	Galena, IL
	St. Marks and Fort St. Marks, FL
	Pensacola, FL
	Fort Crawford Military Tract, WI
	Jupiter Inlet, FL (live saving station)
9	Pocatello, ID
	Harney, OR
	Pelican, WI
10	Indian Trust Lands:
	Jacksonville, KS
	Delaware, KS
	Hardville, KS
	Leavenworth City, KS
11	Duchesne, UT
12	Randlett, UT
	White Earth, MN
13	Myton, UT
14	Rupert, ID
15	Moxon, MT
	Pablo, MT
	Tabor, MT
	D'Aste, MT
16	Heyburn, ID
17	Heyburn, ID
	Boulder, UT
18	Anita, MT
	Pompey's Pillar, MT
19	Huntley, MT
	Cartersville, MT
20	Osborn, MT
	Worden, MT
21	Ballantine, MT
	Bull Mountain, MT
22	Simms, MT
	Fort Shaw, MT
	Clayton, ID
23	Arlee, MT
	Dayton, MT
	Dixon, MT
	Polson, MT
	Ravalli, MT
	Ronan, MT
	St. Ignatius, MT
24	Lawton, OK
26	Petaluma, CA
	Santa Clara, CA
	Le Grand, OR
	Baker City, OR
	Sparta, OR
	Sault Ste. Marie, MI

27	Virginia City, NV
29	Fredonia, AZ
	Parker, AZ
30	Batesville, ND
	Huberton, ND
	Parshall, ND
	Sanish, ND
	Smith, ND
	Van Hook, ND
30A	Oregon City, OR
31	Blair, MT
	Brockton, MT
	Chelsea, MT
	Frazer, MT
	Macon, MT
	Milk River, MT
	Oswego, MT
	Poplar, MT
	Poplar Bluff, MT (Walking Eagle addition)
	Sprole, MT
	Wolf Point, MT (and additions)
	Bowdoin, MT
	Wakea, MT
	Vandalia, MT
32	Lone Pine, MT
	Dupree, SD
	Timber Lake, SD
	Newell, SD
33	Desmet, ID
	Plummer, ID
	St. Maries, ID
	Worley, ID
34	Witten, SD
	Minneota, SD
	Wewela, SD
	Wamblee, SD
35	Camas, MT
	Big Arm, MT
	Yellow Bay, MT

Listed below are "Villa Sites," located in Montana:

Armo
Baptiste
Big Arm
Blue Grade
Cromwell
Daycrom
Elmo
Feston
Finley Point
Grouse
Island
Larches
Matterhorn
Narrows
Orchard
Pollard
Safety Bay
Station
Vinson
White Swan
Wild Horse
Wilgus

36	Rhyolite, NV
	North Goldfield, NV
38	Astor, WA
	Nespelem, WA
	Omak, WA
39	White Pine, CO
	West Yelowstone, MT
	Belltower, MT
	Zurich, MT
	Blackfoot, MT
	Browning, MT
	Busby, MT
	Lame Deer, MT
	Crow Agency, MT
	Pryor, MT
40	Mountain City, NV
	Aragon, NM

	Monarch, CO		Deaver, WY
	Sawyer, MN		Powell, WY
	Beatty, NV		Veteran, WY
	Lida, NV		Stanley, ID
	Hot Springs, NM		Acequia, CA
	Cedarvale, NM		Dutch John, UT
	Solano, NM	42 ½	Newkirk (Lamoreaux), OK
	Siletz, OR		
41	Algona, OR (addition)		Clay Springs, AZ
	Esterbrook, WY		Page, AZ
	Ford, CA		San Luis, AZ
	Sawyers Bar, CA		Tulelake, CA
	Inchelium, WA		Oro Fino, CA
	Klaxta, WA		Warren, ID
	Harding, FL		Eastline, NV
	Chesterfield, ID		East Mountain, NV
	Minidoka, ID (Government addition)		Wadsworth, NV
			Argus, CA (and additions)
	Hays, MT		St. Augustine, FL
	Lodge Pole, MT		Wallula, WA
42	Fort Hall, ID	43	Powell, CA
	Frannie, WY		

lots. The appraisal covered 298 blocks, 3446 full lots, 200 fractional lots, and 12 parcels. Included with the appraisement is a value assessment of the land patented to Moses E. Goodwin in 1869.

49.K32 A **townsite deed book, 1899–1937** (1 vol., 2 ½ in.), {A1 2034}, contains record copies of deeds executed by the Commissioner as ex officio trustee transferring ownership of lots in various Oklahoma townsites to individual purchasers. Many of the early transactions were pending when Townsite Board no. 6 was abolished on January 1, 1899. Until March 1920 the copies were handwritten; thereafter most of the copies were typed and pasted into the volume. The volume is indexed by name of purchaser, with a few entries for townsites.

49.K33 Records relating to appraisals, valuations, and sales of townsite lots, 1908–ca. 1937 (ca. 1 ft.), {A1 2019A}, consist of several similar sets of schedules organized in the following groups.

1. Schedules showing lots sold in various townsites in Idaho and Montana, 1910–14. The Idaho reports usually show serial number, block and lot numbers, name and address of purchaser, and price. Most Montana reports are less informative, giving only block and lot numbers, and price. Many of these reports, however, include townsite maps showing the location of the lots.
2. Appraisals and valuations of lots, 1905–37, under various acts of Congress, 1905–26, in townsites in Alaska, California, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Most of the reports show block and lot numbers, area of lots in square feet, value of the lots, character of

the land, and remarks, which in a few cases show improvements made.

3. Regulations, 1907–24, arranged by "List" numbers, covering the sale of lots in towns located on former Indian reservation lands in California, Florida, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington. Some of the early regulations include lists of the lots to be offered and their price.
4. Abstracts showing collections for sales of town lots during the years 1908, 1910, and 1912, in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and North Dakota. The forms generally show land office, period covered by the report, name of townsite, act of Congress governing the sale, date of sale, serial number, receipt number, name of purchaser, lot and block numbers, and fee collected for full or partial payment. Many of the land office officials customized the basic form so the categories covered are not consistent from one land office to another.
5. Schedules, 1908–22, showing appraisals and reappraisals of town lots under acts of 1906, 1908, and 1910, for townsites in Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The information provided is similar to that described in group 2 above.

With the exception of group 3, the records in each group are arranged by State and thereunder by townsite.

49. K34 An account of the history of the city of Des Moines (pp. 227–246), in *Iowa, A Guide to the Hawkeye State* (New York: The Viking Press, 1938), produced by the Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration, states that Wilson Alexander "Aleck" Scott purchased 500 acres of land on the east side of the Des Moines River in March 1846. In 1856 he donated 10.2 acres to the State for the Capitol grounds. The disposition of much, if not all, of the remaining 489.8 acres is documented in a volume recording the sale of lots in Des Moines during the period 1855 to 1859 that is part of the **records relating to the sales of town lots in Burlington, Des Moines, and Fort Madison, IA, 1838–51** (1 ft.), {UD 683C}. Entries in the volume are in three sections, the first covering blocks 2–9 and A–W, the second, blocks 9–80, and the third covering blocks in Scott's Addition. The entries, arranged for the most part alphabetically or numerically by block designation and thereunder numerically by lot number, show the names of the persons involved in the transactions and related information, such as date recorded, registers of receipts for Burlington, 1840–51, and Fort Madison, 1841, and abstracts of certificates of purchase for Burlington, 1846–47, and Fort Madison, 1841–48, show date and number of receipt, name of purchaser, lot number, classification, quantity of land, price per acre, purchase money, and remarks. Most are certified and signed by the Register at the Fairfield (formerly Burlington) land office. Sales books for Burlington, 1840–42, and Fort Madison, 1841–44, and a combination sales book covering lots sold in both towns in 1847, give date of sale, number of certificate, name of purchaser, town lot or "out" lot, lot number, classification, fractional quantity in acres, price per acre, purchase price, and minimum price. The entries are arranged numerically by lot number and in rough chronological order by date of purchase. A register of town lots in both communities gives lot number, name of purchaser, and price. These entries are arranged by town and thereunder numerically by lot number. Also included for Fort Madison is a "Record of The proceedings of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to carry into effect an act of Congress approved March 3d, 1837, amendatory to an act entitled 'an act for laying off the towns of Fort Madison &c in the Territory of Wisconsin approved July 2d 1836'." The report consists of printed certificate forms, two per page, author-

izing individuals to purchase a specific lot "by pre-emption." The certificates, issued in 1838 and 1839, give the name of the purchaser, the lot number, the type of improvement on the lot, issue certificate number, and, in some instances, transcript of testimony. The certificates are arranged by lot number.

49.K35 Monthly reports on the sale of lots in some townsites in Oregon (Baker City {UD 2684}, Harney {UD 2685}, La Grande {UD 2683}, Pendleton {UD 2686}), Washington (Port Angeles {UD 2716}), and California (Petaluma {UD 2350}), are among the bound **Abstracts of Land Transactions** in Division "D" (Mail and Files). The entries for the various townsites may vary somewhat but common to all is date sold, name and address of purchaser, block and lot number, square footage of lot, and purchase price. Information about the dates and number of volumes for each townsite can be found in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.K36 Filed with the Division "E" materials in the custody of NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section are **townsite plats, 1817–35**, and **field notes, 1836–93**. The annotated manuscript and published plats of surveys of townsites and other areas classified as sites, such as city parks, cemeteries, and Government properties, pertain to towns and cities throughout the trans-Mississippi West. The surveys were generally made by surveyors or civil engineers in charge of townsite surveys, and the plats show the location of the sites in relation to the original section-line boundaries and their subdivision into numbered blocks and lots, streets, and alleys. Irregular layout patterns are shown on plats of villages, towns, and cities that came into existence prior to formal surveys by reason of trading posts, mission sites, Indian schools, or military reservations. Most of the early plats were approved by a Surveyor General. The later plats were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Some were approved by boards of townsite trustees who were given responsibility under the supervision of the Commissioner for the subdivision of sites and the sale of town lots. The townsites for which plats are available are identified in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. The field notes are for a few townsites in Oklahoma; Cherry Creek, NV; and Peru, IA. A bound volume contains notes for miscellaneous townsite surveys in Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah.

Records Relating to Abandoned Military and Non-Military Reservations

49.K37 An act of Congress of July 5, 1884, provided that lands embraced in military reservations that were restored to the public domain, either by specific act of Congress or by declaration of the President, revert from the War Department to the control of the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of the General Land Office, was to be responsible for their survey and subdivision, their appraisal by duly appointed and competent appraisers, and their sale either at their appraised value or at $1.25 per acre. Section 3 of the act provided for similar appraisal of any improvements, buildings, building materials, and other property situated on such lands and for the sale of the improvements, separately or together with the lands on which they were situated, at no less than their appraised value. An act approved August 23, 1894, and amendatory acts provided for the opening to homestead entry of abandoned reservations of more than 5,000 acres. In addition to the basic act of 1884, numerous special acts provided for the disposition of particular reservations, and separate items in General Land Office appropriation bills provided for the cost of surveying abandoned military reservations. After World War II, the abandoned reservations were usually added to the public domain.

49.K38 Before Division "K" acquired them in 1907, functions relating to abandoned military

reservations were handled by Division "C" (Public Lands). Press copies of letters sent, 1889–1907, that were generated by those duties are filed with the records of that Division (see 49.C24).

49.K39 Oaths of office, commissions, and correspondence relating to the appointment of appraisers of abandoned military reservations and to the general subject of abandoned military reservations, 1888–1907, are among the records of the Appointments and Lands and Railroads Divisions in Record Group 48, Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary's central classified files, 1907–53, include pertinent abandoned military reservation materials (files 5–111) for Fort Apache, AZ, Fort Washakie, WY, and Fort Whipple, AZ.

49.K40 As might be expected, records concerning military reservations are in several military record groups. Maps of some of the reservations can be found among the records of the Corps of Engineers of the Army in Record Group 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, while the consolidated correspondence files in Record Group 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, include materials, some quite detailed, for reservation areas. More substantial series are found in Record Group 94, Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780s–1917, and Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army). About 1890 the Office of the Adjutant General began assembling a "military reservation file," relating to reservations created from both non-public and public lands. This file, which includes documents dated as early as 1822, is arranged alphabetically by name of fort or reservation and includes materials relating to many of the reservations covered by the records discussed below, as well as a small amount of correspondence on the general subject of reservations. A similarly arranged "military reservation file," this one for the period 1809 to 1942, was maintained after 1894 by the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army). This file reflects the Office's function as custodian of correspondence, legal instruments, maps, plans, and other records pertaining to military reservations and other real estate in the possession of the War Department. Finally, Record Group 393, Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands, 1821–1920, contains records of many of the Army posts that were located on the reservations. These records are described in *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the United States Army Continental Commands, 1821–1920* (PI 172), which was published in 1999.

49.K41 Records generated by both the War Department and the Interior Department, primarily the General Land Office, make up the **abandoned military reservation files, 1822–1937** (53 ft.),{UD 690}. When military reservations were abandoned and declared useless, the War Department customarily transferred the relevant "title papers" correspondence and other records to the General Land Office, which was responsible for disposal of the lands. The General Land Office then added earlier related documents from its files to the War Department files, which, combined with documentation regarding the disposal of the reserves, resulted in a set of dossiers containing fairly complete information concerning the creation of the military reservations as well as their appraisal and disposition. This practice accounts for the presence of many of the more valuable early materials in the files—for example, letters exchanged between the General Land Office and the War Department—with enclosures such as letters from State Governors and Indian agents, and maps and plats of military posts. While the quality and completeness of the files varies from post to post, they usually contain the following types of records: Executive orders (printed or in other forms, such as endorsements on manuscript recommendations of the Secretary of War and copies of orders of more recent date); correspondence, including letters received by the General Land Office and copies of letters sent after 1908 when the letter book system was discontinued; "title papers" and other records

transferred from the War Department, including the originals of many letters sent to the War Department from the General Land Office and the Interior Department; and numerous plats, maps, blueprints, and tracings showing the extent and boundaries of the reservations at various dates and depicting, frequently in much detail, the improvements, buildings, and facilities on the lands at the time of their abandonment for military purposes. Some files include reference materials such as copies of printed War Department general orders or orders of particular military commands relating to reservations in nonpublic as well as public land States. Filed in the last box of the series is a separate collection of General Orders, 1868–97, from the Headquarters of the Army, the Headquarters of the Departments of Arizona, California, the Columbia, Dakota, the Missouri, and the Platte, and the Military Divisions of the Pacific and the Atlantic. General Order No. 2, issued on March 3, 1887, by Headquarters, Department of Dakota, describes the boundaries of military and Indian reservations in the Department, giving the geographical position of posts in terms of longitude and latitude and the dimensions of the area they occupied. The files in the series are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory and thereunder by name of reservation. The contents of the files are arranged chronologically by date of document. All States and Territories covered by this guide are represented in this series, and information about the files for each area is provided in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.K42 Related **maps and plats of military, wood, and hay reservations in Wyoming, 1866–1904** (23 items), attributed to Division "E," are among the holdings of NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section. These manuscript maps on tracing cloth show the military reservations of Forts Fetterman, McKinney, Laramie, Sanders, and Washakie, and existing or proposed wood and hay reserves for some of the forts. One plat shows a coal area in Utah Territory 26 miles from Fort Bridger reserved for military purposes, and tracings of a few others show the location of some of the reservations in relation to the public land surveys. An 1876 published GLO map of the Territory of Wyoming shows the location of all the reservations except Fort Washakie and includes annotations relating to the public land surveys. Most of the items appear to be copies. Some were prepared in the Engineer Office at the Headquarters of the Department of the Platte at Fort Omaha, NE, and were acquired by the Office of the Surveyor General of the Wyoming State Office at Cheyenne. The items are arranged by name of reservation.

49.K43 Miscellaneous correspondence and other records relating to abandoned military reservations, 1829–1935 (5 in.), {UD 695}, consist of documents relating to two or more military reservations. Most of the records are for the post-1912 period, but one folder contains lists, letters, and other documents relating to reservations transferred to the General Land Office before the 1884 act. Filed in a separate folder is a copy of a report of November 21, 1889, prepared by Division "C," informing the Secretary of the Interior of the status of the reservations "under the supervision of the Department." Included are lists of those reservations disposed of as other public lands, those ready for appraisal but not yet appraised, those appraised but awaiting the Secretary's approval, and those not surveyed or only partially surveyed. The entries give acreage, date of relinquishment, and remarks peculiar to the fort. This report has been reproduced on roll 2 of microfilm publication M1385, *Unbound Records of the General Land Office Relating to Private Land Claims in Louisiana, 1805–1896.* Filed apart from the reservation files is a 44-page oversize **land valuation list, Fort Stevenson abandoned military reservation, North Dakota, 1899** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 695A}, covering the unimproved lands of the reserve. The entries for each tract listed show legal land

description, character of the tract (rolling, prairie, gumbo prairie, etc.), the value per acre, and total value. A valuation schedule of lands in the abandoned Camp Sheridan reservation in Nebraska and related correspondence is filed with the series of **oversize proclamations of land sales and other records** discussed in 49.11.

49.K44 Entries in the **"military reservation" register, 1824–1922** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 684}, inherited from Division "E" (Surveying), emphasize the surveying history of the military reservations with many of the entries providing legal land descriptions and acreage of the reservation areas. The entries usually give dates of establishment and abandonment, dates of Executive orders, Presidential proclamations, orders and instructions of the Secretaries of War and the Interior, acts of Congress, reports of the Surveyors General, and related correspondence, and brief remarks regarding their content. Pasted throughout the volume are copies of documents, including a short list, attached to the first index page, identifying reservations that had been surveyed as of January 18, 1887. The volume is indexed by name of State or Territory. Entries for each area are arranged in rough alphabetical order by name of reservation, and thereunder chronologically by date of document. Although the volume called **"Index to Military Reservations," 1822–99** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 685}, is identified on its flyleaf as being "a transcript of the Military Reservation book" in Division "E," the entries are greatly condensed with most references to correspondence omitted. This copy was "commenced" in October 1892 and maintained through 1899. Citations to the basic documents affecting each site are given in the margin, while the basic entry and related remarks provide a history of the reservation and actions taken. A separate column lists the number of acres in each reserve. This volume is not indexed, but the entries, like those in the original volume, are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory and thereunder by name of reservation. In both volumes the entries for Arkansas precede those for Arizona.

49.K45 The **"Small Record of Military Reservations," 1822–43** (1 vol., ca. 1 in.), {UD 686A}, contains a copy of a "Schedule of papers and maps relating to Reservations of Lands for Military purposes, copies from the originals and copies on file in the General Land Office," which was enclosed in a letter of July 1, 1943, from the Commissioner to Col. J.J. Abert of the Topographical Engineers. The entries are numbered from 1 to 30 followed by an unnumbered section dealing with military reservations in Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida. They give the name of the reservation, the location (State or area, e.g., Upper Mississippi for Fort Snelling), and briefs of letters received by the Commissioner concerning the reservation. The entries are arranged numerically, thereunder by name of reservation, and thereunder by date of letter. Entries for a given State are grouped together.

49.K46 Yet another listing of relevant documents and actions taken is provided by the **record of abandoned military reservations, Alabama to Wyoming, 1832–1908** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 686}. The entries, referencing Executive orders, Presidential orders and proclamations, Secretarial orders, acts of Congress, and relevant letters, are listed chronologically by date of order, act, proclamation, or letter. The volume is indexed alphabetically by State or Territory and thereunder by name of military reservation.

49.K47 Many of the documents listed in the registers described above, or copies thereof, may be found in the **abandoned military reservation files** described in 49.K41. Executive orders, Presidential orders and proclamations are among the records of the Division "D" (Mail and Files), discussed in 49.DM37–49.DM39.

49.K48 The sale of the site of Fort Elliott in Texas is documented in the volume called **"Abandoned Military Posts, Maine, New Jersey, Texas"** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2326}, which is filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail

and Files). The entries show that the plat was completed in 1900 and the lands were sold for cash to two purchasers, Patrick McDonough and Oliver C. Elliott. The entries also show legal land description of the tracts sold, area of each tract, rate per acre, purchase money, date of sale, number of receipt and certificate of purchase, and the date forwarded to Division "B" for patenting. Other records concerning the disposition of Fort Elliott, including a diagram of the fort, blueprint plats, list of buildings, and survey field notes, are found in the **abandoned military reservations file** discussed in 49.K41.

49.K49 Reservations for lighthouses and other nonmilitary purposes were also established on the public domain, and the contents of the **non-military reservation files, 1806–1940** (8 ft.), {UD 696}, are similar to those for the abandoned military reservations discussed above (49.K41). Included in the files are letters, orders, maps, and appraisements relating to the establishment and abandonment of the sites. Because these reservations frequently were contiguous to or formed from parts of abandoned military reservations, these files are of potential interest to users of the military reservations files. In addition to lighthouses, the files concern lifesaving stations, coal bed reservations, agricultural experimental stations, game preserves, reindeer reservations, buffalo pastures, school and water supply reserves, and, somewhat incongruously, written and published abstracts of land grants made under acts of Congress concerning the armed occupation of Florida. Also included are files for Corn Creek, Deep Creek, and Spanish Fork Indian reservations in Utah. The Deep Creek Reservation file also includes information on the Spanish Fork and San Pete reservations. The files are arranged in two segments: the lighthouse files are arranged by State or Territory, thereunder alphabetically by name of reservation; the files for other reserves are arranged in very rough alphabetical order by subject. All States and Territories covered by this guide except Kansas are represented to some degree in this series, and information about the files for each area is provided in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.K50 Some documents in the lighthouse reservation files are identified in the **lighthouse reserves register, 1815–1925** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 687}, created by Division "E." Entries in the volume titled "Lighthouse Reserve" are in two sections. Those in the first section (pp. 1–99) consist of briefs of correspondence between the Commissioner and Federal and State officials—including the President, the Secretary of the Light House Board of Commissioners, the Secretaries of the Interior and the Treasury—and other documents concerning lighthouse reserves in California, Oregon, Washington, and several States east of the Mississippi River. The entries for each State are arranged by name of reserve and thereunder chronologically by date of document. At least one of the documents cited usually includes a legal land description of the reserve, and the entries also show the number of acres occupied by each reserve. Entries in the second section are arranged by State, thereunder in rough alphabetical order by name of reserve, and thereunder by date of Presidential order, Executive order, act of Congress, or other enabling document. The entries give narrative and legal land descriptions of the reserves, the acreage involved, references to related documents, and remarks regarding actions taken. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of State and includes entries for some reservations. Inserted at the front of the volume are two lists. List A, "Light houses, Beacons, Buoys, and public Piers," identifies lighthouses established in Louisiana and other States as of March 1815, and the quantity of land ceded by the States for each reserve. None of the entries in List B, "Lands on which Light Houses or Beacons are erected, which belong to the United States, acquired since March, 1815," are for sites west of the Mississippi River. The second volume in this series, titled "Index to Light House Reservations," is an unin-

dexed fair copy of the first volume without the inserted lists and entries made after 1900.

49.K51 Records relating to National Wildlife Refuges in California, North Dakota, Oregon, and Florida, 1905–58 (½ in.), {UD 1484} consist of copies of letters sent by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior, Executive orders, and maps. Included are files for the Farallon National Wildlife Refuge in California, the Stump Lake National Wildlife Refuge in North Dakota, and the Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon.

Records Concerning Indian Reservations and Related Matters

49.K52 After the 1907 reorganization, Division "K" was responsible for appraisal and land use schedules of Indian reservation lands and instructions regarding the disposition of the lands. In annual reports issued during the period 1907 to 1912, the Commissioner noted the sale of lands on 13 reservations and the establishment of some 30 townsites on reservation lands. Much of this activity is documented by the records discussed below or in the townsite records previously described. The Division also had charge of Chippewa logging activities which generated considerable documentation. Some logging-related records have been previously discussed in Division "C" (Public Lands), but the bulk of them are described below.

49.K53 Records concerning patents for land reserves granted to individuals or organizations under terms of cession treaties or agreements concluded with various Indian tribes make up the bulk of the **Indian reserve files, ca. 1808–1927** (9 ft.), {PI22 29}. Found in the records are letters received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from the Secretaries of War and the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Surveyors General, and Registers and Receivers; letters from Indian agents, officials of the Treasury and Navy Departments, and the Bureau of Topographical Engineers; allotment applications, canceled patents, surveying contracts, plats, and copies of treaties. The arrangement of these records is haphazard at best, but they fall into three categories: The first group consists of collections of papers arranged more or less by tribe, although material for a given tribe may be found in several places; the second, referred to as the "B" file, is made up of files concerning land reserves for individuals and organizations, arranged numerically; and the third is a group of miscellaneous letters received from various Federal officials and a relatively small group of reports and schedules concerning the sale of public lands during the period 1828–40. The 6 boxes containing the "B" files are located in the middle of the 22 boxes constituting the series. The miscellaneous letters and the reports and schedules concerning sales, which have little relevance to the overall series, are found in boxes 21 and 22, respectively. Box 1 contains applications for allotments on the public domain for individual Indians in Arizona, California, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin.

49.K54 Many of the papers arranged by tribe relate to land cessions made by Indians east of the Mississippi River and this group is a particularly rich source for researchers interested in the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes. With the exception of the allotment applications in box 1 and the miscellaneous letters and reports mentioned above, most of these records concern requests for patents for individual land reserves. No official name or subject index or document register of these records has been located, but a rudimentary index, compiled for this guide, is provided in Table 49.K53. Included as part of the table is a listing of the "B" files showing the file number and tribe. In most cases each file pertains to a specific individual or organization. Major exceptions are noted.

TABLE-49.K53

Tribes and Subjects Represented in the Indian Reserve Files, ca. 1808–1927 {PI22 29}

All tribes are listed regardless of location. Box numbers ( ) are subject to change.

Absentee Shawnee (18)

Allotments: In Arizona, California, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin (1)

Apache, see Jicarilla

Black Bob's Band of Shawnee: Documents include inquiries about the gender of the band members. (18)

Brotherton: Materials include an 1840 listing of 378 names. (2)

California Indians (16); see also Mission

Cherokee: Correspondence regarding land reserves under the 1835 treaty. Includes a list describing tracts in the Cherokee Neutral Lands in Kansas sold to James F. Joy under provisions of treaty of July 19, 1866, and supplement of April 27, 1868. (2) See 49.K91 for information about other records documenting the disposition of the Cherokee Neutral Lands.

Cheyenne and Arapaho
- Claim of Hauser and Keith (15)
- Report of half-breed claims, 1870, survey notes and plats (22)
- Copies of letters concerning the disposal of Bent's Fort, 1862 (22)

Chickasaw
- Cession accounts, Mississippi and Alabama (3)
- Cession correspondence (3, 4)
- Cession surveying contracts, 1–79 (5)
- Correspondence concerning Chickasaw-Choctaw boundary, township plats, and patents for individual reserves (5)
- Cancelled patents (6)
- Letters, Commissioner of Indian Affairs (5)
- Letters, Surveyor General, Pontotoc Land District, MS (3)
- Letters, Register at Pontotoc Land Office (6) and accounts (3)
- Letters, miscellaneous Government sources (21)
- Orphan lands, report and certificates, 1–204 (6)

Choctaw
- Correspondence regarding land reserves and miscellaneous matters (8)
- Orphan lands in Mississippi (8, 9)

Chippewa
- La Pointe or Bad River, relinquishments (17)
- Lac Court Oreilles (20)
- Mixed bloods (20)
- Of Lake Superior (7)
- Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River:
  - Cancellations of selections (17)
  - Lands in Isabella County, MI (16)
- Turtle Mountain (20)

Chippewa and Munsee trust lands in Kansas (2)
Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi (7)
Confederated Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Wea (15, 16)
Creek: Letters concerning reserves and orphan lands (6, 7)
Crow: Documents include statements from individual Indians regarding their allotments and petitions requesting irrigation, implements, and equipment necessary to cultivate their allotments. (9)
Crow Creek Reservation: Documents include a "Schedule of Selections on the Crow Creek Reservation, S.D. under the treaty of April 18, 1868 (15 Stat. 635), which have been relinquished for new allotment, canceled, or abandoned," listing allotment number, Indian and English names, gender, age, legal land description, and remarks; relinquished land certificates; and affidavits relating to missing certificates. (9)
Delaware diminished reserve lands in Kansas. Documents include a schedule of lands reported for patenting on March 7, 1868, giving legal land descriptions, number of acres, value per acre, and total value. (2)
Florida (16)
Government officials: Letters received from the Secretary of War and others dealing with lead mines, military reservation, supplies for land offices, clerks' salaries, and other matters, that were not placed in subject files (21)
Idaho
    Langford Claim (15)
    Reservations in (16)
Iowa (16)
Jicarilla Apache: Claims of Manuel Garcia and Felix Garcia (15)
Kansas Trust Lands: Documents include an "Abstract of Assignments of Indian lands that comply with the requirements of the Department according to the ruling of Secretary Harlan," giving names, a few references to patents issued, and some legal land descriptions (9)
Kickapoo: Reserve in Kansas under the treaty of June 28, 1862 (16)
Land sales (22)
Miami (16)
Nez Perce:
Schedule of persons living on the "Langford Claim" and statements of individuals relinquishing allotments on the reservation for land on the claim (15)
Nisqually (22)
Osage, Great and Little (2)
Ottawa: Trust lands in Kansas (16)
Pawnee (16, 17)
Ponca half-breed certificate, form only (16)
Potawatomi
    Claim of Margaret Green (15)
    Ottawas and Potawatomis (7)
Sac and Fox
    Grants in Illlinois
    Of the Mississippi: Assignment of lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territory (17)
    Of the Missouri (17)
Shawnee
Absentee Shawnee (18)

Black Bob's Band (18)
Lands in Kansas (18)
"Report and papers relative to sale of lands allotted to certain Shawnee Indians (S. Ex. Doc. 111, 40th Cong., 2d sess.) (18)

Sioux
Crow Creek (9)
Yankton: Isaac Weegee reserve (16)

Stockbridge (19)

Washington:
Seattle allotments (1)

Winnebago
Appraisals of trust lands in Waseca and Blue Earth Counties, Minnesota (20)
In Minnesota and Nebraska (19). Documents include letters concerning a patent for the Nebraska allotment of Angel Decora, a well-known artist in the early 20th Century.
Patents issued to fictitious tribal members (21)

Wyandot
Absentee Wyandot selections in Oregon (22)
Reserves in Kansas (22)
Treaty of 1855 (22)

List of the "B" Files Showing Tribe and/or Organization

File Number	Tribe and/or Organization	File Number	Tribe and/or Organization
1–134	Potawatomi	612–617	Ponca half-breed scrip
135–139	Winnebago	618–619	Delaware
140	Sac and Fox	620	Wyandot (ferry tract)
141–151	Ottawa	621–622	Fort Leavenworth military reserve (Delaware)
152	Chippewa,Ottawa, Potawatomi	624–625	Yankton Sioux
153–179	Miami	626	Chippewa of the Mississippi
180	Six Nations	627–631	Miami
181–215	Miami	632	Kansas
216–218	Sac and Fox	633	Baptist mission tract (Delaware)
220–222	Choctaw	634–635	Confederated Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Wea
223–255	Wyandot	636–643	Kansas
567	Kickapoo	644	Lot in Council Grove (Kansas)
568–573	Chippewa of the Mississippi	645–647	Sac and Fox of the Missouri (646 is for agency farm)
574–587	Pawnee half-breed scrip	648	School land (Ottawa)
591–598	Ponca half-breed scrip		
599	Delaware		
600	Board of Foreign Missions (Omaha, Iowa, Sac and Fox)		

649–650	Absentee Shawnee
732	Oto mission
951–953	Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River
954–956	Yankton Sioux
957	Catholic mission (Osage)
958–960	Chippewa of the Mississippi
961	Yankton Sioux
963	Chippewa, Bois Fort band
964	Kickapoo
965	Potawatomi
966	Chippewa of the Mississippi
967	Sac and Fox of the Missouri
969–970	Chippewa, Bois Fort band
971-972	Mission and school (Potawatomi)
973	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi
974	Choctaw
975	Chippewa of the Mississippi
976	Kaskaskia
977	Choctaw
978	Chippewa, Bois Fort band
979	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi
980	Chippewa, Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River bands
981	Quapaw
982–983	Ponca Half-Breed Scrip
984	Shawnee
985	Nez Perce
986	Cheyenne (Robert Bent)
987	Omaha
988	Confederated Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Wea (Schedule of persons who purchased land)
989	Winnebago
990	Chippewa of the Mississippi
991	Ottawa (Schedule of patents authorized by trustees of Ottawa University and Indian school)
992	Kansas Indian diminished reserve
993	Cheyenne (Robert Bent)
994	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux
995	Chippewa, Red Lake and Pembina bands
996	Chippewa, Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River bands
998	Miami
999	Trustees of Ottawa University and Indian School (Ottawa)
1000	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux
1001	Winnebago
1002	Ottawa, Blanchard's Fork band
1003	Osage (Peter Chouteau et. al.)
1004	Winnebago
1005	Ottawa
1006	Chippewa, Bois Fort band
1008–1010	Chippewa of Lake Superior and the Mississippi
1011–1013	Chippewa, Bois Fort band
1014	Chippewa of the Mississippi
1015	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux
1016	Chippewa of Lake Superior and the Mississippi
1017–1018	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux
1021	Trustees of Ottawa University and Indian School (Ottawa)
1022–1023	Sioux
1025	Winnebago
1026	Coeur d'Alene
1027	Sioux
1028	Chippewa, Bois Fort band
1029	Presbyterian Church (Sioux)
1030	Mission Indians of California

1031	Methodist Church (Shawnee)
1032	Chippewa of Mississippi
1033	Arapaho
1036	Kiowa
1038	Choctaw
1039	Cherokee
1040	Chippewa, Red Lake and Pembina bands
1041–1050	Winnebago
1052	Creek
1054	Choctaw
1055	Creek

49.K55 The volume titled **"Register of Indian Reservations," 1855–1917** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 689}, identifies records documenting the history of the reservations established for the various Indian tribes. The contents are arranged in two parts. The first part consists of summaries of Executive orders and correspondence exchanged between the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and, occasionally, the President of the United States. This portion of the volume (pp. 1–39) is not indexed. The second part, which is indexed by State and Territory, lists Executive orders, Presidential proclamations, Secretaries' orders, acts of Congress, treaties, and correspondence relating to the reservations. Briefs of some documents are included. Also included for some reservations are transcripts of survey notes establishing reservation boundaries. Numerous references to letters and other documents relating to the reservations are given. In some instances printed documents and plats are attached to the pages. The entries in this part of the volume are arranged by State or Territory and thereunder alphabetically by name of reservation. Inserted at the front of the volume is a six-page listing of reservations by State, which identifies the laws or orders reserving land for each reservation, and, where applicable, the date of relinquishment, in whole or in part, of the land reserved. An undated list of Indian reservations showing dates of laws and orders establishing the reservations and dates of relinquishments of land is among the series of **oversize proclamations of land sales and related records** discussed in 49.11.

49.K56 Correspondence of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and his successor, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, with the Secretary of the Interior, congressmen, Registers and Receivers, State officials, officials of the Department of Justice, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Indian Inspectors, Special Agents, and other employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs make up the bulk of the **records relating to Indian reservations, ca. 1868–1964** (29 ft.), {UD 698}. Enclosures and exhibits attached to correspondence include maps, land classification diagrams, Executive orders, abstracts of laws and regulations, and reports containing statistical data about the reservations. The records relate to sales of lands patented to Indians, ceded reservation lands, contests over such lands, claims brought before the Indian Claims Commission, and the exchange and consolidation of Indian lands under various acts of Congress. The records are arranged alphabetically by name of Indian reservation and chronologically thereunder. Included is a file under the heading "Delinquent Entries on Ceded Lands" containing correspondence and reports relating to unperfected homestead entries on reservation lands relinquished by various Indian tribes. All States and Territories covered by this guide except Texas are represented in this series, and information about the files for each area is provided in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.K57 Documents inserted in one postbound and one regularly bound volume make up the **records relating to the opening of ceded Indian lands to entry, 1904–10** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 698A}. Included are proclamations,

maps, instructions, regulations, affidavits, schedules, and various other items documenting the opening of surplus reservation lands to settlement. The records in the post-bound volume concern the Coeur d'Alene, Cheyenne River, Flathead, Rosebud (Tripp County, SD), Spokane, and Standing Rock reservations. The documents are indexed by name of reservation. Included in the index are references to documents on pages that are not part of the volume. The bound volume also contains materials concerning the Cheyenne River, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, and Standing Rock reservations as well as items on the Blackfeet, Colville, Crow, Colorado River, Flathead, Fort Hall, Fort Peck, Lemhi, Nez Perce, Northern Cheyenne, Shoshone (Wind River), Umatilla, and Yakima Indian reservations. Included as well are maps showing the Duck Valley Indian Reservation and the Bitterroot, Kootenai, and Priest River forest reserves and brief statements concerning the status of the following named Indian reservations: Colorado River; Fort Berthold; Hoopa Valley; Jicarilla; Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache; Klamath; Moqui; Rosebud; Navajo; Yuma; and Quinaielt. This volume is not indexed.

49.K58 Some unbound **maps of Indian reservations showing lands opened to settlement, 1892, 1901, 1904, and 1906** (5 in.), {UD 698B}, under various acts of Congress or Presidential proclamations cover entire reservations, others just a portion. Most show allotted lands and locations of schools and other reserves. Included are maps for reservations in the Dakotas, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, and Oklahoma. One plat shows the Anadarko, OK, townsite in 1901, while one of the Idaho maps shows ceded lands within five miles of Pocatello, ID, in 1902.

49.K59 A set of 12 similarly bound oversize volumes marked "Div. K" and one post bound volume make up the **schedules of classifications and appraisals of ceded lands on Indian reservations, 1883–1929** (13 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 698E}. Entries show classification of lands into first and second class agricultural lands and grazing, timber, and mineral lands; description of tracts in terms of section, township, and range; acreage per tract; and appraised value per acre. The schedules pertain to Cheyenne River, opened to public sale under the act of May 29, 1908; Coeur d'Alene, opened under the act of June 21, 1906; Colville, opened under the act of March 22, 1906; Flathead, opened under the act of June 25, 1910; Fort Berthold, opened under the act of June 1, 1910; Omaha, opened under the act of August 7, 1882; Pine Ridge, opened under the act of June 1, 1910; Red Lake and Rosebud, opened under the act of May 30, 1910; Standing Rock, opened under the act of May 29, 1908; and Umatilla, opened under the act of March 3, 1883. The post-bound binder contains a 1908 report and classification schedules required by the act of May 29, 1908, authorizing the sale of surplus agricultural lands on the Spokane Indian Reservation. Timber lands were to be reserved for the benefit of the tribe. The unallotted lands were originally classified as timber and second class agricultural lands, but the heading on the agricultural schedule was crossed out at some point. Entries show subdivision, section, township, range, and acreage per tract.

49.K60 Many of the series discussed in the remainder of this section were created while matters relating to Indian reservations were the responsibility of Division "C." It is doubtful that some of these records actually were transferred to Division "K" when the responsibility shifted in 1907, but for the purposes of this guide they are being discussed here.

49.K61 A treaty of May 30, 1854, with the Kaskaskia and Peoria Indians provided for their union with the Piankeshaw and Wea Indians. It also set aside a portion of the Kansas lands ceded to the tribes under treaties negotiated in October 1832 for a joint reservation consisting of 160 acres for each tribal member and 10 sections to be held in common. The

remaining "trust" lands were to be sold by the United States for the benefit of the united tribe. A **schedule of trust lands sold for the benefit of the "Confederate Bands, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas," 1857** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 698H}, identifies the purchasers and the tracts they purchased. Entries are arranged by range and township, and give complete legal land description, number of acres, classification, value per acre, price per acre, aggregation, aggregate cost, receipt number, name of purchaser, place of residence, date sold, and remarks.

49.K62 A provision of the 1830 Treaty of Prairie du Chien reserved certain lands in Minnesota for the half-breeds or mixed bloods of the Dacotah or Sioux Indians. On July 17, 1854, Congress passed an act calling for the survey of the tract and the issuance to its inhabitants of certificates or scrip for an amount of land equal to what they would receive in a *pro rata* division of the reserve. The act also called for the compilation of a list showing the number and names of the individuals entitled to the scrip. At some point between the date of the act and March 21, 1857, when the Commissioner issued a circular instructing the Registers and Receivers on how to process the scrip, the undated **"List of the Half Breeds of the Dacotah or Sioux Nation of Indians,"** (1/4 in.), {UD 698AE}, was compiled. The names and gender of the 640 persons who were eligible to participate are listed numerically, in family groups. Part of the circular is pasted on the inside cover. The scrip was non-transferrable and could be used to locate land within the reservation or for other "unreserved, unencumbered public lands." No fees or commissions were to be charged for handling the scrip.

49.K63 As a result of their ill-fated uprising in the summer of 1862 the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Mdewakanton, and Wahpekuta bands of Sioux lost their reservation in Minnesota and were removed from the State. On June 5, 1864, a special commission was appointed to appraise the reservation lands, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office received a brief report and the first of three appraisals from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on April 28, 1865. Additional appraisals were made in 1865 and 1866. Entries in the bound **appraisals of Sioux lands in Minnesota, 1864, 1865, 1866** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 698I} are arranged by township and thereunder by section number. They show legal land description, number of acres, value per acre, total value, and remarks regarding characteristics of the land. A few entries are made in columns for nature of and value of improvements, but as the Special Commissioners noted in the introduction to their 1864 appraisal, "considerable improvements in buildings plowing and fencing, have been made; but from decay and other causes are of very little value." Included in the 1864 appraisal are entries for lands that were part of the Fort Ridgely Military Reservation.

49.K64 An oversize appraisal schedule titled **"Description and Valuation of Sioux Lands in Dakota Territory as Appraised in the Year 1868," 1881** (1/2 in.), {UD 698J} was prepared by Commissioners Charles Mix, Philo Woodruff, and John Owens and annotated to show the value per acre in 1871. Another annotation, made in 1881, refers to the Commissioner's letter "C," to the Register and Receiver at Watertown, Dakota Territory, dated September 8, 1881, withdrawing the lands "embraced in this list . . . from any disposal whatever." The text of the letter is in the Dakota segment (vol. 3, p. 38) of letters sent by Division "C" to Registers and Receivers (49.C14). Entries give legal land description, number of acres, value per acre, total value, and remarks regarding the characteristics of the land (High Prairie, Bottom & Bluff, etc.).

49.K65 Sales of surplus lands of the Kansas, Miami, Omaha, and Osage Indians are documented by **registers of payments for**

Indian lands in Kansas and Nebraska, ca. 1874–1914 (9 vols., ½ in.), {UD 698K}. Seven of the volumes are slim, paper-bound index volumes adapted to record installment payments for the lands. The other two registers are oversize bound volumes. None of the volumes identify the purchasers.

1. Three of the seven index volumes record payments for lands ceded by the Kansas Tribe of Indians. Acts of June 23, 1874, and July 5, 1876, provided for the sale of trust lands of the Kansas Indians in Kansas to actual settlers and others and stipulated that payments could be made in installments. One of these volumes covers sales made under the 1874 act. Entries are arranged numerically by certificate number, 1–250, and show certificate number, entry/application number, receipt numbers in separate columns for installments 1 to 6, remarks, and date papers were sent to the Recorder, 1879–85. The other two index volumes were used to register installment payments for Kansas Indian Trust and Diminished Reserve Lands (ca. 1874–1884). The format of the these two volumes varies although much of the information is duplicated. Entries in one volume are arranged by receipt number with the first 33 entries covering sales under the 1874 act. Entries show receipt number, installment number, application/entry number, and certificate number. The receipt numbers run from 1 to 5113. No dates are shown. Entries in the other volume are arranged numerically by certificate number, 1–1179, and show certificate number, application number, receipt number installment columns (1 to 6) and the date papers were sent to the Recorder (Division "B"). The first three entries are for payments under the 1874 act with the remainder under the 1876 act.
2. A single index volume was used to record installment payments for Miami Indian lands under congressional acts of March 3, 1813, June 23, 1874, and May 15, 1882. The first set of entries are arranged numerically by certificate number, 1–74, and show certificate number, entry number, receipt number installment columns (1 to 3) and the date papers were sent to the Recorder (Division "B"). The second set of entries records the same information but is arranged by entry number, 1–40, rather than certificate number. The third set of entries, covering one installment, is arranged by receipt number, 1–104, and shows the entry and certificate number. All three sets were annotated on January 8, 1887, to show that the data were transferred to the "Indian Docket," presumably the first of the two oversize "Docket" volumes described below.
3. The last three of the seven index volumes record payments made under the several acts of Congress providing for the disposal of Osage lands in Kansas. One volume, identified as "Receipts, Osage Indian Ceded Lands, Independence, Kansas," covers monthly sales, November 1876 to May 1878, made under an act of August 11, 1876. The entries are arranged numerically by receipt number and also show installment number, application number, certificate number, and for the period November 1876 through November 1881, the date the papers were forwarded to Division "F" for action. Sales of Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands made under the act of May 28, 1880, are recorded in two other index volumes. Both volumes cover the period August 1880 to July 1884, and the entries in both are arranged numerically by receipt number, with the numbers running from 7646 to 11711. The order of the

categories varies somewhat. One volume lists receipts, installment numbers, entry/application numbers, and certificate numbers. The second volume lists application numbers, receipt numbers in separate columns for each installment, and certificate numbers.

4. One of the oversize "Docket" volumes was used to record installment payments for Kansas Indian trust and diminished reserve lands and Miami lands in Kansas, and Omaha lands in Nebraska. The Docket's printed format uses the same categories as the small, index volume registers covering these lands, but the order varies. Separate columns are included for each installment, as well as a column showing the date the final papers were sent to the Recorder. Entries are arranged by act and thereunder numerically by certificate number rather than by receipt number. Those for the Kansas lands cover payments made under the under the 1876 act (certificate numbers 1–1620) and a later act of March 16, 1880 (certificates 1–252). Numbers in the Docket and the small registers correspond, although the Docket entries may be more complete. The Docket also includes a few entries for "isolated tracts of Kansas Trust Lands" sold under an act of July 1, 1902. Purchases of the Miami lands were made under acts of March 1873, June 23, 1874, and May 15, 1882. These entries are arranged numerically by certificate numbers 1–130 and show the application/entry number, the receipt numbers for three installments, and the date papers were sent to the Recorder. Entries for certificate numbers 1–74 are duplicated in the index volume register described. Three additional series relating to the disposition of Indian trust lands in Kansas are filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files) and are discussed at the end of this section under the heading "Related Records."
5. The second "Docket" volume is a record of payments for Omaha lands in Nebraska opened by the act of August 7, 1882. It primarily records regular cash entries rather than installment payments, listing 431 of the 541 Omaha Reservation cash entries found in the O'Neill land office land entry papers (PI22 57 BF).

49.K66 In addition to the index volume registers discussed above, information regarding the sale of the Osage lands is also recorded in a set of "Charge Books" or **registers of land transactions in the Arkansas and Osage land districts in Kansas, 1859–1900** (3 vols., ca. 6 in.), {UD 698L}. Data recorded in these volumes are similar to that recorded in the volumes described above, although several different types of land entries are covered. Volumes 1 and 2 cover the Osage district, which was established in 1857. The district land office was located at Fort Scott from 1857 to 1861 when it was moved to Humboldt. It was located for a very brief time in Mapleton, then returned to Humboldt where it remained until it was relocated to Neodesha in 1871. In the following year it was moved to Independence. In 1899 it was consolidated with the Topeka land office. A rough table of contents in volume 1 lists the following headings: cash entries, cash entries New York Indian lands, agricultural college scrip locations, military bounty land warrant locations (acts of 1842, 1847, 1850, 1852, 1855), private land scrip locations (Supreme Court scrip, Surveyor General scrip), and Osage trust and Diminished reserve land at "Topeka, consolidated." Although volume 1 covers the period 1860 to 1900 the only land office identified is Topeka. The volume is divided into sections according to the type of land entry. Data for cash entries are recorded under three headings: Register and Receiver number, suspended, and recorder. Entries in this and sub-

sequent sections are arranged numerically by the Register and Receiver numbers. The suspension column shows problems such as preemptions; the recorder column shows dates of actions taken. The cash entries section includes entries for the New York Indian lands under acts of 1872, 1873, and 1890, and a few entries for Absentee Shawnee lands under an 1890 act. Headings for the agricultural college scrip locations are as follows: Register and Receiver number, scrip (State and number), and "How Disposed Of." Although the State and number columns usually are empty a few entries show that scrip from Massachusetts, Ohio, Maine, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Indiana, Louisiana, and Tennessee was used in some instances. The "How Disposed Of" column was used to record the date the papers were sent to the Recorder or other actions taken. Entries under military bounty land warrant locations are arranged by act of Congress, with the bulk of the entries for warrants under the 1855 act, and thereunder numerically. The entries show the month and year the warrant was received and action taken. Entries for the Osage trust and diminished reserve lands under the consolidated Topeka land office show the original land office, application number, receipt numbers for each of four installments, and date papers were referred to Division "G."

49.K67 The second "Osage District" volume, for the Independence land office, covers cash entries for Osage ceded and trust and diminished reserve lands, homestead entries and final homesteads, and cash entries for Cherokee Strip lands in Kansas under acts of 1872 and 1877. A few entries for the Topeka land office are also listed. The Osage entries cover transactions arranged in two groups, the first made under the first and fourth articles of treaty of September 29, 1865 (pp. 1–27), and the act of August 11, 1876 (pp. 27–65), and the second under the "First and Fourth articles of Treaty of September 29, 1865 (pp. 65–101), the Twelfth Article of Act of July 15, 1870" (pp. 101–184), and the act of May 28, 1880 (pp. 184–200, 351–366). The entries in each group are arranged in one unbroken numerical sequence despite the change in legislative authority. In both groups the Register and Receiver numbers become certificate numbers when the change is made to entries under the acts of August 11, 1876, and May 28, 1880, that include an application number and receipt numbers for installment payments. These entries also show dates of referral to Division "G" and the Recorder. The early entries in both groups show only dates of actions taken, in columns headed "Suspended" and "Recorder." These two headings were also used for the Cherokee Strip entries (pp. 313), arranged by Register and Receiver numbers, 1–618 for the 1872 act and 1–513 for the 1877 act. The homestead-related entries are also arranged numerically by Register and Receiver numbers 1–3940 (pp. 201–288). The information is recorded in two side-by-side sections with seemingly misplaced headings. The "Original Application" section covers columns headed R. and R. No., Recorder, and Final Certificate, while the "Final Certificate" section covers columns headed R. and R. No., Recorder, and Original Application. In all entries the Register and Receiver number is the same in both sections, but the Recorder column in the Original Application section is used to record other actions and their dates, while the same column in the Final Certificate section appears to give the date the papers were actually referred to the Recorder. Final Certificate numbers are missing from many entries, but all entries include an application number.

49.K68 The third volume, labeled "Arkansas District," covers Osage trust and diminished reserve cash entries and final homestead entries made at the Augusta, Wichita, and Larned land offices during the period 1871–83. The Osage land sections are for transactions under the "First and Fourth articles of Treaty of September 29, 1865, and Twelfth Article of Act of July 15, 1870." The for-

mats for those entries and the homestead entries are similar to those in the volumes described above. The Arkansas district was established in 1870 with a land office located at Augusta. In 1872 the land office was moved to Wichita where it was located until 1889 when the all land office business was assigned to the Topeka land office. The Larned land office was opened in 1874 in the newly established Arkansas Valley district. It was relocated to Dodge City in 1894.

49.K69 Seven oversize **schedules showing the status of Fort Berthold Indian Reservation lands in North Dakota and Montana, 1870–1910** (ca. 4 in.), {UD 698M}, consist of four reports for North Dakota, two for Montana, and one relating to both States. The data are entered on forms printed for other purposes, so all of the headings and the title of the reports (not always completely clear) are written over the printed categories. The reports for North Dakota appear to cover lands described in the Executive order of April 12, 1870, formally establishing the reservation; lands restored under an Executive order of July 13, 1880 (105 pp.); lands eliminated by the 1870 order (40 pp.); lands ceded under an act of March 3, 1891 (80 pp.); and lands ceded by an act of June 1, 1910, and the 1891 act (50 pp.). The reports for Montana consist of a schedule covering lands restored under an Executive order of July 13, 1880 (102 pp.) and an untitled schedule (68 pp.) showing acres surveyed and unsurveyed, patented to the railroad, sold to the public, vacant, "no payment," "cash payment," and reserved for schools. The combination report (North Dakota, 4 pp., Montana, 1 p.) covers lands of the abandoned Fort Buford Military Reservation. Entries on all the reports are by legal land description; headings vary somewhat from report to report, but they may include those mentioned above as well as the following: homestead, commuted homestead, coal cash entry, desert entry, townsites entered, Indian allotments, and public buildings.

49.K70 Documents presented as exhibits in Indian claims cases concerning the Fort Berthold tribes, Chippewas in Minnesota and Michigan, the Sioux, and the New York Indian lands in Kansas make up the **miscellaneous exhibit materials prepared for Indian claims cases, 1923–63** (ca. 4 in.), {UD 698N}. Items included in the series are listed below.

1. A 1963 consolidation and revision of Defendant's Exhibits 67, 87, 93, and 94 and Petitioner's Exhibit 4 presented in the claim filed with the Indian Claims Commission (Docket 350) by the Arikara, Mandan, and Gros Ventre tribes of Fort Berthold.
2. Photostatic copies of township diagrams and maps submitted as exhibits in the Pillager Chippewas' claim (Docket M-387) filed with the Court of Claims on October 20, 1933, are based on plats prepared at various times in the 1800s, and the maps are copies from several sources. Attached to the maps are copies of Presidential proclamations issued by Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant authorizing sales of reservation lands. Also included are work sheets prepared in connection with the case.
3. A cloth-backed oversized map submitted with one of the many claims filed by the Sioux with the Court of Claims during the period 1923 to 1934 (Dockets C-531–1 through C-531–24).
4. A schedule of sales of the New York Indian lands in Kansas showing the year and quarter, legal land description of the tract involved, class of entry, number of acres, purchase money, and fees and commissions possibly prepared for a Court of Claims case.
5. Working papers prepared for Court of Claims case H-211, Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River Bands of Chippewa in Michigan.

49.K71 Allotments accepted and later relinquished in support of the tribal land program of the Jicarilla Apaches requiring the return of all allotted lands of the reservation to tribal status are identified in the **records documenting Jicarilla allotments and relinquishments, 1896–1950** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 698O}. Included are an 1896 allotment schedule that was canceled by the Secretary of the Interior in 1907, a 1909 allotment schedule, and the surrendered trust patents or substitute patent forms that were canceled by the Secretary of the Interior in 1946. Entries in the heavily annotated 1909 allotment schedule are arranged numerically by allotment numbers (1–797) and give family history number, name by which the allottee is known, sex, age, a legal land description of the allotment, and relationship in family. The patent numbers are stamped on each entry. Listed at the back of the volume are reserves for the Jicarilla and La Jara day schools, the agency at Dulce, and a subagency at La Jara. Page 66 contains entries for certain Navajo Indians and notes relating to the Southern Pueblos Agency, the mission site on the Zuni Indian Reservation, and the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project. Page 67 contains a 1932 note regarding the use of 160 acres of land for the "Harley Lookout" administrative site on the Mescalero Indian Reservation. Page 71 lists two sets of allotment numbers that were approved for patenting. The surrendered patents give the name of the allottee, a description of the allotment, the terms of the patent, the patent number in the lower left corner, and the certification signed in the President's name by his Secretary and by the Recorder of the General Land Office. The cancellation notice and a statement that the cancellation was noted on the patent record are stamped in red.

49.K72 An act of February 20, 1904, amended April 30, 1908, ratified an agreement with the Indians on the Red Lake Reservation for the cession of certain lands and removal of the Indians to the reduced reservation. Cartographic representations of vacant lands shown on township maps prepared in the 1890s and boundaries shown on survey plats from the period 1892 to 1903 are found in the multipart **report on the ceded lands of the Red Lake Indian Reservation, ca. 1934** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 698P}. Oversize "Short" and "Long" Sheets containing classification and appraisal data, similar to that compiled for the Fort Berthold Reservation lands (see 49.K69), constitute the bulk of the series.

49.K73 Township diagrams and plats showing the status of lands on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian Reservations in South Dakota, undated and 1911 (1 in.), {UD 698Q}, document the allotment of lands on the Pine Ridge Reservation, and the opening of surplus lands on the Rosebud Reservation. An undated set of township diagrams shows the location of individual allotments authorized by the acts of March 2, 1889, and March 1, 1907, and gives for each allotted tract the allotment number and name of allottee. On June 20, 1911, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, received from the Office of Indian Affairs a set of blueprint township maps showing the classification and appraised price of the unallotted lands on the Rosebud Reservation that were prepared under the provisions of an act of May 30, 1910. Shown for each tract is a classification symbol (A1 for Agricultural Lands First Class, A2 for Agricultural Lands Second Class, and G for Grazing Land) and a price based on appraisals made in 1910 or 1911.

49.K74 Purchasers of lands ceded by the Winnebago in Minnesota, the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Kansas, and the Sac and Fox of the Missouri in Nebraska are identified in the **schedules of Winnebago and Sac and Fox ceded lands sold and reported for patenting, 1863–71** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 698R}. Schedule entries show name of bidder, the number of the bid, legal description of land purchased, number of acres, price per acre, total price of land, date of sale, and name of person to whom the patent was to be issued. Sale of the Winnebago

lands in Minnesota was authorized by an act of June 25, 1864. The lands of the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Kansas were ceded to the United States by the treaty of October 1, 1859, while those of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri in Nebraska were ceded by the treaty of March 6, 1861. The schedules for each tribe are arranged chronologically by the order in which they were approved and submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Although some schedules are consecutively numbered there is no apparent arrangement of the schedule entries. The Winnebago schedules are alphabetically designated A–M, and at some point the entries on schedules A–D were numbered consecutively 1–392, some of the entries are annotated, and the patenting and posting information is generally shown on the endorsement pages.

49.K75 Appraisals of lands reserved for three tribal groups make up the **description and valuation schedules of the Oto and Missouri and Sac and Fox reserves in Kansas and Nebraska and the Umatilla Indian Reservation lands in Oregon, 1877–91** (2 in.), {UD 698S}. The Sac and Fox schedule, dated June 14, 1877, is the earliest of the three documents. Prepared under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated April 9, 1877, the schedule shows legal land description, number of acres, value per acre, nature and value of improvements, and name of person who made the improvements. The entries are arranged by township and range. The Oto and Missouri appraisal, authorized by acts of Congress approved March 3, 1881, and August 7, 1882, was completed on February 3, 1883, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 17, 1883. The schedule entries give the legal land description, number of acres, value per acre, nature and value of improvements, total value, and remarks. The entries are arranged by State and thereunder by township and section. Attached to the schedule is a single page "Supplemental Schedule" covering a few tracts excluded from the larger schedule. The confederated bands of Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla Indians resided on the Umatilla Indian Reservation. The classification and appraisement of the "residue of the Umatilla Indian Reservation . . . not included in the diminished reservation established and refined by order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated December 4, 1888, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, and act amendatory thereof approved October 17, 1888," was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on February 9, 1891. The entries, arranged by township, give legal land description, number of acres, "character of land whether timbered or untimbered," value per acre, total value, nature of improvements, by whom made, value of improvements, and remarks.

49.K76 Indian allotment selections filed at land offices in Montana and North and South Dakota are recorded in the volume titled **"Allotment Selections, Turtle Mountain Indians," 1906–14** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 698V}. The allotments were made under the treaty of April 21, 1904, which authorized Indians who could not be accommodated on the relatively small reservation to select lands on the public domain. The entries, arranged by land office and thereunder numerically by allotment number, give name of allottee, date received, and date sent to the Office of Indian Affairs. Some entries are annotated with dates of approval for patenting. The individual allotment applications are filed with the land entry papers for the land offices involved (see State lists in the Supplement to this guide). The information was recorded in a volume originally intended as a record of timber culture entries.

49.K77 Negative photostats of township maps, two sets of township diagrams, and two lists make up the **records relating to the Uintah Indian Reservation, 1900–ca. 1945** (2 in.), {UD 698W}, home to the Uintah and White River band of Ute Indians. The oversize town-

ship maps showing topographical features of the reservation were drafted in 1904 and 1905, and a supplemental plat prepared in 1906 shows a portion of the reservation bordering the Uintah Forest Reserve. The lists are included in a file of legal-size township diagrams. One list shows receipts for land sales during fiscal years 1900 through 1945. Entries are chronologically arranged and give the total amount of sales for the year and the number of acres sold. The other list shows the net acreage of withdrawals outside of national forests for non-Indian purposes. Entries are arranged by township and give the number of acres withdrawn for first form reclamation and reservoir sites under the act of March 3, 1905, and bird refuges "(all intermingled)," power sites, and Forest Service administrative sites. A summary section shows total acreage withdrawn for each of the three categories at different times during the period 1905–33. The township diagrams use symbols to record land use of individual tracts, i.e., R (reserved for purposes noted on the diagram), A (allotments), Hds (homesteads), PS (public sales), UC (Uintah cash), and PC (private cash). Forest, timber reserves, and grazing lands are also shown. Similar symbols are used on the oversize set of township diagrams which are color coded. A smaller black and white set of these diagrams is included in the series.

49.K78 Classification symbols also were used on the **township plats of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, Idaho, 1910** (1/2 in.), {UD 698X}, submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on March 9, 1910, by the Chairman of the Commission to Classify and Appraise Surplus Lands. The plats show "Indian Allotments, Reservations for School and Religious Purposes, Saw and Grist Mill Site, Blacksmith Ship, Agency, Townsites, National Park, State School Lands, and the Classification and Appraised Value of each forty acre tract to be opened to settlement." A table gives summary figures for area to be opened to settlement, area allotted to Indians, U. of I. (presumably, the University of Idaho) lands, area of national parks, area of townsites, area reserved for Agency, schools, etc., and totals.

49.K79 The oversize **record of land sales within the Ute Indian Reservation in Colorado, 1880–1909** (1/4 x 20 x 38 in.), {UD 698AF}, shows "the number of Entries made, Acres Sold and Amount received therefore by the United States . . . from June 15, 1880 to June 30th 1903–during Each fiscal Quarter and Year." Covered are sales of land at public auction; land subject to preemption entry; timber and stone lands; mineral lands; original and final entries under the Desert Land Act; homesteads commuted to cash; excesses on homestead, timber culture, and other entries; coal lands; townsites; and total cash sales. The entries are arranged chronologically by year, thereunder alphabetically by name of land office, and thereunder chronologically by quarter. Inserted in the schedule are two less detailed single page reports, one showing yearly summaries of sales of Ute lands, 1898–1909, under acts of July 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882, and the other showing sales of Southern Ute lands, 1890–1909, under the act of February 20, 1893.

49.K80 An act of June 28, 1906, offered settlers who had leased certain pasture lands from the Kiowa and Comanche Indians the opportunity to purchase the newly opened reservation lands at a price set by an appointed appraisal commission. Entries on the **appraisal schedule for pasture reserve no. 3, Comanche County, Oklahoma, 1906** (1/2 in.), {UD 698Y}, show legal land description, number of acres, character of the land, value per acre, total value, and remarks. The Commissioners signed the schedule on August 10, 1906, and the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved it on August 28, 1906. Filed with the schedule is an unrelated supplemental plat of "T. 1 N, R. 8 W., Indian Mer., Oklahoma Terr'y," covering 258.48 acres, which was approved July 24, 1901.

49.K81 Copies of correspondence, regulations, Presidential proclamations, and maps are part of the **records relating to the opening and sale of Indian reservation lands, 1900–22** (2 in.), {UD 698Z}. Most of the material concerns the disposal of lands from the Colville Indian Reservation in Washington, but some of the records relate to reservation lands in California, Kansas, Montana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. A few documents pertain to reclamation projects on reservation lands.

49.K82 Entries on undated **tabular statements showing disposition of Kansas Indian lands** (1 1/2 in.), {UD 698AG}, are arranged by township and range. They give the legal land description of the tract involved, number of acres, price per acre, value of land, value of improvements, total value, amounts paid on principal and interest, receipt number, application number, certificate number and date, references to statutes, and purchaser's name. Nearly all of the statute references are to the act of July 5, 1876. A separate report provides similar data for the Kansas diminished reserve as well as recapitulation sheets.

49.K83 A treaty concluded with the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf in Kansas on June 24, 1862, provided for the dissolution of their reservation and the termination of the tribe at the end of five years. At that time the Indians would become citizens of the United States. To this end, lands were set aside for the chiefs and headmen of the tribe and for school purposes, and allotments of 80 to 160 acres were made to the members of the tribe. The surplus reservation lands were then sold for the benefit of the tribe. Patents issued in 1869 were distributed to the purchasers in 1870–71. Eventually, 33 **undelivered patents for Ottawa Indian trust lands, 1869** (1 in.), {UD 698AD}, were returned to the General Land Office. The patents show that the lands were sold at prices ranging from $1.50 to $3.75 per acre. Other information recorded on the patent form includes date of the treaty relinquishing the land, name of the purchaser, legal land description of the tract purchased, date of the patent, and volume and page number of the recorded patent. The patents are arranged numerically by patent number. Closely related records, including a journal of sales, certificates of ownership, and receipts for payments and patents, are found in Record Group 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

49.K84 The series of **Indian fee patent files, 1902–52** (ca. 101 ft.), {UD 2297}, is composed almost entirely of correspondence, primarily letters from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to authorize the issuance of patents for individual Indian land allotments. The Secretary, in turn, endorsed the letters and forwarded them to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for appropriate action. GLO actions are indicated by annotations on the original letters from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, although copies of letters from the Commissioner of the General Land Office may be attached. in some cases. The letters include legal land descriptions of the tracts involved and often contain information about the relationship between the persons receiving the patents and the original allottees. Some files cover several patents, while others concern the issuance of trust patents. Files involving trust patents usually include copies of certificates noting that specific tracts of land would be held in trust for a specified period for the "sole use and benefit" of the allottees or their heirs, "subject to all the restrictions and conditions contained" in the fifth section of the act of Congress of February 8, 1887. The files are arranged numerically by letter received numbers. The **unclaimed Indian fee patent files, 1911–55** (ca. 8 ft.), {UD 2298}, consisting solely of original signed patents, are arranged by patent number.

49.K85 Filed with the records retired to Division "D" (Mail and Files) are three series documenting the disposition of Indian trust

lands in Kansas. The first of these, **Delaware Indian trust lands, Kansas, 1856–57** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 2327}, covers the sale of town lots and other lands under Presidential proclamations issued on August 14, 1856, and February 26, 1857. Entries in the volume covering the sale of lots in the towns of Jacksonville, Delaware, Hardville, Lattaville, and Leavenworth City are arranged by town and show block and lot numbers, valuation by land commissioner, amount sold for, number of receipt, name of purchaser, residence of purchaser, date of sale, and remarks. The volume contains a table of contents. Entries in the second volume covering lands at large are arranged in two sections, one for each proclamation, and thereunder by township number and range. The entries show part of section, legal description of tract, acres involved, class of land, valuation, price sold per acre, aggregate price, number of receipt, name of purchaser, residence, date of sale, and remarks.

49.K86 Periodic reports on receipts issued for sales of trust lands of the Delaware, Iowa, and the Confederated Wea, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Kaskaskia Indians make up the volume titled "Indian Trust Sales," which constitutes the series **Abstracts–Kansas–Indian Trust Lands, 1856–76** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 2502}. The Delaware abstracts cover the sales of lots in the townsites of Delaware, Hardville, Jacksonville, Lattaville, and Leavenworth City, as well as lands at large. They are for sales during the period 1856–57 with a few for 1860. Those for the Iowa Indians are for 1857, while those for the Confederated Tribes are for 1857 and 1858. Entries show date and number of receipt, name and residence of purchaser, legal land description, acres, price per acre, and total purchase money. The entries are generally arranged by place of purchase and thereunder chronologically, or by townsite in the case of the Delaware entries. Most of the Delaware lands were sold at Fort Leavenworth and Osawkee, the Iowa lands at Iowa Point, and the Confederated Tribes at Paola and Lecompton.

49.K87 The third series, **valuation schedules, Kansas trust and diminished reserve lands (acts of June 23, 1874, and July 5, 1876), 1873–79** (3 vols., 4 in.), {UD 2342}, consists of appraisals conducted in 1873 (1 vol.) and 1877–79. The first volume, titled "Kansas Trust & Diminished Reserve Lands, Act of June 23, 1874," is a schedule titled "Description and Valuation of Kansas Indian Trust Lands as Appraised in the Year 1873." Above the schedule title on the first page is an annotation: "Copy of the appraisement of the Trust Lands having indicated thereon [tracts] awarded to bona fide settlers by the appraisers, and those recommended by Andrew C. Williams, referred to in the Act of June 23, 1874." The bracketed word is substituted for one that is obscured. The remaining two volumes cover descriptions and valuations made under the act of July 5, 1876, according to instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated November 30, 1877, October 25, 1878, and March 1, 1879. The first, and most substantial of these volumes (ca. 215 pages), was signed by the three commissioners on March 15, 1879, recommended for approval by the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs on April 26, 1879, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior on May 14, 1879. Recorded in a few pages at the back of the second volume are entries allowed under the first and second sections of the act of June 23, 1874. The entries in all three volumes are similar, showing legal land description, number of acres, value per acre, nature of improvements, total value, and name of settler.

Other Cartographic Records

49.K88 In addition to the maps and plats mentioned in the above textual series, NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section holds several hundred items relating to

Indian reservations attributed to Division "K." The published township plats and diagrams making up the series of **Indian reservation land classification and appraisal plats, ca. 1904–28** (970 items, 10 in.), are annotated to show the classification and status of lands opened to settlement in the following Indian reservations: Fort Peck and Flathead in Montana; Devils Lake and Fort Berthold in North Dakota; Standing Rock in North and South Dakota; Cheyenne River, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge in South Dakota; and Colville in Washington. The annotations identify lands patented or entered and not patented; Indian allotments; vacant lands; lands to be sold; coal, timber, and agricultural or irrigable lands; power sites; school lands; State selections; and other classifications. Some plats have no annotations. One set of plats of the Fort Peck lands shows the total acreage appraised in 1928. The maps are arranged by name of reservation.

49.K89 Township **plats showing acreage of Atlantic and Pacific Railroad grant lands within Indian reservations in Arizona and New Mexico, 1906–10** (250 items, 3 in.), cover the Moqui Indian Reservation in Arizona and the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona and New Mexico. The Moqui plats, annotated in 1907, show the area of surveyed and estimated areas of unsurveyed odd-numbered sections within the limits of the grant of July 27, 1866, pursuant to the decision of the Secretary of the Interior of March 12, 1895, and the estimated areas to be used for indemnity selections. The Navajo plats, annotated in 1906 and 1910, show acreage in the odd-numbered sections of the grant pursuant to decisions of the Secretary dated September 24, 1906, and August 24, 1910.

49.K90 Additional Indian-related materials are among the Division "E" materials held by the Cartographic and Architectural Records section. These consist of bound **Indian land plats, diagrams, and boundary surveys, 1807–92** (5 vols., 7 in.), which include manuscript diagrams, 1864, showing the connection with the public land surveys of tracts of the Kansas half-breed Indian lands as surveyed under the provisions of the treaty of June 3, 1825, and manuscript plats, 1857–65, of the survey of the Sac and Fox and Wyandot lands in Kansas and the Omaha lands in Nebraska, also showing the relationship to the public land surveys. Two volumes, titled "Indian Reservation Exteriors" include plats of the survey and resurvey of the boundary lines of Indian reservations in several States and the exterior lines of townships within some of the reservations, particularly in Indian Territory, 1856–92.

Related Records

49.K91 Correspondence, appraisal reports, tabular schedules of lands and improvements, schedules of lands recommended for patent, and tracts books documenting the disposition of the 800,000-acre tract known as the "Cherokee Neutral Lands," are among the Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Record Group 75). Those series and other pertinent records, such as affidavits, testimony regarding disputed claims, and bids, are reproduced as National Archives Microfilm Publication M1892, *Records Relating to the Disposal of the Cherokee Neutral Lands, 1767–1889* (18 rolls).

49.K92 Finally, card photographs showing settlers at the 1893 opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma Territory (AR) are among the holdings of NARA's Still Pictures Records section. The photographs were taken by W.A. Flowers of Guthrie, OK, and collected by Anthony F. Rice, a clerk in Division "B" (Public Lands) for many years and later a law examiner.

Records Concerning Logging on Pine Lands Ceded by the Chippewa Indians

49.K93 Among the records of Division "K" are 22 series (ca. 32 ft.) documenting logging activities on Chippewa ceded lands in

Minnesota, most of which fall within the time frame of this guide. The majority of these records originated in Division "C" before the transfer of functions to Division "K" in 1907. Still filed with the records of Division "C," however, is a series of letters sent pertaining to what was termed "Chippewa logging" (see 49.C23). The records stem from an 1889 act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, which provided for the sale of timber on reservation lands ceded to the Government following allotment, and an amendatory act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat. 400). The 1902 act elaborated on the provisions of the earlier act, discussing in detail the procedures and conditions governing the sale and logging of timber on ceded lands of specified Chippewa reservations. The act stipulated that the Commissioner of the General Land Office have the relinquished lands surveyed as soon as Indian title was extinguished. After the surveys were completed and approved the Secretary of the Interior appointed examiners to determine which lands (in 40-acre lots) could be classified as "pine lands" as opposed to agricultural lands.

49.K94 The history of the disposition of the Chippewa pine lands is documented in the annual reports of the Commissioner. The initial work of classifying timber in the ceded lands was conducted by a corps of examiners appointed in August 1891. In 1896, after some timber had already been sold, the Chippewa, who were to benefit from the sales, complained that the examiners were inexperienced and incompetent. When an investigation of 85 previously examined tracts found 8 million feet of pine that had not been reported, the examiners were dismissed and timber sales were suspended. A new board of examiners, consisting of 23 experienced men appointed in 1897, completed the work.

49.K95 Records of the examinations were filed with the Commissioner, and lists describing the lands were prepared for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Duplicates of the approved examination lists, copies of the field notes, surveys, and minutes of examination were filed with the Register of the local land office. The lists were furnished to persons requesting them. When 100,000 acres had been surveyed, examined, and listed, the Secretary authorized the sale by sealed bid of "all the merchantable pine timber, whether the same be green or dead, standing or fallen, now on such pine lands." Notices of the sales were published in newspapers in specifically named cities and in two trade journals, the *Northwestern Lumberman* of Chicago, IL, and the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman* of Minneapolis, MN. Minimum prices were set by the 1902 act at $4 per thousand feet board measure for Norway pine and $5 per thousand feet board measure for white pine. Successful bidders had the option of leasing land from the Government to construct a mill to process the timber on site. The purchasers were required to complete the logging within a specified time period, but time extensions could be obtained.

49.K96 The Forester of the Department of Agriculture selected tracts to be logged on the reservations of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Lake Winnebigoshish bands. Specified tracts, referred to as "forestry lands" (now the Chippewa National Forest) were reserved from logging, and purchasers were required to leave standing a certain percentage of pine timber for reforestation purposes on tracts that they logged. Before the logs could be removed from the tract where they were cut they had to be stamped and bark-marked by the logger to indicate ownership and numbered and scaled by "competent and experienced scalers." The scalers, who were appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, determined the volume of the logs. They had to keep "scale books" in which they recorded the marks and a complete list of the numbers of all logs with the scale of each log shown opposite its number. The scale books were not to be removed until the full purchase price of the timber was paid to a designated officer of the

Indian Service (Office of Indian Affairs). The books were subject to inspection at any time and were retained by the Government for the benefit of the Indians. The Chippewa chiefs could request the appointment of their own "check scalers" to inspect and verify the work of the Government scalers. Indian labor was to be employed "when practicable." Before leaving the sites the loggers had to burn or remove the tops and other refuse to protect the timber left standing from fire. When the logging was completed the lands, with some exceptions, were reclassified as agricultural lands and opened for settlement.

49.K97 In June 1903, the Secretary of the Interior approved a list of pine lands selected by the Forester, and on August 25, 1903, William O'Neil was appointed Superintendent of Logging to supervise the logging operations. During his lengthy tenure as Superintendent—he served until his death in 1917—he had a number of short-term assistants, most of whom were former timber scalers or timber examiners. His office was at Cass Lake, MN, but his assistants were stationed throughout the pine lands region. The assistants, listed in alphabetical order were Charles Bradbury, John D. Caldwell (who succeeded O'Neil as Superintendent), Joseph C. Elliott, Millage H. Gregory, James D. Middleton, Frederick W. Rayburn, and Erdix T. Swift.

49.K98 In March 1926, Division "M" (Accounting) was given partial responsibility for accounting for the receipts from the sale of Government timber on the Chippewa ceded lands in Minnesota.

Report of the 1897 Board of Examiners

49.K99 What appears to be the consolidated results of individual examination surveys were recorded on a 180-page schedule titled **"Description and Estimate of Chippewa Indian Lands in the State of Minnesota," ca. 1902** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 1327A}. Entries show legal land description and number of acres; "Estimates by Examiners" (distance to haul in miles, M [thousand] feet white pine, M feet Norway, average number logs per tree, average number logs per M, per cent dead and down); Total Average M (white, Norway), Estimate of Chief Examiner (white, Norway); and Quality of Pine as Reported by Examiners. A second set of page numbers (17–196) and what appear to be editorial deletions (after page 1 the schedule title and column headings are all crossed out) indicate that the schedule was published as part of a larger document. The only entries crossed out are those under the heading "Total Average M," which duplicate the numbers entered in the "Estimate of Chief Examiner" column. The report covers the lands of the Pigeon River (Grand Portage), Fond du Lac, Bois Fort, Deer Creek, Red Lake, Winnibigoshish, and Mississippi bands of Chippewa, and four ceded townships of the White Earth Indian Reservation.

Correspondence Records

49.K100 Two sets of correspondence files document the Chippewa logging operations. One set was maintained in the office of the Superintendent of Logging in Minnesota, the other in the General Land Office in Washington, DC.

49.K101 The correspondence of the Superintendent of Logging constitutes two series of letters received, four series of letters sent, and one of telegrams. The **general letters received by the Superintendent of Logging, 1903–26** (4 ft.), {UD 1316}, were maintained in what appears to have been four scrapbook-type volumes (now unbound). The records are now arranged by volume number, thereunder alphabetically by surname name of correspondent or name of lumber company or other organization, with letters from the assistant superintendents filed at the end of each volume. However, the filing was inconsistent. For example, letters from some lumber companies were filed under the name of the company, while others were

filed under the surname of the company representative. In some instances both methods were used. The volumes overlap chronologically (1903–7, 1905–10, 1907–15, 1911–26), so it is necessary to check each volume to locate all the letters from a given correspondent. Most of the letters are from the Assistant Superintendents, representatives of lumber companies, and the agents or superintendents of the Indian agencies who, as special disbursing officers, were responsible for the monies paid the Indians for the timber. Included as well are letters from the Commissioner of the General Land Office; officials of the U.S. Forest Service, the Department of Justice, and the State Forestry Commission; contractors and representatives of surety companies; fire wardens, Indian agents and Special Disbursing Agents; timber inspectors; suppliers and manufacturers regarding office supplies and equipment; employees requesting leaves of absence and information about wages and applicants for employment. A few of William O'Neil's letters are dispersed throughout the series. Most of these were sent to his office while he was in the field, but a few were returned to him with endorsements or notes from the original recipients. Some of the subjects covered in this series are contracts and agreements, bonds, trespass cases, settlement of scale bills, disposal of brush and timber left in cuttings, railway spurs, adjustment of deadlines, opening of logging lands to settlement, and employee matters. The more recent letters tend to be copies of termination of employment notices from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

49.K102 A smaller series, **letters received by the Superintendent of Logging from timber scalers and Assistant Superintendents, 1903–15** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 1320} deals primarily with scaling activities, payment of bills, scaling reports, requests for supplies, resignations, and other employee-related matters. Many of the letters from the Assistant Superintendents are examination reports. The letters are arranged in chronological segments (1903–4, 1905, 1906–June 1907, July 1907–8, 1909–August 1911, September 1911–15), thereunder alphabetically by initial of surname, and thereunder chronologically by date of letter.

49.K103 Bound copies of the Superintendent's outgoing letters are limited to the period 1903–11. They relate chiefly to the subject matters covered by the letters received and, depending on the series, are addressed to the individuals and organization represented in the letters received for the 1903–11 period. They were maintained in three lettered series: "L" for letters to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "I"and "I&AP" for letters relating to miscellaneous matters and applications for employment, and "SC" for letters concerning scaling matters. The volumes of **press copies of letters sent by the Superintendent of Logging to the Commissioner of the GLO ("L" letters), 1903–11** (8 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 1317}, include detailed indexes to the subjects covered by the letters. For example, subjects listed under "L" in the final volume of the series include the following: Lands ready for settlement, Leave of absence, Lands eliminated from Leech Lake Lumber Co., List of scalers, Location of logging camps, Lands set aside for State forestry purposes, Lands open for settlement, and Leech Lake Lumber Co. The volumes of **press copies of letters sent by the Superintendent of Logging to miscellaneous correspondents and applicants for employment ("I" and "I&AP" letters), 1903–10** (9 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 1318}, are indexed by name of individual, company, or organizations such as the Boards of Commissioners for several Minnesota counties. They include statements showing amount of timber cut by the various lumber companies and address such subjects as the general rules for burning brush. Many of them deal with employee matters. The **press copies of letters sent by the Superintendent of Logging relating to scaling on the ceded Chippewa pine lands ("SC" letters), 1903–10** (6 vols., ca.1 ft.), {UD 1319}, also are indexed by

name of individual. These letters generally concern assignments, reports, procedures, timber trespass cases, and such employee matters as travel expenses and salaries. A few telegrams to scalers and other correspondents are duplicated in the **press copies of telegrams sent by the Superintendent of Logging, 1903–4** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1319A}. Included are copies of two vouchers and a telegram addressed to the Superintendent.

49.K104 O'Neil's correspondence with the Commissioner is part of the central office **Chippewa "log files," 1903–38** (13 ft.), {UD 1315}, maintained by the GLO divisions that monitored the logging activities. Among the files, arranged numerically by "log"numbers 1–638, are letters to the Commissioner from the Superintendent, the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, representatives of lumber and surety companies, and Indian agents, as well as copies of the Commissioner's replies. The letters concern accounts, advertisements, agricultural lands, allotments, appraisals, assignments of timber contracts, bonds, disposal of brush and timber refuse, employees, extensions of logging periods, Indian reservations, investigations, the Minnesota National Forest, riparian rights, scale bills, swamp land, timber sales, down timber, timber trespass, timber companies, reports of conditions, periodic reports of the superintendent (monthly, 1904–13, and annual, 1903–28), and other related matters. No list correlating "log" numbers and subjects is available, possibly because so many of the numbers relate to similar topics, i.e., each periodic report (monthly or annual) is assigned a separate number instead of being filed under the same number. Some log numbers pertain to a single exchange of correspondence or item, while others, for more common subjects, cover correspondence with several different parties over a period of years. Log file 34, for example, concerning applications for the construction of temporary spur railroad lines, contains letters and related documents, 1904–15, for six lumber companies, including the Mullery-McDonald Lumber Co., which is used as an example in discussions of the indexing of this particular file (see 49.K108) and in other series. Filed at the end of the series is an oversize schedule attributed to Log file 302 regarding the reexamination of Chippewa ceded lands classified as agricultural. Identified in 1952 as "a statement of the amount of Chippewa pine reserved from cutting within the Minnesota Chippewa National Forest," the 16-page schedule lists entries under the main headings "Status and Classification" and "Timber Values." Entries are by legal land description and show acres selected as swamp land, acres in Indian allotments, acres classed as agricultural, acres classed as pine lands, and total acres in sections. The Timber Values portion of each entry shows for both white pine and Norway pine the date of sale, price sold per MBF (measured board foot), volume reserved, and estimated present value per MBF. The entries have been heavily annotated.

49.K105 Access to the files is facilitated by the alphabetical name and subject **index to log files, 1903–28** (8 in.), {UD 1314}, which, unfortunately, appears to be inconsistent in its coverage (*see* 49.K109 below). One other peculiarity should be noted: While most reports, periodic and otherwise, are indexed under "R," the index card listing all the file numbers for the Superintendent's annual reports is filed under "A" for annual rather than "R" for reports.

49.K106 Some of the Superintendent's letters to the Commissioner are also found among the **departmental and miscellaneous letters received relating to logging on ceded Chippewa pine lands, 1899–1907** (1 ft.), {UD 1321}, arranged chronologically by year and thereunder numerically by letter registration number. Most of the letters for the period 1896 through 1904 are from the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and assistants acting for them. Interspersed are letters from Superintendent

O'Neil, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Forester, Members of Congress, Registers at the GLO land offices, timber examiners, and inspectors; Indian agents; representatives of lumber and surety companies, and supply vendors; and other individuals. Beginning in 1905 the ratio is reversed with the majority of letters from the Superintendent and the other sources. The letters deal with such subjects as bids, timber contracts, bonds, and appointments; tracts reserved for Indian use; disposal of dead and down timber; reexamination and reclassification of timber lands; instructions and regulations; schedules of pine lands; and supplies.

49.K107 Persons using the Chippewa logging records may find it necessary to examine several of the correspondence series in order to find all the documents relating to a given topic. Although the pertinent records to be discussed are somewhat outside the time frame of this guide, the previously mentioned applications submitted by the Mullery-McDonald Lumber Co. for permission to construct temporary spur railroad lines illustrate the vagaries of the filing system as well as some shortcomings of the index to the log files. The relevant documents are among the general letters received by the Superintendent of Logging (see 49.K101) and the Log files (see 49.K104). Numerous letters from the Mullery-McDonald Lumber Co. are among the general letters received by the Superintendent. The letters show that the lumber company first contracted to log a tract of ceded lands on the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation in 1910. By 1913 the company found it necessary to apply for permission to construct a spur railroad across certain sections of the reservation, and several letters to O'Neil concern the proposal and the procedures necessary to obtain permission for the construction. One such letter, dated August 22, 1913, enclosed a blueprint map, not included in the file, showing the proposed route of the line. On October 14, 1913, the company informed O'Neil that it was sending an agreement to Washington, and forwarded a letter of October 10, 1913, it had received from the Commissioner of the GLO outlining steps that had to be taken prior to approval. Two years later the company applied to the Secretary of the Interior for permission to construct a second spur that would connect with the Northern Pacific Railway. On September 7, 1915, the company wrote to O'Neil about its plans, enclosing a copy of its letter to the Secretary and a tracing showing the route of the proposed spur. This map is found with the letter in the general letters received by the Superintendent. On September 13 the company wrote to Assistant Superintendent Caldwell, who appears to have been acting for O'Neil, stating that they had just requested permission to build the spur and were forwarding a copy of their application to O'Neil under separate cover. To find out more about the two applications it is necessary to go to the Log files.

49.K108 The index to the Log files shows that documents relating to the Mullery-McDonald Lumber Co. applications are located in Log file 34. They include a letter of September 19, 1913, from O'Neil to the Commissioner recommending approval of the company's request, the blueprint map that was missing from the letters received file, and the company's application addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. Also included are copies of the Commissioner's letters to the company of October 10, 1913 (mentioned above), and October 29, 1913, approving the company's application and reviewing the history of the company's request. A single letter from Assistant Superintendent J.D. Caldwell concerns the 1915 application. On September 20, 1915, he sent the tracing of the proposed spur to the Commissioner and recommended approval of the company's application. Caldwell states in his letter that the company submitted its application for permission to construct this spur through the Office of Indian Affairs, so additional documentation about the request may possibly be found in the central classified files in Record Group 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

49.K109 The attempt to locate the pertinent documents using the index to the log files quickly revealed an inconsistency in the index. The Mullery-McDonald Lumber Co. index card lists references to seven separate files, but none of them relate to spur railroads. A subject card headed "Railroad (temporary)," includes three references. One is to Log file 34 "Authority for construction of," the second is to Log file 110 "use of wood on locomotives," and a third is for the Mullery-McDonald Lumber Co. with a citation to Log file 34. As noted in the discussion of the Log files, six lumber companies are represented in Log file 34, but only the Mullery-McDonald Lumber Co. is actually mentioned on the railroad index card. However, unlike the Mullery-McDonald Lumber Co. index card, the index cards for the five other companies all include listings for Log file 34. This particular indexing oversight may be an anomaly, but persons using the index should be prepared to look for secondary headings if references to particular documents are not found under the most logical index heading.

Other Records

49.K110 Surveys of township lines and subdivisions on the Chippewa reservations were conducted by Benjamin C. Baldwin in 1875 and 1876 under a contract signed with the Surveyor General of Minnesota dated June 24, 1875. The set of notebooks containing **field notes of surveys of Chippewa lands in Minnesota, 1875–76** (15 vols., 5 in.), {UD 1328}, document the work done in Townships 143 and 145 through 148 N, Ranges 25-31 W. Some of the volumes give the dates of the individual surveys.

49.K111 The first of three sets of entries in the bound **record of logging on ceded Chippewa pine lands, 1898–99** (1 vol., 1 1/4 in.), {UD 1322A}, is arranged by contract numbers 1–75. The entries give names of contractors, date of contract, date approved, date confirmed, date delivered, log marks for white pine and for Norway pine, and prices; also provided are some reports on the quantities of white pine and Norway pine logs and lumber and green timber taken during a given time period. A second set of entries, arranged in random order by contractor's name, gives the contract number, the total footage taken, the unit price per foot, and the total price. The third set, again arranged by contract number, gives the number of feet and stumpage figures.

49.K112 Periodic payments to "In Trust" accounts, logging accounts, and trespass accounts are documented in the bound **record of accounts of lumber companies and Indian agents operating in ceded Chippewa pine lands, 1903–37** (1 vol., ca. 1 1/2 in.), {UD 1325}. For the most part, the entries are arranged by type of account, thereunder by name of company or individual and thereunder chronologically by month of payment. Individual entries show type of payment, amount, and method of payment. The volume is indexed by name of company or individual. Pasted inside the front cover and on the flyleaf are notes listing accounts still open as of January 14, 1913; an index to Indian agents' accounts; "Prices authorized by letter "K" Log files 64, dated October 14, 1907," for spruce, tamarack, jack pine, basewood, birch, maple, cedar, oak, elm, balsam, poplar, and "Balm of Gilead"; and monthly scale bills for 1911, 1912, and 1913.

49.K113 Fiscal data regarding each purchaser also is recorded in **cash books for logging operations on ceded Chippewa lands, 1905–36** (2 vols., 6 in.), {UD 1331}. The volumes were intended for use by the Office of Indian Affairs to record the quarterly accounts for each Indian agency and the logging figures and related notes were entered on folio pages titled, "Statement of Receipts, Cash, and Property, and Disbursement, Issues, and Expenditures, and a Record of Contracts." Since the form's printed headings do not identify the figures actually entered in the various columns, and only a few of the columns were

given new titles (feet, date of bill, date paid), it is difficult to tell how much of the form's title applies to the recorded data. However, based on letter references given in the entries it is clear that the accounts document payments made to the Indian agents by the lumber companies. Some of the figures shown in this section duplicate those in the record of accounts described in the previous paragraph. A handwritten table of contents is found at the front of each volume. Most of the accounts are in volume one; entries for a few lumber purchasers are in both volumes. The volumes have been microfilmed and a reference copy of the film (1 roll) is available for use and purchase through the reference unit.

49.K114 The **card record of Chippewa logging operations and timber sales, 1903–26** (ca. 10 in.), {UD 1324}, is in two parts, one concerning scaling reports, and the other providing statistics on sales and trespass cases. The 9 1/2- by 11-inch cards making up the series show the name of purchaser, date of sale, legal land description, date of scalers reports, footage of white and Norway pine and other kinds of timber, price of timber, date of payment, and amount paid, but only the scaling reports, filed in box 1 of the series, actually followed the format. These reports are arranged alphabetically by purchaser's name and thereunder chronologically by date of sale. Entries on the reverse of these cards show purchaser's name, date of sale, legal land description of tract logged, group number, and price bid for white and Norway pine. With a few exceptions the remaining cards cover sales figures, and most of them are arranged numerically by card number, 2–187. The majority of the numbered cards are headed "Logging Operations–Season of . . ." and a date, but in reality these cards record information from sales held on dates entirely different than the season date shown in the heading. For example, card 12 is for the season 1905–1906, but the entries concern sales held on March 2, 1903, and December 5, 1903. The entries for each sale are arranged alphabetically by name of lumber company or other purchaser. The information recorded for each purchaser follows the format fairly closely. Interspersed throughout this group of cards are entries regarding data on trespass sales. A smaller, third group of cards is actually arranged by date of sale. Cards in this group are headed "Gov't Estimates and Final Results" and "Unsold lands." Entries on the former show name of purchaser, scalers' figures, bid, acres, est. M. ft., swamp (acres and M. ft.), amount bid, feet logged, price of timber, 20 percent deposit, and 20 percent return or credit. Cards headed "Unsold lands" show scalers' figures, acres, feet, swamp acres, and swamp feet. Also included in the series are summary cards headed "Contracts–Totals by years," showing total feet for white and Norway pine and other timber and the price of timber for the period 1904–24; "Interest," showing figures for seasons 1903–24; "Trespasses–Excluding Indian allotments," 1904–24, and "Indian allotment Trespasses," 1904–14, both showing feet for white and Norway pine and other timber and price of timber; and finally, one card covering overhead charges, interest, and forfeiture, for the years 1904–25.

40.K115 Bound, oversize **weekly reports of logs purchased, 1904–26** (8 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 1322}, provide a record of logs purchased by various lumber companies and other buyers during each week of the logging seasons. Titled "Logs Purchased By," the form shows name of purchaser, ending date of each week, legal land description of the relevant tract, number of logs, bill number, number of feet Norway pine, price per M., value, number of feet white pine, price per M., value, total number of feet, total value, other kinds of timber, price per M., value, and date notified. The entries for each purchaser are arranged by month and thereunder by week with monthly and seasonal totals shown in red ink. The volumes are indexed by name of purchaser. Each volume covers a 2- to 3-year period, but because they are not large enough to hold all of

the entries for a given time period there is some overlapping of dates from one volume to another. Entries for the lumber companies continue from one volume to another. The volumes have been microfilmed, and a reference copy of the film (4 rolls) is available for use and for purchase through the reference unit.

49.K116 Under instructions issued in pursuance of the 1880 act of Congress, examiners were required to submit periodic reports of timber appraised. The extant **weekly appraisal reports on timber located on Minnesota land ceded by the Chippewa, April–July, 1903** (5 in.), {UD 1322B}, are a fragment of what must have been a file of considerable size. Entries give the legal land description of the tracts appraised, and remarks regarding the character of the land. The reports are arranged chronologically and thereunder by name of examiner.

49.K117 Correspondence exchanged between the Superintendent of Logging, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior, Indian agents and other officials of the Office of Indian Affairs, officials of the Forest Service, and private individuals or representatives of timber companies accused of logging activities on the ceded Chippewa pine lands make up the **timber trespass case files, 1907–31** (2 ft.), {UD 1322C}. Most of these cases were closed following cash settlements, but a few remained unsettled. In most instances the documents submitted in the cases are listed on the file jackets. The records are arranged chronologically by year of settlement and thereunder alphabetically by name of the trespassing party. The bulk of the series consists of trifolded records, but a few flat files are found at the end of the series. With the flat files is a notebook labeled "Trespass Cases" containing a listing in the second half of the volume of the cases reported during the period 1917–25. The chronologically arranged entries show name and address of the trespassing party, date reported, date of approval of settlement, and amount of recompense. At the front of the volume is a chronological listing of logs sold during the seasons 1918–19 through 1922–23. Shown are date of purchase, name of purchaser, and footage for each type of log purchased.

49.K118 A report concerning O'Neil's accounts, payroll reports, employee record cards, and a published reminiscence make up the **miscellaneous records relating to logging personnel, Chippewa pine lands, 1903–24** (3 in.), {UD 1321A}. Copies of letters relating to the appointments of William O'Neil as Superintendent of Logging and several of his assistant superintendents and the rates of their per diem payments are part of a detailed report concerning O'Neil's accounts for the period October 1903 through June 1905. The series also includes monthly payroll reports for the period July 1913 through March 1916, giving the employee's name, position, time employed, rate of pay, total paid, and date of appointment. A card index records the employment history of logging employees appointed or reappointed in 1914 or later. The cards, arranged alphabetically by surname of employee, show position, date of appointment and oath of office, salary, and dates of subsequent personnel actions such as furloughs, reappointments, periods on per diem and the rate, and resignations or dismissals. Filed with this series is a 1924 reprint of a completely unrelated monograph originally published in the *Washington Historical Quarterly* (vol. 15, No. 4.), which is mentioned here because of its general relevance to the overall subject of this guide. "Reminiscences of Joseph H. Boyd," by William S. Lewis, is an account of Boyd's varied career covering more than 50 years in the Pacific Northwest.

49.K119 Oversized township maps of the ceded Chippewa pine lands in Minnesota, 1872–1925 (134 items, ca. 3 ft.), {UD 1327}, were prepared from surveys conducted in the 1870s, 1890s, and the mid-1920s. The earlier maps were based on surveys usually conducted by P.H. Conger either alone or in combination

with G.R. and G.E. Stuntz and Benjamin C. Baldwin. Most of surveys in the 1890s were conducted by Thomas and Henry Croswell, Abner Darling, Bernard Keegan, George Ralph, Vine D. Simar, or George T. Simpson. The maps were used to show the distribution of pine lands, agricultural lands, and swamp lands. Also included in the series are two 1902 maps showing the Winnibigoshish, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and White Oak Indian reservations, an undated map of the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and a 1913 map of Beltrami County. Unrelated, but included in the series, are maps of T. 9 S., Rs. 16 and 17 E., of the Boise Meridian, Idaho Territory, based on surveys conducted by George H. Perrin, and approved in 1884. The maps are arranged by chronological period and thereunder in rough alphabetical order by name of the primary surveyors. An extremely large map showing the Chippewa ceded lands, prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey in connection with a "Drainage Survey of Certain Lands in Minnesota," is volume 12 in the Division's **reference library**, which is discussed below (49.K143). The survey report is not in the file but it is printed in the Congressional Serial Set (H. Doc. 27, 61st Cong., 1st sess., serial 5579).

49.K120 Two other series of logging records fall outside the time frame of this guide. They are: **Miscellaneous records relating to Chippewa logging, Chippewa pine lands in Minnesota, ca. 1920** (ca. 5 in.), {UD 1333}, and **Correspondence relating to the Consolidated Chippewa Agency, Chippewa pine lands in Minnesota, ca. 1919–38** (ca. 5 in.), {UD 1326}. Included in the former series, however, are copies of a few printed items such as the 63-page circular approved on April 28, 1904, entitled "Ceded Chippewa Pine Lands, Minnesota: Descriptions of Lands and Estimates of Pine Timber on Pigeon River, Fond du Lac, Bois Fort, Deer Creek, and Parts of Chippewa of the Mississippi, Winnibigoshish, Leech Lake, Red Lake, and White Earth Indian Reservations. Instructions to Local Officers and Rules and Regulations for Selling and Removing the Timber to Be Sold at Cass Lake, Minnesota, on November 15, 1904."

49.K121 Persons who are unfamiliar with logging nomenclature may wish to consult Bureau of Forestry Bulletin No. 61, *Terms Used in Forestry and Logging*, issued in 1905, volume 22 in the Division's **reference library**. Other publications in the library that might prove helpful are the *Forest Reserve Manual, for the Information and Use of Forest Officers* (vol. 19), issued by the General Land Office in 1902, and *Instructions for Officers in Charge of Forests on Indian Reservation*s (vol. 18), issued by the Office of Indian Affairs in 1911.

Records Relating to Special Acts of Congress

49.K122 Files brought together in connection with certain acts of Congress, usually those conferring grants of land to specific persons or organizations, constitute the **special act files, 1785–1926** (ca. 19 ft.), {PI22 28}. Some individual files in this series have already been mentioned in the discussion of records of other divisions. Scrip, warrant, and certificate files issued under the provisions of public and private acts of Congress make up the bulk of this series, but a few of the files concern private land claims, Indian missions, boundaries, swamp lands, school lands, military reservations, railroad claims, and townsites. In addition to scrip, warrant forms, and certificates, the files include correspondence and a few maps. The files are arranged chronologically by date of the act of Congress with a few files not connected to specific acts of Congress at the end of the series. To facilitate use of these records an index and a finding aid have been compiled using assigned file numbers, 1–194, but the numbers do not appear on the files themselves. It is important to note that many of the files have been annotated with one or more box numbers that have no relationship to the

way the files are now housed. Citations to the files should be made to title and assigned file number. Compiled for this guide and reproduced in Table 49.K122 is a somewhat expanded subject index covering the series as it is now arranged. It includes references and assigned numbers for all 194 files. Most references to city names are to land offices.

49.K123 Many of the files relating to claims and scrip issuances such as the New Madrid grants, the Bowie claims, and the Israel Dodge scrip have been identified elsewhere in this guide. They generally consist of surrendered certificates and related documents. In addition to those files, a few others are of sufficient interest to warrant mention here. On March 3, 1807 (6 Stat. 65), Congress approved the issuance of warrants for lands to be located west of the Mississippi River to Captain Meriwether Lewis and his companions "in the late enterprise to the Pacific ocean." Some of these redeemed warrants and related correspondence, including warrant no. 1, which was issued to Lewis, constitute File 7. Also in the file is a list, ca. 1854, giving the names of 33 warrantees and remarks regarding the disposition of their warrants. Not found in the file is warrant no. 2, issued to William Clark. On December 28, 1824 (6 Stat. 320), Congress rewarded "General Lafayette" for his "services and sacrifices . . . in the war of the Revolution" by authorizing a payment of $200,000 and a grant to him and his heirs of "one township of land, to be laid out and located . . . in any of the unappropriated lands of the United States." Documents relating to the location of the grant in Louisiana constitute File 27.

49.K124 Several files document grants to Roman Catholic missions in Dakota Territory, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, and to religious societies in Arizona and Oregon. Files 103 and 157 concern certificates issued to mixed-blood Winnebago Indians and to Absentee Wyandot Indians, respectively. File 102 contains information about the contest "William Burfening vs. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, & Omaha Railroad Co.," 1901–6, while others concern public utilities, such as the Portland General Electric Company in Oregon (file 73) and the Western Power Company in California (file 174). School lands figure in files 87 (California), 160 (Nez Perce County, ID), 170 (Knox County, NE), and 171 (Hot Springs, AR). Three files relate to military reservations, one of which was in Texas (file 140, Fort Hancock), and another in Arkansas (file 149, Little Rock Arsenal).

49.K125 Some of the files (nos. 185–194) not connected to specific congressional acts also merit mention. Among the correspondence and other papers from the Baton Rouge and New Orleans land offices that constitute file 185 are an 1884 map showing the French grant to Louis C. Le Breton of February 15, 1764; a copy of the 1903 Charter of the Arkansas Southern Extension Railroad Company with a copy of the 1904 Act No. 154 of the General Assembly of Louisiana regarding corporations for works of public improvement; and a right-of-way application and diagram for the Louisiana and Gulf Railway, a tram road for the Huie-Hodge Lumber Co., Lt'd., along with a printed copy of the company's "Charter and By-Laws." Also concerning Louisiana is File 189, which includes a report of Special Agent H.C. De Ahna, dated February 1, 1867, on surveys, resurveys, and unauthorized surveys in the State. Citizenship papers, 1884–1906, for some persons filing land entries in North Dakota make up file 190, and letters, 1902–8, regarding reclamation projects in various States form the bulk of file 192. File 194 consists of miscellaneous records about land matters including a cross-reference to the file for patent 988393 which was issued in 1926 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the site of the mission founded by Marcus Whitman in the Walla Walla Valley in Washington. The file, which includes letters for the periods 1862–71 and 1923–26 with a few later dates regarding disposition of the site, is

among the **serial patent case files** (49.DM50), part of the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files).

49.K126 Many of the special act files concern matters related to specific States, and the titles and file numbers of the relevant files are provided in the State lists found in the Supplement to this guide.

49.K127 Two bound, undated volumes titled **"Index to Special Acts,"** (2 vols., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 2280}, provide some information regarding the content of the files. The smaller of the two volumes contains three lists and an index. The first list (pp. 1–25) identifies recipients of scrip issued by the Surveyor General of Missouri under acts of Congress dated July 4, 1836, and June 2, 1858, relating to the settlement of private land claims in the State. Entries under the 1836 act are for individuals confirming claims originally made under the acts of July 9, 1832, and March 2, 1833, while those under the 1858 act are for claims "Excepted in confirmation," under the 1836 act. Entries on this list are arranged numerically by scrip number and show the name of claimant or representative, Register and Receiver number, land office where the land was located, claim number, and survey number. Also shown is the patent date and the volume and page number of the recorded patent. The second list (pp. 35–50) is headed "Different Acts of Congress," and the entries are in rough chronological order by date of act. Usually shown are the date of the act, subject or name of claimant, land office, date of patent, and volume and page number of recorded patent, but some entries may include additional information. The third list, "Index to Special Acts in file boxes," was recorded in the volume's empty pages. The entries, arranged by the original box number (no longer valid) and thereunder chronologically by date of the act of Congress occasioning the file, give the names of the individuals involved or the subject of the act. The volume's index covers all of the original entries. As additional files were added to the special acts series, entries were made to both the index and the box list. However, some of these later index entries refer to files that are not actually part of the series. Abstracts of Surveyor General scrip used at Missouri land offices {UDs 2269 and 2270} are listed in the Division "D" (Mail and Files) section of the Missouri State list in the Supplement to this guide.

49.K128 Only a few references to the special act files are found in the larger of the two index volumes, which appear to have been compiled to facilitate retrieval of miscellaneous files that were particularly active. Arranged in alphabetical segments, the entries identify subjects and give related file citations. Some of the entries provide background information regarding the subject of the file, and others designate the physical location of the file. A typical entry is "Ft Riley Reservation See Republican River Bridge Co Kan. Donation #2 papers filed in room #3 with P.L.C.s Recorded Misc. Vol 473 p 431-3."

49.K129 Filed separately are bound periodic reports documenting the location of lands west of the Mississippi River using the Porterfield (file 123) and Valentine (file 130) scrip included in the special act files. The reports usually were made on forms intended for other purposes so information recorded for each scrip issuance may vary somewhat. Generally entries were made under all, or some, of the following headings: Register and Receiver number, warrant or scrip number, date of certificate, number of acres, name of person to whom the scrip was issued, legal land description of land selected, date of location, and name of person locating the land. Two oversize volumes document the use of Porterfield scrip. One of these covers locations made in Illinois, while the other, **Porterfield Scrip Abstracts, 1860–82** (1 vol., 3/4 in.), {UD 2277}, covers locations made not only in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, but also in the following States during the periods shown: Colorado, 1876; Iowa, 1863; Kansas, 1860–61; Minnesota, 1861; Missouri, 1860–71; Nebraska, 1860; South Dakota, 1882; and Utah, 1873–82.

TABLE-49.K122

INDEX TO THE SPECIAL ACT FILES {PI22 28}

Entries show subject and file number.

Abernathy Island, Portland, OR–73
African Americans–177
Agricultural College, Fort Collins, CO–165
Alabama
  Creek Indian claims–12
  homestead settler relief certificates–156; Huntsville, Montgomery, 158 (includes material for western States)
  Huntsville–156
  Mobile–30
  Montgomery–156
  preemption lands–28
  public lands–138
  St. Stephens–28
  Spring Hill–30
  Surveyor General certificates used at Cahaba–3
Alaska
  missions–154
Albritton, Richard–105
Alcott, Sidney S.–80
Allen, Richard C.–57
Arizona
  mission lands–177
  quarry reserve, Yuma–184
Arkansas
  Bowie claims–21
  Hot Springs–171
  Little Rock arsenal–148
  private land grants–22
  public lands–69
Arredondo, Jose de–18, 19
Ashley, William–40
Aurora, IL–144

Baca, Luis Maria (Baca float)–125
Bailey, Warner–180
Baker, Fannie G.–19
Ballou, Lyman–162
Baltzell, George–113
Barclay, Robert–52
Baton Rouge, LA–185
Beaubien, Jean Baptiste–95
Biggs, William W.–29
Bogy, Joseph–49
Boundaries–8, 41, 70, 119, 124
Bowie claims–21
Boyles, Thomas H.–11
Bozeman, MT–158
Brewer, Raleigh–181
Bringier, Louis–23
Brown, Annie–179
Bryan, Jeremiah–111
Buchanan, Louisa A.–88
Buffalo, WY–158
Bullard, Waldo E.–53
Burfening, William–102
Bush, George–100
Bush, Isabella–100

Cahaba, AL–3
California
  boundary commission–124
  Imperial Valley–155
  private land grants–147
  public utility companies–174
  school lands–87
  townships–155
Campbell, James W.–79
Carson City, NV–158
Carter, Farrish–46
Catholic Indian Missions, Bureau of–176
Catholic missions–38, 61–63, 65–67, 83–86, 132, 177
Cavalier, Anthony–13
Cavanaugh, Mary A.–90
Cerre, Pascal L.–110
Certificates–3, 17–21, 25, 28, 30, 33, 46, 103, 126, 128, 139, 156–159, 163
Chaudonia, John B.–58
Cheyenne, WY–158

Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency Reserves, disposition of–178
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Co.–102
Chillicothe, OH–3
Cincinnati, OH–3, 114
Citizenship papers, ND–190
Coeur d'Alene, ID–61
Colby, KS–157
Coles, Robert–135
Colorado State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, CO–165
Colville, WA–83
Coyle, Randolph–114
Creek Indians–12, 15
Crosby, Eliakim–33
Crow, Isaac–163
Crum, Christopher–37
Curry, Thomas–23

Dakota Territory
mission–132
Dalles, The, OR–158
Daniel, Josiah–186
Daniel, Sarah A.–186
Dargie scrip–147
De Bastrop grant, LA–77
De Hart, John–77
Des Plaines River, IL–187
Detroit, MI–3
Devils Lake, ND–158
Dick, John–116
District of Columbia–44
Dodge, Israel–118
Dodge City, KS–157
Donation lands–72, 75, 82
Douglas, WY–158
Drury, Rebecca–89
Drury, Thomas–89
Dubuque, IA–175

Earthquake claims–9
Eastport, ME–139
Episcopal Church lands–173
Engeberg, Stene–168
Enid, OK–178
Exiles, Polish–34

Fairbanks, George R.–19
Fayette, MO–40
Fenwick, Walter–126
Fort Collins, CO–165
Fort Hancock Military Reservation, TX–140
Fort Jackson, Treaty of, 1817–12
Fort Sullivan Military Reservation, Eastport, ME–139
Fox River, IL–144
Fox River, WI–54

Gass, Patrick–97
Gayarre, Charles–23
General Electric Co., Portland, OR–73
Gerard, Joseph–101, 102
Gibson, Stephen–4
Ging Sing–166
Gnadenhutten, OH–25
Grand Rapids, MI–38
Great Falls, MT–158

Hailey, ID–157
Hardy, G.W.–159
Hart, John de–77
Heard, Stephen–26
Helena, MT–158
Hemkin, Bernard–107
Henderson, Joseph–45
Henrie, Dan Drake–68
Herrick, John F.–136
Herrick, Nancy A.–136
Holy Cross Catholic Mission, Dakota Territory–132
Homestead relief certificates, several States–158
Hopkins, John–1
Hot Springs, AR–171
Houmas grant, LA–117
Howe, Motier–145
Huertas, John–121
Huntley, MT–167
Huntsville, AL–156

Hyer, Henry–183
Hyer, Julia–183

Idaho
  Coeur d'Alene–61
  Hailey–157
  Kootenai County–182
  Nez Perce County–160
  Wyandot Indians (absentee land selection certificates used at Hailey–157)
Illinois
  Des Plaines River–187
  Fox River–144
  Kankakee River–187
  Lake Calumet–187
  Polish exiles in–35
  preemption lands–31
  resurveyed lands–187
  Wolfe Lake–193
Immaculate Conception Catholic Mission, Washington Territory–65
Imperial Valley, CA–155
Indian Springs, Treaty of, 1821–15
Indiana
  Lake George–193
  resurveyed lands–193
  Wabash County–122
  Wolf Lake–193
Indians–146, 173, 176
Iowa
  boundaries–41, 70
  St. Raphael's Cemetery, Dubuque–175

Jackson, MS–159
Jesuit Mission, Colville, WA–83
Johnson, Anna–166
Johnson, Jim–166
Johnston, Stephen–129
Jones, John Rice–78

Kankakee River, IL–187
Kansas
  Colby–157
  Dodge City–157
  Miami Town Company–148
  Wyandot Indians (absentee land selection certificates used at Colby and Dodge City–157)
Keytes, James–40
Knox County, NE–170
Kootenai County, ID–182

La Grande, OR–158
La Nana grant, LA–128
Ladd, Mary A.–90
Lafayette, Marquis de–27
Lake Calumet, IL–187
Lake George, IN–193
Lakeview, OR–157
Lander, WY–158
Lard, Joseph–159
Las Ormigas grant, LA–128
Lasselle, Hyacinth–59
Levy, Moses–19
Lewis, Figures–5
Lewis, Henry–99
Lewis and Clark expedition–7
Lewistown, MT–158
Little Rock Arsenal, AR–148
Livingston, Richard–34
Loughry, Archibald–120
Louisiana
  La Nana Grant—128, archives–189
  private land grants–77, 117, 128
  surveyed and resurveyed lands–189
  swamp lands–117

Maine
  Eastport–139
  Fort Sullivan–139
Manifold, Peter–2
Maps–191
Martin, Henry–142
Masonic Lodge, OK–173
McArthur, Duncan–2
McBrier, Elizabeth–120
McKee, William R.–81
Methodist Missionary society, Salem, OR–64
Metoyer, Benjamin–98
Mexico, boundary with–119

Miami Town Co. of Kansas–148
Michigan
boundaries–8
Grand Rapids–38
Polish exiles in–35
Surveyor General certificates used at Detroit–3
Miles City, MT–158
Military reservations–139, 140, 141
Miller, Christopher -51
Mills, Peter–36
Minnesota
boundaries–70
St. Cloud–103
Winnebago mixed-bloods–103
Miscellaneous records–194
Missions–38, 61–67, 83–86, 132, 154, 173, 176, 177
Mississippi
Natchez–6
Mississippi River, Apple Island–13
Missouri
boundaries–41
earthquake claims, New Madrid–9
Mobile, AL–30
Montana
Alabama homestead relief certificates used at Great Falls, Helena, Lewistown, and Miles City–158
Great Falls–158
Helena–158
Lewistown–158
mission–84
townsite lands, Huntley–167
Montgomery, AL–156
Moro, Manuel Gonzalez–108
Moss, William–55

Natchez, MS–6
Nebraska
Knox County–170
Nevada
Alabama homestead relief certificates used at Carson City–158
New Jersey
Red Bank military reserve–143
New Madrid, MO–9
Nez Perce County, ID–160
Niblack, William G.–19
North Dakota
Alabama homestead relief certificates used at Devils Lake–158
citizenship papers–190
Historical Society–164
North Dakota Historical Society–164
Notifications (donation)–72, 75, 82

O'Flyng, Abigail–10
O'Flyng, Edmund–10
O'Flyng, Patrick–10
Ohio
boundaries–8
Cincinnati–114
Surveyor General certificates used at Chillicothe and Cincinnati–3
Symmes purchase–114
United Brethern claims for Gnadenhutten, Salem, and Schoenbrun tracts. Tuscarawas County–25
Oklahoma
Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian reserves, disposition of, Enid, Perry, and Oklahoma City–178
Enid–179
land grants for public improvements–178
Oklahoma City–178
Perry–178
Woodward, lots for a park and other purposes–172
Oklahoma City, OK–178
Oliver, Lewellen–71
Orange, Isabella–131
Oregon
Abernathy Island–73
Alabama homestead relief certificates used at La Grande, Portland, The Dalles–158
Dalles, The–158
donation lands–72
forfeited lands–173

La Grande–158
Lakeview–157
missions–62, 63
Portland–73, 158
public utility company–73
Salem–63
Wyandot Indians (absentee land selection certificates used at Lakeview–157)
Owen, John–76
Owen, Nancy–76

Palmer, Innis B.–104
Palmer, Susan B.–104
Patten, George S.–169
Payne, Joseph–91
Payne, Martin–91
Pelt, Joseph–186
Peoria, IL–14
Perrine, Henry–42
Perry, Joseph–60
Perry, OK–178
Perry, Walter–92
Petchaka, Elizabeth–43
Petit, Moses–99
Petit, Peter–12
Petroleum maps–191
Polish exiles–35
Porta, Sarah–93
Porta, William–93
Porterfield, Charles–123
Portland General Electric Co., OR–73
Portland, OR–158
Powell, Shadrick–94
Preemption lands–28, 31
Pregg, Louis A.–88
Private land grants–22, 128, 147
Pryor Green–39
Pryor, Peter–39
Punta de Laguna grant, CA–147

Quarry land–184

Raoul, Gaston Turner–96
Reclamation projects–192
Red Bank Military reservation, Red Bank, NJ–143
Reggio, Louis–109
Rice, Garland–23
Riggs, Thomas L.–146
Rivard, Francis–50
Roan, James P.–113
Ruddle, John–56

Salem, OH–25
Salem, OR–64
Schoenbrun, OH–25
School districts–160, 170, 171
School lands–87, 122
Scrip–19, 23 (Gayarre), 81 (McKee), 118 (Dodge), 121, 123 (Porterfield), 130 (Valentine), 134 (Ware), 137, 147 (Dargie)
Seaton, Charles–17
Sherman, Charles E.–19
Shumaker, William–150
Sibbald, Charles F.–20
Sinclair, James B.–133
Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People–177
Smith, Aaron W.–151
Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Indians–146
Sprague, James–32
Sprague, Joshua–36
Spring Hill, AL–30
St. Ann's Catholic Mission, OR–62
St. Cloud, MN–103
St. Francis Xavier Catholic Mission, WA–66
St. Joseph's Catholic Mission, WA–67
St. Mary's Catholic Mission, MT–84
St. Michael's Catholic Mission, Whidbey Island, WA–86
St. Paul's Catholic Mission, WA–85
St. Peter's Catholic Mission, OR–63
St. Raphael's cemetery, Dubuque, IA–175
St. Stephens, AL–28
Stevenson, William W.–45
Stout, Aaron–48
Stutz, Paulina–152

Surveyor General certificates, used in AL, MI, and OH–3
Surveys and resurveys–155, 188, 189, 197
Sweet, Edgar P.–161
Symmes Purchase, OH–114

Tallmadge, Theodore W.–143
Texas
  boundaries–119
  Fort Hancock–140
Townsites–6, 148, 167
Tuscarawas County, Ohio–25
Tweed, John–97

United Brethren–25
United States and California Boundary Commission–124

Valentine, Thomas B.–130
Valle, Jean B.–43
Vancouver, WA–158
Varner, Daniel–74
Vattier, John L.–112
Vincennes, IL–31

Wabash County, IN–122
Wallace, Cezaire–106
Ward, Annie–179
Ware, Samuel–134
Warner, Daniel–47
Warrants–7, 68, 87, 135
Washington
  Alabama homestead relief certificates used at Vancouver–158
  Colville–83
  donation lands–75, 82
  missions–65, 66, 67, 83, 85, 86, 194
  Vancouver–158
  Whidbey Island–86
  Whitman mission site–194
Washington, DC–44
Weed, Grant–40
Western Power Co., CA–174
Wherry, Mackey–127
Whidbey Island, WA–86
Whitman mission, reference to patent file–194
Williamson, Charles–46
Wilson, Joseph F.–137
Wilson, Thomas–153
Winnebago Indians–193
Wisconsin
  Fox River–54
  Wisconsin River–54
Wisconsin River, WI–54
Wlodecki, Francis–115
Wolf Lake, IL/IN–193
Woodward, OK–172
Wyandot Indians–157
Wyoming
  Alabama homestead relief certificates used at Buffalo, Cheyenne, Douglas, and Lander–158
  Buffalo–158
  Cheyenne–158
  Douglas–158
  Lander–158

Yulee, David–19
Yuma, AZ–184

The oversize **Valentine Scrip Abstracts, 1875–1905** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2275}, cover locations made in California, 1876–1905; Colorado, 1875, 1892; Dakota Territory, 1882–87; Iowa, 1889; Montana, 1889–1903; and Utah, 1876, 1905.

49.K130 A volume titled **McKee, S.H.B., Valentine Scrip Locations, 1888–89** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2274}, documents locations made with McKee (file 81), Sioux half-breed, and Valentine scrip that were rejected. The land office involved is not identified in the entries, but a check of some of the letters cited in the entries show that they came from the Seattle land office. The largest number of rejected entries was made with Valentine scrip and

they give Register and Receiver and scrip numbers, name of individual filing the location, legal land description, date of location, "By Whom Located," and remarks. Entries under the "Register and Receivers No." heading are letters received numbers, while a typical entry under the "By Whom Located" heading is "R. and R. June 21, 1890." The Remarks entries are citations to additional letters.

49.K131 Copies of letters of December 23, 1830, and January 7, 1831, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Committee on Private Land Claims, House of Representatives, are in a volume titled **"Special Acts,"** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2279}. Also included are several schedules relating to the disposal of lands under specific acts of Congress, among them individual reserves authorized by treaties with some eastern Indian tribes.

Records Relating to Forest Lands

49.K132 In 1872 the Department of the Interior began advocating the extension of conservation policies to the public timber lands. It was not until 1891, however, that the President was authorized to create forest reservations. In 1897 the Secretary of the Interior was charged with administering those reservations. As a means of consolidating the public lands in the forest reserves, Congress passed the "forest lieu selection law" in 1897 offering settlers and landowners within the limits of a forest reserve the opportunity to exchange their land for an equal equivalent tract of public land open to settlement. This act, and related acts of June 6, 1900, and March 3, 1901, were repealed on March 2, 1905, one month after jurisdiction over the forest reserves was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. The surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, relinquishing, reconveying, certifying, and patenting functions remained with the Department of the Interior. The responsibilities of the General Land Office regarding forest reserves were handled by several divisions, including Division "K." The relevant divisional records are discussed below. A notebook containing a record of returns of surveys of forest reserves and national parks, 1903–6, conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey is among the items in the Division "E" set of **Special Files, Series III** discussed in 49.E60.

49.K133 Individuals taking advantage of the 1897 lieu selection act are identified in the **numerical list of lieu selections, 1897–1911** (12 vols., ca. 3 ft.), {UD 2287}, which serves as a register of the forest reserve lieu selection files. The format of the entries, arranged numerically 1–15320, varies somewhat from volume to volume, but all of them show the number and year, names of landowner or settler and land district, legal land descriptions of the tract surrendered and selected with related comments, name of forest reserve, and State and/or action. Some volumes include entries under columns headed "Approved" and "Rejected." The last entry registered, no. 15320, was for Charles E. Hays on behalf of the Aztec Land and Cattle Co. and covered a tract in the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve in Arizona Territory, which was exchanged for one in Oregon. The volumes were originally numbered 1 to 13 with volumes 3 and 4 combined in one register. Volumes 2 through 13 include name indexes. Volume 1 is not indexed. The registers have been reproduced as Microfilm Publication T1169, *Records of the General Land Office Forest Lieu Selection Docket Registers* (6 rolls). The corresponding files, the **forest reserve lieu selection entries, act of June 4, 1897, 1897–ca. 1909** (ca. 261 ft.), {PI22 35}, are arranged numerically, 1–15320. The contents of file 15320 covering the Aztec Land and Cattle Co. tract are typical. Included are a deed of relinquishment, a certificate stating

that the tract being relinquished had not been used previously as the basis of lieu land application, an affidavit, a supplemental abstract of title, a document describing the tract selected in lieu of the land in the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, a status statement containing information about the survey of the tract selected, a document relating to a contested claim, and relevant letters. Persons seeking any of the first 56 files in the series may be puzzled by finding a lieu selection file and a lieu application file for most numbers. These files are recorded in the **lieu selections and application docket, 1897–1906** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 2285A}, which not only covers lieu selection files 1 through 565 but also 56 lieu land applications for unperfected claims. As indicated, the lieu selections and the lieu applications covered by the docket are interfiled, and the first three docket numbers in the volume include entries for both lieu selections and applications. Beginning with lieu selection 4, however, the two types of entries were made separately with the lieu selections covering pages 1–288 and the applications (1–56), pages 290–325. The entries themselves are similar, showing year and GLO letter number for the initial document, name of land office, name of individual making the selection or application, legal land description of the tract involved, and date and nature of actions taken.

49.K134 The **"Township Plat Book for Lands in the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona," 1902–8** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 702A}, documents the odd-numbered sections acquired from private landholders to establish the reserve under an Executive order of April 12, 1902. The tracts involved were acquired from the Aztec Land and Cattle Co., Robert and Edward B. Perrin, William F. Baker and the Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Co., and the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co. The maps are annotated to show the date the lands were patented to the landholders and the date title passed to the Federal Government. Additional records concerning the forest reserve are among the records of Division "R" (see 49.R37).

49.K135 Correspondence regarding withdrawals and restorations of lands in forest reserves constitutes the **forest reserve land list files, 1906–49** (ca. 53 ft.), {A1 702C}. The "lists" giving the legal land descriptions of the tracts involved are usually in letter form rather than separate documents. Some of the files include plats of the relevant areas. Correspondents represented include the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, representatives of the Forest Service, and Registers and Receivers. The files are arranged in two numerical segments. Files in the first segment are numbered 1–2103, and cross-references to other files in the segment are shown on the file jackets. The basic files in the second segment are numbered 1–4709 with most of the numbers having more than one part. Generally, each part refers to a different forest, i.e., the file 1-710 pertains to the Jefferson forest reserve, but files 2-710 through 7-710 pertain to White River, Arkansas, Challis, Trinity, Okanogan, and Ozark forest reserves, in that order. A **register of forest reserve lists, 1907–15** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2343}, with some annotations added as late as 1922, provides partial access to the files. Like the files, the index is in two sections with entries on folio pages 1 through 58 covering files 1–2103, and those for files 1–1300 on pages 61 through 201. The index in the second section begins with entry 1-1 on the left side of folio 61 and continues in that position through entry 7-705 on folio page 201. Entry 1-706 is recorded on the right side of folio 61 and subsequent entries continue in that position through 6-1300 on folio page 179. The entries in both sections show list number, date approved by the Secretary of the Interior, land office, acreage involved, date when opened to entry, and name of forest reserve.

49.K136 Additional lieu selection files, correspondence, court records, and other materials concerning the relinquishment of the lands to the Government and the extension of tim-

ber-cutting privileges are among the records of Divisions "P" and "R."

Miscellaneous Records

49.K137 Most of the **press copies of reports by the Chief of Division "K" relating to Special Agents' accounts, 1901–6** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1001}, concern the verification of work performed as reported by the Special Agents or the accuracy of accounts submitted for the periods reported. Some letters provide detailed explanations of an agent's travels. Most letters are addressed to Special Agents, but some are to the Chief Clerk of the General Land Office and to the Chief of Division "M" (Accounts). The reports are arranged chronologically, but the volume is not indexed. Anyone wishing to locate reports concerning a specific individual would have to page through the volume. Additional records concerning Special Agents' accounts are described with the records of Division "M."

49.K138 Transcriptions of two lengthy letters sent that did not produce satisfactory press copies occupy 13 pages of the single-volume series called **letter record (letters sent to Registers and Receivers of U.S. Land Offices, 1890–91)**, (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 674}. The first letter (pp. 1–7), dated March 31, 1890, is to the land office officials at St. Cloud, MN, and contains the Commissioner's decision regarding the contested homestead entry of Anna Marie Paltzer, widow of Philipp Paltzer. The second letter (pp. 7–13), dated March 28, 1891, concerns problems with two abstracts for November 1890 covering school indemnity lands that were submitted by the land officials at Chamberlain, SD.

49.K139 Two of the three **registers of attorneys and agents, 1884, 1886** (3 vols., 2 in.), {UD 674A}, identify individuals who, having filed certificates required by an act of July 4, 1884, were "recognized" by the Department of the Interior in 1884 and 1886. The registers are arranged in alphabetical segments with the names entered in chronological order by date of filing or certification. The entries consist of name, date, and place of residence. Entries in the third volume are similar, but this register lists attorneys who were not recognized by the Department. Some entries are annotated to show that the individuals were reinstated and the dates.

49.K140 Soldiers' additional homestead entries that were referred to Division "B" for patenting during the period 1911–25 are recorded in the post-bound **register of soldier's additional entries sent to the Recorder, 1904, 1909, 1911–25** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 1076}. The chronologically arranged volume entries give date of referral, entry number, and name of land office. The 1904 item is a schedule listing homestead fees and commissions payable when applications were made and when the final proofs were filed. Each section is divided into two groups by State and thereunder by numbers of acres (160, 80, 40), and the fees are shown accordingly. The 1909 document is a list of schedules received by Division "R" on or before October 28, 1909. The entries are arranged alphabetically by name of State and thereunder by name of land office.

49.K141 Requests by the Chief of Division "K" for supplies and services and periodic reports of the Division's workload account for most of the letters compiled in the press copy **"Division Book," 1907–1909**, (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 676}. In general, the status reports are relatively short, but one seven-page report dated May 13, 1908, is a fairly detailed discussion of the work being conducted by the various units of the Division. Interspersed throughout the volume are copies of more substantive letters concerning the status of specific cases being handled by the Division. Several letters, for example, relate to the Gig Harbor abandoned military reservation in Washington, and another, dated June 5, 1908, concerns the issuance of a patent for St. Raphael's Cemetery in Dubuque, IA. The majority of the letters are directed to the Chief Clerk and the chiefs of other divisions within the General Land Office, although a few to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner,

and Registers and Receivers are also included. The letters are arranged chronologically, but the volume is not indexed so a page-by-page examination is necessary to locate items of interest.

49.K142 Among the **divisional "Scrapbooks" of circulars, orders, and other issuances pertaining to public land matters, ca. 1866–1924** (see 49.16), are nine volumes (ca. 2 ft.) containing administrative and procedural directives and notices issued during the period 1893 to 1924 and maintained by clerks for ready reference. Some of these volumes were compiled in Division "R," and they may have been transferred to Division "K" when Division "R" was abolished in 1911. In any event, the covers show both "R" and "K" designations. The volumes contain chronologically arranged copies of published and unpublished orders, circulars, regulations, legislation, and instructions regarding office conduct and work procedures issued by the Chief Clerk, chiefs of other divisions, the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, and the Secretary of the Interior. Included are notices of the establishment and closing of various land offices and notices regarding changes in land district boundaries and Indian reservations. Most of the documents are directed to Registers and Receivers and chiefs of the divisions. Because the scrapbooks were kept by several clerks the dates of the volumes overlap. One of the "R" volumes (numbered 107) includes copies of the GLO publications listed below.

Compilation of Laws and Regulations and Decisions thereunder, relating to the Creation and Administration of Public Forest Reserves (1900)

Forest Reserve Manual for the Information and Use of Forest Officers (1902)

Compilation of Laws and Regulations and Decisions Thereunder Relating to the Establishment of Federal Forest Reserves under Section 24 of the Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095), and the Administration Thereof (1903)

Ceded Chippewa Pine Lands, Minnesota: Descriptions of Lands and Estimates of Pine Timber on Pigeon River, Fond du Lac, Bois Fort, Deer Creek, and Parts of Chippewa of the Mississippi, Winnibigoshish, Leech Lake, Red Lake, and White Earth Indian Reservations (1904) The Chippewa pine lands publication includes "Instructions to Local Officers and Rules and Regulations for Selling and Removing the Timber to be Sold at Cass Lake, Minnesota on November 15, 1904." Filed with the scrapbooks is a fragment of a volume consisting of the cover, with the title "Reservations, Indian, Military, Forest, September 15, 1904," the table of contents, and four pages containing information about actions taken concerning the Crow Indian Reservation, including a map showing the ceded portion of the Reservation.

49.K143 The Division "K" **reference library, ca. 1820–1920** (96 vols., ca. 7 ft.), {UD 702}, consists primarily of books and published Government documents concerning laws, decisions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, regulations, and instructions relative to townsites, forest reserves, mines, land surveys and scrip; reports of commissions on private land claims and other matters; circulars pertaining to homesteads and railroad rights-of-way; transcripts of court proceedings; annual reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Federal Power Commissioner; and similar material. Individual items are cited as part of the discussion of related records. The publications are arranged in rough numerical order by assigned numbers, 2–255, with many gaps.

Other Related Records

49.K144 Some GLO field office records held by NARA–Pacific Alaska Region (Seattle) that pertain to records discussed in this chapter are reproduced as part of Microfilm Publication P2013, *Washington Territory Survey Correspondence, 1854–1895, Relating to Donation Land Claims and Indian, Lighthouse, and Military Reservations* (2 rolls).

49.L1 The letter "L" was assigned to the Draughtsman's Division in the Commissioner's order of August 22, 1867, giving letter designations to the various divisions. Ten years later the Commissioner's annual report for 1877 included a detailed discussion of the work of the "Draughting Division." During fiscal year 1877 the Division had:

1. Prepared the annual map of the United States;
2. Constructed special maps showing public survey lines in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio;
3. Constructed railroad maps showing the lateral limits of land granted to the different railroads, made copies and tracings of these maps for the land offices, and prepared three volumes of railroad maps of Kansas, Michigan, and Iowa;
4. Exemplified plats, copies of townsites, tracings of private land and mineral patents, copied them in record book, and prepared records for applicants under the act of July 2, 1864; and
5. Tested surveys of islands and lakes, calculated areas, and prepared related diagrams. Based on references in subsequent annual reports the Division's name was not changed to the Drafting Division until some time in fiscal year 1892; its accomplishments were discussed under that name in the Commissioner's annual report for that year.

49.L2 Not mentioned in the 1877 account but referred to in the Division's later annual reports was the Division's arrangement and indexing of field notes and plats. Likewise unmentioned was what came to be one of the Division's most important functions—the compilation and/or revision of maps of the States and Territories. Work on these maps and the annual maps of the United States was time-consuming and painstaking. Changes in boundaries of forest reserves, Indian and military reservations, and national parks; additions and changes in railroads and public land surveys; and incorporation of new county seats and post offices all had to be recorded. Clerks and draftsmen spent considerable time at other bureaus and departments obtaining data regarding names and locations of new counties, towns, and post offices. During fiscal year 1890 the Division completed maps of Mississippi, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, the Sioux Indian Reservation, and Oklahoma Territory and prepared tracings of these maps for publication. Maps of California, Missouri, Indian Territory, and Kansas were in progress. Other mapping functions included the examination of 297 railroad maps for reporting purposes; the preparation of 673 railroad maps showing land district designations; the construction of 191 certified copies of maps, plats, and diagrams for fees amounting to $669.35; and the distribution of 7,800 photolithographic copies of plats for the amount of $2,300.16. Much of the work performed was for other administrative units of the General Land Office. Cartographic materials produced for such use included 482 maps and tracings for office staff, 41 copies of plats on drawing paper for local land offices, and 3,596 verified and certified photolithographic copies of plats for Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, and State officers.

49.L3 While the Division's functions varied little until 1906, it often dealt with projects that were not routine. In his annual report for 1898, for example, the Commissioner noted that he had submitted a special report to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the boundary of the northwestern portion of the Louisiana Purchase, which had been erroneously delineated on previous Land Office cession maps of the United States as extending

to the Pacific Ocean. The corrected map for 1898 would show the Continental Divide as the northwestern boundary line. The area previously credited to the Louisiana Purchase would be properly indicated as having been "Acquired by discovery, 1792; exploration, 1805; Astoria settlement, 1811; and Florida treaty, 1819." In his annual report for 1899 the Commissioner introduced a "Table of areas of the States and Territories of the United States" showing the square miles and acres of land and water surface for each State or Territory, and recommended that it be adopted by the Government as the standard measurement. The table had been compiled by an expert in Division "L" to correct the "manifold discrepancies" found in the various tables used by Government agencies. Revisions of this table, which incorporated joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census after 1905, are found in subsequent annual reports.

49.L4 The Division's account of work accomplished presented in the Commissioner's 1904 annual report noted the preparation of cartographic materials for exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, MO, including some 20 charts showing data of different kinds relating to the survey, sale, and patenting of Government lands and maps showing boundary changes within the area of the Louisiana Purchase occasioned by the transfers of land from one country to another during the period between 1682, when the explorer La Salle claimed the Mississippi River valley for France and named it Louisiana, and 1803, when the United States purchased the land from France. The major item in the exhibit was an enlarged photolithographic reproduction in 20 sheets of the 1903 map of the United States, assembled, colored, and mounted in the Government building at the exposition by a draftsman from the Division. The mounted map measured 12 by 16 feet. In 1905 the map, with a new title and showing updated boundaries for national parks and other reservations and the original routes of Lewis and Clark between St. Louis and the Pacific coast, was exhibited at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition held at Portland, OR. In this connection, the Division published a pamphlet including a brief history of the expedition and a related map for distribution at the Exposition.

49.L5 In his report for fiscal year 1905, the Chief of Division "L" noted that in addition to its other duties, the Division was engaged in the "necessary and very important work" of examining rights-of-way for railroads, canals, ditches, and reservoirs to determine whether their locations conflicted with existing surveys. During the year the Chief served as a member of a commission to investigate conditions and situations in the Yosemite National Park. He also was engaged in preparing a history of the settlement of the public land States for the Commission on Public Lands, which was appointed by the President to report upon the condition, operation, and effect of existing land laws and the use, condition, and disposal of the public lands. His work on the history continued into the following year.

49.L6 The San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906 greatly increased the Division's workload. Benefitting from a special congressional appropriation, the Division employed 8 to 12 extra draftsmen and a large number of field note copyists for the purpose of reproducing California records. The copying of township plats and field notes for the U.S. Surveyor General of California and the Register and Receiver at Oakland, CA, continued into fiscal year 1907, gradually increasing the Division's workforce from 22 to 84 employees.

49.L7 Beginning about 1905 functions formerly assigned to other Divisions were transferred to Division "L." In 1904 the Division reported for the first time on work for Division "R" (Forestry) deriving from the creation of forest reserves. In this connection it had examined and prepared diagrams for a large number of

permanent and temporary withdrawals, and reviewed boundary descriptions and computed the areas involved for all proclamations creating forest reserves before they were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. In his 1905 report the Commissioner reported that all work connected with the administration of forest reserves had been transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture. The General Land Office continued to be responsible for duties regarding the surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, relinquishing, reconveying, certifying, or patenting of the forest lands, and in November 1906 those duties became the responsibility of Division "L." The 1906 annual report, published before the transfer of the remaining forestry functions to Division "L," noted that the Division had recently acquired responsibility for all matters concerning historic and prehistoric ruins and other objects of historic or scientific interest, and in 1907 the Division reported on the establishment of monuments created by the President's proclamation under the act of June 8, 1906. The Division's report for 1907 also commented on the work performed by its forest section and included the detailed lists of new and previously established national forests formerly presented in the report of Division "R."

49.L8 Over the years the Division acquired other responsibilities, as well, but its name remained unchanged. By an order of April 20, 1917, most matters relating to forest restorations and withdrawals, stock-driveways, and national parks handled by the Division were assigned to Division "FS" (Field Service). The Division continued to function until February 26, 1925, when it was consolidated with Division "E." In May 1925 the Board of Law Review was abolished and reconstituted as the Law Division, designated Division "L."

49.L9 Although the work of the Division was largely cartographic and statistical in nature, the bulk of the Division's records consists of correspondence, chiefly copies of letters sent, and one series consisting largely of copies of letters and telegrams received from other divisions regarding withdrawals and restorations of lands for forestry, reclamation, and irrigation purposes. Examples of maps prepared in the division can be found in the forest reserve proclamations among the records of Division "R" (Forestry) described in 49.R21 and other proclamations filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files) discussed in 49.DM40.

Letters Sent and Selected Letters Received

49.L10 The Division's annual correspondence load was addressed for the first time in the Commissioner's report for 1890. At that time the Division had received 649 letters and prepared 457 replies. By 1906 the Division was receiving nearly 2900 letters and preparing over 2,000 responses. This report, the last to provide a detailed account of the correspondence, shows that 328 letters came directly from other divisions. Some of these are found in the Division's correspondence regarding withdrawals and restorations discussed below, but most incoming letters are in the comprehensive series of miscellaneous letters received filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files) discussed in 49.DM27. The Division's most substantive letters sent are found in the letter books of the Division Chiefs and those containing the Commissioner's letters to the Secretary of the Interior.

49.L11 Harry King served as Chief of Division "L" from 1893 until January 6, 1903, when he was dismissed from office after the Secretary of the Interior brought charges against him. The charges and his defense are discussed in his letter to the Commissioner dated December 23, 1902, which is found in volume 3 of the **press copies of letters sent by the Chiefs of Division "L," 1893–January 1915** (4 vols., 5 in.), {UD 705}. Ironically enough, that

December 28, 1906.

Mr. John Muir,

Martinez, California.

My dear Mr. Muir:

Senator Flint, of California, has sent me a copy of your letter of September 12, 1906, addressed to Mr. John J. Byrne, Los Angeles, California, in which you briefly report your examination of certain petrified forest remains in Arizona, lying to the north of the Petrified Forest National Monument, proclaimed by the President December 8, 1906, and containing 60,776. acres, of which a copy is herewith inclosed as well as a copy of the Act of June 8, 1906, under which this and other monuments have already been created. Senator Flint has also sent me your pencil sketch, showing approximate area, direction and distance from Adamana station, S. Fe. Railway, of the various petrified forest remains visited by you, and I think it certain that those named as "1st," "2nd," 3rd" and "Blue Forests" are covered by the proclamation. It is of the others, therefore, and particularly those north of the Railroad, that I wish to get, if possible, more definite information. In preparing the drafts of proclamations and the maps which are made a part of them, it is extremely desirable that the requirements of the second paragraph of the Act which restricts areas of monuments, be kept in mind, and this I have done heretofore and desire to continue. I have no doubt that your

Page 1 of a letter from Frank Bond, Chief of Division L, to John Muir regarding petrified forest remains in Arizona that were outside the boundaries of the Petrified Forest National Monument. {UD 705}

letter, as personal as it is, is not found in the first two volumes of the series, which are labeled "Harry King Personal." The letters in those volumes are actually official rather than "personal" and are similar in content to those in the remaining volumes. King's successor as Chief was Frank Bond, a former employee of the Department of Agriculture, who took over on April 1, 1903, and served until he was promoted to Chief Clerk on March 26, 1907. He presided over the Division during the period when it began to acquire broader responsibilities, and his letters deal with less routine matters. Several lengthy letters concern maps to be exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, others deal with the correct forms of place names, and a few relate to his work on the commission to examine Yosemite Park lands. After the Division was put in charge of matters relating to prehistoric sites he wrote at length to the Commissioner in 1906 recommending the resurvey and reassessment of land covered by a homestead entry in New Mexico embracing Pueblo Bonito, the largest prehistoric ruin in the United States, and three other nearby ruins. He likewise recommended an examination of the natural bridges area in southeastern Utah, and on December 28, 1906, he wrote to John Muir regarding the location of certain petrified forest remains in Arizona that were outside the boundaries of the Petrified Forest National Monument. Bond was a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Audubon Societies and several letters concern bird sanctuaries.

49.L12 In addition to the addressees mentioned above, the Chiefs of the Division corresponded with the Secretary of the Interior and Members of Congress; officials of other Government agencies, the Board on Geographic Names and the Light-House Board; State officials; chiefs of other GLO divisions; attorneys, contractors, and other interested persons. The letters concern requests for State maps and information needed for mapping purposes, the preparation and reproduction of maps and plats, and surveys of townships, national parks, States and land districts. Also included are lists of items furnished, drafts of annual reports and periodic statements of work, recommendations concerning the administration of the Division, requests for supplies and equipment, requests for samples from manufacturers in connection with bids, recommendations for awarding or withdrawing contracts, reports of investigations of personnel efficiency and performance of assigned duties. The letters are arranged chronologically and each volume is indexed alphabetically by subject or name of addressee.

49.L13 Many of the subjects covered by the letters of the Division Chief to the Commissioner are reflected in the Commissioner's letters to the Secretary of the Interior. For example, the **press copies of letters sent to the Secretary of the Interior, June 1901–June 1908** (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 704}, include a letter of December 2, 1905, forwarding for the Secretary's consideration a draft bill prepared by Frank Bond and the GLO law clerk providing for the protection of birds in bird reserves along the Gulf coasts. On December 23, 1905, the Commissioner recommended the issuance of an Executive order authorizing the U.S. Board on Geographic Names to determine the fitness of all names proposed for topographic features or geographic names within the territory of the United States, and one month later, on January 27, 1906, he recommended against a proposed reduction of the boundaries of Yosemite National Park. Two letters from early 1906 concern a request to excavate prehistoric sites in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. In his first response, dated February 27, 1906, he stated his opposition to unsupervised excavations and proposed the creation of a separate bureau to administer the national parks. On March 22, 1906, he softened his stance somewhat, stating that such excavations, if approved, should be made under the direction

and supervision of the Smithsonian Institution, and all relics recovered should be added to its collections or distributed to other public museums and institutions of learning. On January 28, 1907, he submitted a proposal to set aside Pueblo Bonito and other prehistoric ruins and burial sites in New Mexico as national monuments. This proposal is just one of many recommending the withdrawal of selected sites as national monuments.

49.L14 Other, more routine, matters covered by the letters are the transmittal of photolithographs and other reproductions requested by the Secretary to satisfy demands made upon his office; contract business and requests from contractors for extensions of delivery times; problems encountered in producing maps, progress reports, and quality control; requests for the Secretary to obtain from other agencies information and items needed for the compilation of the national and State maps; and the Division's workload and personnel matters. The letters are chronologically arranged, and each volume includes an alphabetical index to subjects and persons mentioned in the letters.

49.L15 The Commissioner's letters to the Secretary prior to June 1901 are among the **press copies of miscellaneous letters sent, June 1881–December 1908** (66 vols., ca. 7 ft.), {UD 703}, although the first such letter recorded in the volume indexes is dated May 23, 1887. Other addressees include Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, other Government officials, printers and publishers, attorneys, and individuals interested in obtaining copies of specific maps or plats.

These letters concern the primary activities of the Division, although they are relatively routine in nature. Most are letters of transmittal identifying photolithographs or traced copies of plats and maps furnished to Government offices for official use and to individuals for a fee, but others are requests from land offices, Surveyors General, and other Government offices for information, plats, and drawings for inclusion in maps being compiled; requests for estimates and proofs from publishers; and estimates of copying costs. The letters are arranged chronologically for the most part, although volume 2 consists entirely of letters for the period July to September 1884 that were not reproduced in volume 1, which contains relatively few letters despite covering the period June 29, 1881, to January 26, 1886. With the exception of volume 2, each volume is indexed alphabetically by names or office of addressee.

49.L16 Press copies of letters, 1908–25, sent by Division "L," primarily to Registers and Receivers concerning withdrawals and restorations of forest lands in their jurisdictions, were forwarded to Division "O" (Posting and Tract Records) for the changes in status to be recorded on the tract books maintained by the Division. For additional information about these letters see 49.OP13.

49.L17 Letters received from the Chiefs of Divisions "A," "E," "F," "G," "H," "K," and "R" instructing Registers and Receivers to annotate their records to reflect boundary changes and copies of similar letters sent by Division "L" make up the **letters relating to withdrawals and restorations for forest reserves, reclamation, and irrigation projects, ca. 1902–19** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 707}. The letters, collected by Division "L" for use in compiling maps and plats, define the boundaries of withdrawals and restorations for irrigation and reclamation purposes under section 3 of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, as well as forest reserves (only in California), and a few townsites. The records are arranged in two parts, one by State or Territory and thereunder chronologically, 1902–12, and the other chronologically, 1912–19. An exception to the State arrangement pattern are the records for California, which are arranged in two groups, the first consisting of copies of letters received from Division "R" and letters sent by Division "L" concerning forest reserves and the second

consisting of letters from other Divisions regarding tracts for irrigation and reclamation projects. The letters for the other States concern reserves made under the Reclamation Act although the few records for Minnesota, 1899 and 1905–6, relate to withdrawals for reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River, a project predating the passage of the act. The second part of the series consists largely of letters originating in Divisions "K," 1912–17, and Division "F," 1917–19, with two letters from Division "G," 1915 and 1916, and one from Division "H," 1913. The date spans of the letters from the various divisions in both parts of the file reflect the transfer of responsibilities from one division to another. Interspersed throughout the series are letters relating to reserves for reservoirs, power sites, and townsites. It is interesting to note that the letters received from Division "E" were written to the Chief of Division "L," while those from other divisions were carbons of letters sent to the field offices. The series includes materials for California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming. A similar series of notifications relating primarily to forest lands is filed with the records of Division "C" (Public Lands) and described in 49.C27.

49.L18 Bound **"Land District Notices, October 29, 1870–May 18, 1923"** (3 vols., 4 in.), {UD 707A}, arranged numerically, 744 to 1674, with gaps, chronicle the establishment, termination, and consolidation of land districts, changes in boundaries, and relocations of land offices. Although some elements may vary from one notice to another, a typical notice announcing the establishment of a land district gives the date of the authorization act of Congress, the boundaries of the district, and the date of the Executive order designating the location of the land office. Pasted at the front of each volume is an index arranged alphabetically by State or Territory and thereunder numerically by notice number.

St Louis

PERIOD.	Gross amount of sales.		Quantity of ~~Amount arising of the 2 and 3 per cent. funds.~~ Land Sold	APPLICABLE To the 3 per cent. fund.	APPLICABLE To the 2 per cent. fund.	INTEREST.	FORFEITURES.		Discou ~~SURVEYING~~ Allowe
3d Quarter 1818	143.700	49							276
4 " "	217.286	21					487	28	1.226
	360.986	70					487	28	1.503
1st Quarter 1819	312.893	-					153	97	938
2	367.601	65					733	62	1.384
3	99.287	34					2.570	84	1.126
4	45.760	39					294	34	614
	825.542	38					3742	17	3.963
1st Jany to 13 June 1820	32.514	-					152	92	1.676
14 to 30 June 1820	2.271	44	1.135	72					84
3d Quarter "	5.800	58	3.896	59½		240	98	48 08	209
4th " "	15.977	04	12.763	17½		80	70		393
	24.049	06	17.795	49		320	98	48 08	687

Copy of half of the folio page showing funds received and expended by Receivers at the land office in St. Louis, MO, 1818–20. {UD 772A}

DIVISION "M" (ACCOUNTING DIVISION)

49.M1 The accounting function existed in the General Land Office long before Division "M" was established. Records of payments and receipts from the operations of the Office were maintained from the very beginning to reflect payments made to the Surveyors General, deputy surveyors, and Registers and Receivers, as well as to record receipts from the sales of public lands. Statements of differences, analyzing discrepancies in the accounts submitted by the Receivers of the district land offices, date back as far as 1802, before the creation of the General Land Office. The Division itself was listed in the Commissioner's order of August 22, 1867, assigning letter designations to the various divisions. At that time its letter designation was "F," but by 1872 the letter "F" was being used for the Railroad Division (formerly "M"), and the Accounting Division was Division "M."

49.M2 In his annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, S.S. Burdett, Commissioner of the General Land Office, described the duties of Division "M," noting that the Division received all returns made by Registers and Receivers of the business of the district land offices, maintained the accounts of the Registers and Receivers, and classified the various dispositions of land. The Division kept strict accounts of the 5-percent fund due the States from the sale of public lands within their respective limits, of the receipts and expenditures of moneys collected from the depredators of timber lands, and of sales of Osage and other Indian lands. It also examined all applications for repayment of moneys received for lands erroneously sold and kept a classified statement of all disposals of public lands.

49.M3 The Division's early annual reports consisted of narrative statements regarding each year's workload supplemented by an ever-increasing number of statistical tables showing the different types of transactions conducted in the central office and in the field.

49.M4 In the Commissioner's report for fiscal 1881, the Division's work was recorded under the headings "Adjustment of Accounts" and "Classification of Work." Besides the primary functions mentioned above, the duties reported in the first category included the adjustment of accounts rendered by Receivers acting as Disbursing Agents, accounts rendered by Surveyors General and deputy surveyors, accounts of timber agents and special agents, and State swamp land indemnities. In addition to the records maintenance duties briefly alluded to in the 1875 report, functions falling under the second category included the examination, comparison, and docketing of all land entry papers, abstracts, and similar papers documenting disposition transactions and the preparation of tabulated statements of disposals of the public lands and yearly estimates. Although the "yearly estimates" are not defined, the report includes a table giving a detailed account of estimated appropriations required by the General Land Office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and one showing the estimated amount necessary for salaries and commissions for the Registers and Receivers during the 1883 fiscal year. The 1882 report states that the Division was preparing estimates of appropriations required for the General Land Office with the exception of those relating to the survey of public lands, but that caveat was absent from a similar statement in the 1884 report, which declared that the Division prepared all estimates of appropriations required for the land service.

49.M5 Additional functions continued to be added to the Division's workload. By 1902 the Division was preparing reports for the Court of Claims as well as Congress, and in 1903 it was compiling a statement of accounts showing the amounts to be credited to the reclamation fund from the sales of public lands and fees and commissions. In March 1926 the Division acquired the further responsibility of sharing with Division "K" the duty of accounting for receipts from the sale of government timber on Chip-

pewa ceded lands in Minnesota. The timber was cut by private firms under contracts awarded under the act of June 27, 1902.

49.M6 The heavy burden placed on the Division by the great volume of requests for repayments is reflected by the many series documenting different aspects of that function, including one consisting of more than 150 press copy volumes of letters sent during the period 1878 to 1909. Other important series of records created by Division "M" include fair copies and press copies of letters sent relating to other functions; reports and other records regarding accounts of receivers, deputy surveyors, and timber agents; Indian accounts; surveying contract books; and records concerning the disposal of public and Indian lands.

General Letters Sent

49.M7 Fair copies of **miscellaneous letters sent, July 2, 1877–December 19, 1888** (24 vols., 5 ft.), {UD 709}, to the Secretaries of the Interior and the Treasury, the First Comptroller of the Treasury, other Government agencies, Members of Congress, Receivers of Public Moneys and other employees of the General Land Office, and private individuals, relate to accounts, financial reports, salary adjustments, bills for supplies and services rendered, and the repayment of purchase money to persons who were unable to complete land transactions. Shown in the outer margin of responses to incoming letters are the year and letter number of the letter received; noted for all letters are the initials of the clerk preparing the response. The letters are arranged chronologically, and each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of correspondent.

49.M8 Copies of miscellaneous letters sent by the Commissioner or his assistant through 1908 are found in two additional series, both of which overlap to some extent the dates of the fair copies. The **press copies of miscellaneous letters drafted by Chiefs of Division "M,"** **1885–1908** (8 vols., 9 in.), {UD 710}, consist primarily of letters prepared for the signature of the Commissioner or his assistant, although the volumes also include copies of letters sent by the Chiefs to the Commissioner and other division chiefs. The Commissioner's letters are addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary and other officials of the Treasury Department, departmental Auditors, Members of Congress, Governors, Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, members of townsite boards, railroad officials, contractors, other GLO staff members, and attorneys representing railroads and former employees. They relate to such topics as fees collected by land office officials, expenses entailed in the opening of Indian reservations and the surveying of lands for railroads and mining interests, sales of townsite lots, and Court of Claims cases, as well as per diem and expense accounts of GLO field employees, requisitions, payments made to deputy surveyors working under contract, and claims from former employees for back pay. The letters sent by the Division Chiefs concern such subjects as employees' accounts, surveying expenses, adjustment of fees, bonds, status of work, recommendations for promotions, and other personnel matters. The volumes are arranged chronologically by dates of tenure. Listed below (in shelf order) are the names of the Chiefs and the date span and number of their volumes.

Fletcher Johnston	July 19, 1887– June 28, 1889	1
Richard J. Hartman	July 15, 1889– Oct. 28, 1890 Dec. 30, 1890– Oct. 14, 1891	2
George Redway	May 29, 1897– Sept. 5, 1901	3
George Redway/ Albert B. White	Sept. 9, 1901– Oct. 2, 1903	1
Albert B. White	Oct. 5, 1903– Aug. 9, 1906	1

This series covers those individuals whose letter books span only their tenure as Chief of the Division. Consequently, the letter books of William C. Braly and James W. Donnelly, who also headed the Division, are not part of this series because the time frames of their letters exceed their terms as Chief. Their volumes are part of the series discussed below.

49.M9 The majority of the Commissioner's miscellaneous letters for the period 1879 to 1889 are duplicated in the **press copies of miscellaneous letters sent, 1879–1908** (110 vols., ca. 11 ft.), {UD 711}, which are arranged in rough alphabetical order by the surname of the clerk drafting the letters. The letters are similar in content to those cited in the two series discussed above. Although a few volumes appear to contain copies of letters prepared by more than one clerk, some clerks, whose initials frequently appear on letters in the fair copy volumes for the period when the two series overlap, are not represented in the press copies. Given this fact, it is possible that these volumes were preserved as a representative sample of what originally was a much larger series. Listed below (in shelf order) are the names of the clerks represented in this series, and the date span and number of their volumes.

H.M. Adams	Sept. 29– Dec. 13, 1890	1
John H. Baker	Dec. 12, 1881– June 17, 1890	6
Thomas M. Baldwin	May 11, 1882– May 2, 1890	9
Charles A. Barker	May 19– Sept. 20, 1888	1
William C. Braly	Oct. 25, 1893– Feb. 9, 1906	4
George W. Clarvoe	Sept. 1, 1885– June 26, 1908	16
James W. Donnelley	July 9, 1880– Nov. 19, 1884	6
Willis H. Grigsby	Oct. 22, 1880– July 25, 1883	5
Frederic A. Holden	May 22, 1880– Mar. 12, 1883	1
George T. Haslan	Feb. 1–July 15, 1886	1
Hutchins Inge	Nov. 12– Dec. 6, 1890	1
Kensey Johns	Sept. 13, 1886– Oct. 13, 1897	9
Kensey Johns/ William H. Richards	Oct. 23, 1897– Jan. 29, 1901	2
William H. Richards	Feb. 13, 1901– Jan. 5, 1908	2
David Lescallett	Mar. 24, 1893– May 2, 1894	1
James Longstreet, Jr.	Aug. 23, 1890– June 30, 1893	2
John R. McConnell	Nov. 6, 1890– Apr. 19, 1894	2
William A. Marks	Nov. 1, 1885– Sept. 25, 1886	1
William G. Nolen	July 27, 1882– June 13, 1885	1
Selah V. Reeve	July 18, 1883– May 4, 1894	3
Margaret A. Walker	Feb. 11– May 13, 1884	1
Mary J. Wetstein	Dec. 28, 1886– Apr. 16, 1891	3
Charles C. Wilson	July 29., 1879– June 30, 1908	32

Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee or location of office. The year and incoming letter number is shown on responses to letters received. William Grigsby and a few other clerks numbered their volumes; Grigsby's volumes are numbered 1 to 6, but volume 4 is missing. Braly's third volume is labeled "Special Letters and Reports," and Wetstein's third volume, containing mostly form letters, is labeled "Requisitions on Treasury." The last volume for Clarvoe concerns railroad selection lists, 1901–7, and the final volume for Wilson contains lists of abstracts and corresponding entry papers and

of local land office returns sent to Division "C" (Public Lands).

49.M10 Proof required in homestead entries, soldiers' additional homesteads, the sale of saline lands, and limits on reservations for townsites are the subjects of some acts of Congress discussed in the fair copies of the Commissioner's **circular letters sent to Registers and Receivers and to Surveyors General relating to legislation concerning the public lands, 1877–78** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 719}. Other topics include indemnity school selections in California, the relief of settlers whose crops were destroyed by grasshoppers; railroad rights-of-way; Sioux half-breed scrip; the publication of notices under the homestead, preemption, and tree culture laws; surveys and plats of mineral lands; and the encouragement of the growth of timber on the western prairies. The documents are arranged chronologically, and the volume includes a partial index. Index entries, in faded red ink, are under "A" for act of Congress, "R" for Register and Receiver, "T" for To Register and Receiver, and "U" for U.S. Surveyors. Documents transcribed on pages 45 through 66 are not indexed. Included in this section is a lengthy letter relating to the act of June 14, 1878, which was intended to encourage timber growth and the text of the act itself (pp. 46–53).

49.M11 Fair copies of **circular letters issued by Division "M," 1880–87** (1 vol., 2 in.), UD 721), and some circulars sent by the Commissioner to Receivers of Public Moneys, Registers, Surveyors General, and Special Agents relate to such fiscal matters as the correct and timely rendering of accounts current, daily records of cash and receipts and balances, and certificates of deposit. Other subjects covered are the recording of testimony in contested cases, office supplies, and personnel matters. Included are lists of railroads (pp. 65–68) operated by the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific, the Sioux City and Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific railroad companies. The entries give the names of the roads, the cities of origin and destination, and the number of miles covered. Page 67 lists the "main routes of travel from Ogden, Utah, to San Francisco, Cal." "Government Salary Tables" are reproduced on pages 69 and 70. The documents are arranged in rough chronological order. Inserted are loose copies of a few printed circulars, 1885–86, and original letters and policy statements, 1886–87. The volume is indexed alphabetically by subject of letter or circular.

49.M12 A volume labeled "Requisitions for Transportation Requests" contains **press copies of form letters transmitting numbered transportation requests, 1897–1902** {UD 804A}, to Special Agents, Inspectors, Examiners of Surveys, and other GLO employees who were required to travel on their jobs. The letters give the date of the requisition, the number of the transportation request, and instructions on how the forms were to be used. Some of the forms are annotated with special instructions. The volume is alphabetically indexed by name of applicant.

Documents Sent to the Comptroller of the Treasury

49.M13 Fair copies of **letters sent to the First Comptroller of the Department of the Treasury, 1839–77** (3 vols., ca. 7 in.), {UD 726}, document the transmittal of bonds given by Surveyors General, Registers, and Receivers of Public Moneys when they entered the duties of their office and reports regarding their accounts. Some letters to the Secretary of the Interior and to private individuals were erroneously entered in the third volume of the series. The letters are arranged chronologically. None of the volumes are indexed. Pages 1–35 of the volume of **letters sent to the First Comptroller regarding Receivers' accounts, 1843–46, 1855–57** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 726A}, are chronologically arranged fair copies of letters transmitting reports to the Comptroller for his

examination and decision. The remainder of the volume is a register, 1855–57, of land entries made under the Graduation Act of 1854 for an "adjoining farm," that were incomplete because the farms were not designated in the respective affidavits. Also included for land offices in Arkansas and Mississippi are lists consisting solely of land entry numbers, some of which are designated "Relieved." Because the volume is not indexed, a page-by-page examination is necessary to locate the lists since they are recorded in no apparent order throughout the volume. The headings of the lists include references to letters sent to the Registers and Receivers.

49.M14 Reports on miscellaneous payments, 1863–68 (1 vol., 1 3/4 in.), {UD 740}, sent to the Comptroller concern money due to Surveyors General, deputy surveyors, recorders of land titles, and others performing services for the General Land Office. The reports usually list the amount due, the reasons for the payment, the appropriation to be charged, and instructions regarding the payment. They are arranged chronologically by date and numerically by report number. The volume is indexed by name of individual involved.

49.M15 Various acts of Congress granted to those States having public lands a certain percentage of the net proceeds from the sale of the lands within their borders. The volumes of **letters to the First Comptroller of the Treasury concerning adjusted accounts under the 2%, 3%, and 5% net proceeds State Fund acts, 1802–1911** (10 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 731}, cover letters for the period September 23, 1830–November 6, 1911; statements showing receipts from sales of public lands at the various local land offices during specified periods (some as early as 1802); proceeds from sales of Indian lands; expenses incidental to sales; repayments for lands erroneously sold, including the names of the persons receiving the money; and payments made to the States. Formats of the statements vary over time, but the information presented remains fairly constant. Entries in the first volume are arranged by State and thereunder chronologically. The second volume is indexed by State and Territory, and the first 140 pages of the volume consists of statements of lands sold, 1802–46, arranged by State or Territory and thereunder by local land office. Beginning in 1846, the letters and accompanying statements are arranged numerically by report number. Entries in the remaining volumes, which are indexed by name of State, are arranged numerically by report number. The volumes are numbered 1 through 11, but volume 8 is missing. **Statements relating to the 3-percent fund, 1831–35** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 732}, show the amount received for public lands sold at each local land office in the different States (exclusive of repayments for lands erroneously sold) and expenses incurred incidental to such sales. The volume includes entries for Louisiana and Missouri. They show name of land office, year and quarter, purchase money, and incidental expenses. The entries are arranged by State, thereunder chronologically, and thereunder by land office.

49. M16 Fair copies of **letters and statements of accounts sent to the Auditor for the Interior Department in the Department of the Treasury, 1895–98** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 731A}, by the Commissioner document the Auditor's actions regarding the 5-percent funds accruing to the several States for public lands sold within their boundaries during fiscal years 1885, 1896, 1897, and 1898. Pasted in the volumes are typed copies of the Auditor's reports to the Secretary of the Treasury on the statements received from the Commissioner. The format of the statements varies somewhat from State to State, but the data is arranged by land office, thereunder by quarter, and entered under the following headings: Auditor's certificate numbers, amount received from sales, total receipts from all sources, and expenses incidental to the sales, including salaries, contingency fees, and depositing expenses. Also included are statements of repayments for lands erroneously sold, which give the date,

Treasury warrant number, name of purchaser, land office, purchase money, and fees and commissions. The documents are arranged by fiscal year and thereunder by State. The volume is indexed by name of State.

Records Relating to Registers and Receivers

49.M17 Although letters to the Registers and Receivers are widely distributed throughout the various series of letters that were drafted by this Division, a few series consist primarily of letters specifically directed to those officials. The largest of these are the fair copies of **letters sent to Registers and Receivers, 1837–46, 1877–89** (23 vols., ca. 4 ft.), {UD 714}, and the **press copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers and miscellaneous letters, 1894–1909** (49 vols., ca. 5 ft.), {UD 715}. The appearance of the volume containing the early fair copies is unlike the later volumes in the series, but the letters are similar in content. Most of these early letters are to Registers and Receivers at land offices located east of the Mississippi River, but a few are directed to those officials at land offices in Iowa Territory. Also included are a few letters addressed to Surveyors General and other individuals. The letters in the fair copy series relate to returns of land sales in the different land districts, submissions of land entry papers, procedures in contest cases, adjustment of accounts, requests for the repayment of purchase money to entrymen, salaries and commissions, accounts of expenditures for supplies and services, and estimates of projected land office expenses The same topics are covered in the press copies, although this series also includes occasional letters to the Secretary and Auditor of the Interior Department, to officials of the Treasury Department and of the Court of Claims concerning suits by GLO employees for back pay, and to private persons regarding transactions with local land office officials. The letters in both series are arranged chronologically, and the volumes are indexed alphabetically by land office, title, name of addressee, and, in some volumes, name of persons mentioned in the letters.

49.M18 Printed form letters were used by the Commissioner to communicate with land office officials regarding common adjustments in individual land sales. The **letters sent to Registers and Receivers relating to excess payments, 1855–1901** (4 vols., 9 in.), {UD 737}, authorized refunds to purchasers of over-payments for land sold to them under the Graduation Act of August 4, 1854, which provided for lower prices for lands that were considered unsaleable. Information added to the form letter includes date, name of refund recipient (often an administrator), name of purchaser, land office where purchase was made, certificate number and date, legal land description of tract, acres involved, price paid per acre, and amount of refund. The forms are chronologically arranged in volumes numbered 2 through 5. Volumes 2 and 4 include blank pages, and some of the letters in these volumes are handwritten. Volumes 3 and 5 consist entirely of forms, but additional handwritten comments are added to some of them. Volume 2 is alphabetically indexed by name of land office. Volumes 3 and 4 are not indexed. Volume 5 is indexed by name of land office and persons mentioned in the letters. The Commissioner's decisions expressed in the chronologically arranged form **letters sent to Registers and Receivers authorizing change of entry, 1856–1900** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 738}, were based on evidence presented in reports submitted by the land office officials in support of entrymen's applications to exchange land covered by their original entry for another tract. Information added to this form letter includes date of the letter, date of the report, name of entryman, and legal land descriptions of the original selection and the substitute tract. Handwritten comments appear on some of the forms in the first volume; beginning October 24, 1878, handwritten in-

structions were added to the forms in the second volume. Those in the first volume are indexed by name of land office; those in the second volume by name of land office and entryman. Some letters to Register and Receivers for the period August to October 1879 are found in the first volume of **letters sent to Surveyors General** (see 49.M28).

49.M19 Chronologically arranged **press copies of letters sent to Receivers of Public Moneys, 1879–82** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 715A}, at the various land offices relate to the status of their accounts and instructions regarding necessary adjustments. Many of the letters include notifications of requisitions of funds for the Receivers' use as disbursing officers; references to their quarterly estimates of salaries, commissions, and fees; and information concerning disbursements for supplies and services. Some of the copies are badly faded. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of land office.

49.M20 Statements of differences, 1819–66 (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 772}, show and analyze discrepancies in accounts submitted by the Receivers and a few Surveyors General and Disbursing Agents. Some of the statements disclose shortages in their accounts, others show overpayments. Entries for each State or Territory are arranged by name of land office and chronologically thereunder. Some of the volumes relate to a single State, but most cover more than one State and/or Territory. Some volumes have index tabs to identify the section for each land office, while others include conventional indexes. Since the volumes do not lend themselves to an obvious chronological or State arrangement, a list of the volumes giving their dates and the States and Territories they cover is provided in Table 49.M20. The volumes are numbered 1 to 34 for control purposes, and those numbers are used to differentiate the volumes in the Table.

49.M21 The **record of Receiver's quarterly accounts, ca. 1800–25** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 772A}, shows funds received and expended at land offices in Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri (St. Louis), and Ohio. Entries for the St. Louis land office, 1818–24, are arranged by quarter under the following headings: report number, Receiver's name, period, gross amount of sales, quantity of land sold, interest, forfeiture, discount allowed, contingent expenses, gross revenue, compensation (to Receivers, to Registers), net revenue, balance due on former adjustments, payment into the Treasury by warrants, balance transferred to the Receivers, balances due to Receivers, balances due by Receivers (By individuals, cash on hand, total). For the accounts for 1821–24 the underlined headings were replaced by "Excess," and "Relinquishments" (Acres, Purchase money). The St. Louis entries are near the back of the volume. A separate, 7-foot-long **record of account current with Receiver Bernard Pratte, 1824–30** (1 item), {UD 1046A}, lists Pratte's financial transactions during his tenure as Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Louis, MO.

49.M22 Adjusted accounts are detailed in the **synopsis of reports on accounts of Receivers and Disbursing Agents, ca. 1816–23, 1841–71** (3 vols. and 5 loose items, 5 in.), {UD 804K}. The individual accounts of Receivers of Public Moneys located in Alabama, Arkansas, (Batesville and Little Rock), Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, and Ohio during the period 1816–23 are recorded in volume one and are arranged by report number in parts 1 and 2. Those for Little Rock (nos. 528, 530) and Batesville (nos. 632–635) are in part 2. The volume does not include an index. The second volume is titled "Synopsis of Reports on Accounts of Receivers and Disbursing Agents at the Land Offices in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota from January 1, 1853 to June 30, 1855." For the most part, the entries for each land office are arranged chronologically by quarter with an occasional statement interspersed. Each entry is headed by the name of the Receiver or

TABLE-49.M20
States and Territories Represented in the Statements of Differences, CA. 1819–66 {UD 772}

Volume Control Number	Dates	States and/or Territories
1	1832–53	Mississippi
2	1849–51	Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota
3	1833–43	Indiana
4	1827–33	Ohio, Indiana
5	1827–36	Ohio, Michigan, Louisiana, Missouri
6	1827–35	Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi
7	1834–42	Arkansas, Wisconsin, Florida
8	1834–53	Michigan
9	1833–46	Mississippi
10	1827–36	Ohio, Alabama, Arkansas
11	1832–39	Ohio (Moravian Lands), Arkansas
12	1840–54	Indiana
13	1853–54	Ohio, California, Iowa, Michigan
14	1847–60	Mississippi, Louisiana
15	1855–57	Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska Territories
16	1857–61	Kansas Territory (Indian Trust Lands), Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska Territory
17	1833–43	Indiana, Ohio
18	1819–33	Alabama, Indian, Ohio, Louisiana
19	1833–46	Louisiana
20	1827–53	Illinois
21	1835–48	Illinois
22	1850–54	Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota Territory
23	1828–41	* Ohio, Indiana, Michigan; Illinois and Missouri; Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas; Iowa and Wisconsin; Alabama; South of Tennessee; Arkansas; Illinois; Florida; Louisiana
24	1824–27	** Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Choctaw District, Ohio (Moravian Lands)
25	1831–39	Illinois
26	1846–57	Alabama, Florida
27	1827–33	Alabama, Florida
28	1840–50	Ohio
29	1843–48	Missouri

30	1832–40	Alabama
31	1836–45	Missouri
32	1839–48	Arkansas
33	1851–66	Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana
34	1848–56	Missouri, Arkansas, Florida

* This volume covers accounts of Surveyors General and Disbursing Agents.
** The volume is divided into three parts, each with its own index.

Disbursing Agent and the date of their bond. The number and date of each report is shown in the margin. Included at the front of the volume is a list of land offices in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Territory as of 1853, showing the names of the Registers and Receivers at each land office, the date of their bonds, and the date they received the land office records. The volume is not indexed. The entries for Minnesota Territory are on pages 70–72, 170–173 (Stillwater), 85–86, 175–177 (Sauk Rapids, shown as Sauk River in the list and the first page of accounts), 180–183 (Brownsville), 184–185 (Minneapolis), and 188–189 (Red Wing). The format of the third volume, which covers the period 1856–71, is much like that of the second one. It contains general accounts for Receivers in Nevada, Missouri, Arkansas, and Florida, as well as their accounts as Disbursing Agents. Also included are accounts for a Receiving Clerk. The volume is not indexed. Index tabs were used to identify the various land office sections, but most are now missing. While entries for the Arkansas and Florida land offices are fairly well consolidated, entries for the Missouri land offices are widely dispersed throughout the volume. Those for Ironton, for example, are found on pages 79–84, 95–106, 115–118, 129–132, 321–324, and 513–518. The Nevada entries are recorded in the index section at the beginning of the volume. Two of the loose documents cover the 1842 accounts of Hardy Holmes, Receiver at Ouachita, LA. The other two loose items are sets of pages that have become detached from their volumes. The first set (pp. 49–52) covers accounts, 1841–45, for Receivers at Demopolis, AL. Pages 85–91 of the second set (pp. 85–100) summarize accounts, 1848–53, of Receivers at Iowa City, IA. Pages 92–100 are blank.

49.M23 Copies of reports from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the First Comptroller of the Treasury certifying that the accounts submitted by the Receivers of Public Moneys have been examined and adjusted constitute the multivolume **record of Receivers' accounts audited, 1813–51** (36 vols., 5 ft.), {UD 755}. Shown in each itemized report are the charges and credits attributed to the Receivers, including the salaries and commissions of the Registers and Receivers. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of district land office. The index entries are unusually detailed, with the amount of information shown varying over the years. The listings in all cases include the Receiver's name, the quarter, year, and page number. The entries are arranged numerically by report number, 1–9343.

49.M24 The **record of payments and receipts from operations at the Dubuque, IA, Land Office, 1840–49** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 755A}, shows payments to Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, deputy surveyors, and others, as well as the moneys received from the sales of public lands. The entries are chronologically arranged. The amount of money received from the sale of lands elsewhere in Iowa is documented by the quarterly accounts current of Receivers A.H. Palmer, 1859–61, and

Dexter C. Bloomer, 1861–73, that make up the **record of land sales administered by the U.S. Land Office in Council Bluffs, IA, 1859–73** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 1025}. In addition to showing how the funds were accounted for, the forms show the date of purchase, Receiver's receipt number, name of purchaser, legal land description of the tract involved, number of acres, price per acre, amount received in forfeited land stock, amount received in military scrip, and the amount of purchase money. The forms are arranged chronologically by quarter, and the entries are by date of purchase.

49.M25 The series **miscellaneous accounts current for Receivers at Prescott, Arizona Territory, 1870–71, and Roseburg, Oregon, 1906–7** (½ in.), {UD 755B}, consists of accounts for quarters ending December 31, 1870, and March 31, 1871, for George Lount, Receiver acting as Disbursing Agent, at Prescott, Arizona Territory, and an abstract showing unearned fees and unofficial moneys received and disbursed by James M. Lawrence, Receiver at Roseburg. The Lawrence abstract is a chronological listing of transactions conducted during the quarter ending June 30, 1907. Entries are in two sections, the first showing date, name of depositor, purchase money applied, fees and commissions earned, amount paid publishers, amount returned, and the second part showing date, name of individual, type of transaction, and amount.

49.M26 Volumes of varying sizes and formats but having a common purpose make up the **record of periodic returns from Registers and Receivers, 1844–68, 1872–75** (7 vols., 10 in.), {UD 804B}. The volumes are numbered 1 to 7 for control purposes, and those numbers are used to differentiate the volumes in the following discussion.

1. Volume 1, 1844–48, covers quarterly and monthly returns from land offices in Arkansas, Wisconsin, and Florida. The quarterly returns reported for each land office for 1844 and 1845 were entered as quarterly accounts received; those for 1846, 1847, and 1848 are shown as quarterly accounts adjusted. Entries in the first category are under the following headings: when received, for what quarter, quantity of acreage, purchase money, military land scrip, Treasury notes, incidentals, drafts paid, deposits made, Register's salary and commission, Receiver's salary and commission, repayments, Receiver's balance, adjusted balance, differences, and when adjusted (report number and date). Entries in the second category are under the following headings: for what quarter; gross amount of acres sold; gross amount of purchase money; incidentals, salaries and commissions; repayments (acres, purchase money); net amount of land sold; net amount of purchase money; military bounty land scrip; cash payments into the Treasury by Receiver; number of warrant; and specific types of land entries such as Choctaw Indian land certificates. Statistics from the Receiver's monthly returns are entered and totaled by quarter under the following headings: highest number of certificate, acre, purchase money, monthly accounts current, and balance acknowledged. The entries are arranged by State and thereunder by land office. The names of the Register and Receiver are usually shown at the top of the first page of the land office entries. The volume is not indexed.
2. Volume 2, 1849–52, covers monthly and quarterly returns from land offices in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Stillwater, Minnesota Territory. The monthly returns for Stillwater are recorded on folio pages 41, 42, and 43. Entries are under the following headings: when received, highest number of certificate, quantity sold, purchase money received (total and amounts in gold and silver), balance due (the United States), declarations filed (for lands offered

and not offered), and military bounty land warrants (numbers received under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852), and dates posted. The quarterly returns cover accounts received (p. 75) and adjusted (p. 76). Entries for accounts received are under the following headings: date received, name of receiver, date of bond, year and quarter, quantity, purchase money, drafts paid, deposits, and balance due the United States. Headings for accounts adjusted are the same except a second deposit heading is added as well as headings for commissions and report numbers. The volume is not indexed.

3. Volume 3, 1854–63, covers monthly returns, totaled quarterly, from land offices in Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Dakota Territory. Entries for accounts received are under the following printed headings: when received, highest number certificate and receipt, acres, purchase money, receiver's admitted balance, preemption declarations (highest number received on lands offered and not offered), Register's and Receiver's highest number of military bounty land warrants issued under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and acreage located under the three acts (entered by date of act in the Remarks column). Shown for many land offices are the names of newly appointed Registers and Receivers, dates of commission, date of bond, and date they took charge of the records. The volume is indexed by name of land office.
4. Volume 4, 1857–68, covers quarterly returns from land offices in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, California, Colorado Territory, Iowa, Montana Territory, Nevada, New Mexico Territory, Oregon, and Washington Territory. The headings vary somewhat from year to year and from one land office to another. The headings for the returns from the Denver land office for the period 1866 through the first quarter of 1868 are as follows: number of certificates, acres, amount, monthly balance, declaratory statements (land not offered), land warrants (1847, 1850, 1852, 1855), and Homestead Act (number and amount). Interspersed throughout the volume are printed notices of land office openings or closings and written notes regarding transfers from one land office to another. Entries for some of the land offices include names of the Registers and Receivers. The volume is indexed by State and thereunder by land office.
5. Volume 5, 1872–75, covers monthly returns from land offices in Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota Territory, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, Mississippi, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Wisconsin, Washington, and Wyoming. The printed forms show for all land offices the GLO number of the letter transmitting the return, and year, month and quarter reported in the return. After that the information shown varies. Most of the land offices reported on homestead entries (numbers and fees) and timber culture entries under the act of March 3, 1873 (commissions, numbers, acres, and fees). Some returns provide information on declaratory statements, donation certificates, Chippewa and Sioux half-breed scrip and other types of scrip, along with the related fees and commissions. The entries are arranged by State, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder chronologically by year and month. Fortunately, the volume is indexed by State and thereunder by land office, a distinct advantage since the land office names on the pages are badly faded and in many cases difficult to read. The entries themselves are completely legible.
6. Volume 6, 1849–59, covers quarterly re-

turns from Receivers and Disbursing Agents at land offices in Missouri, Arkansas, and Florida. The entries for each State are arranged by land office and thereunder by position. Some land offices have monthly listings, others do not. The printed forms have been modified in various ways, but most show, in one way or another, quantity of land sold, purchase money of lands sold, salaries and commissions, fees for locating land warrants, incidental expenses, expense of depositing, report number, payments into the Treasury by Receivers, and balance due by Receivers. The volume is indexed on the inside front cover.

7. Volume 7, 1847–48, covers monthly and quarterly returns from land offices in Alabama and Florida. The volume's index includes references to entries for land offices in Arkansas, but no entries were made under the headings on the pages indicated.

49.M27 Entries in the **registers of Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General and others, 1878–1903** (3 vols., 3 in.), {UD 804}, show the names of the officials and the dates of their bonds. The earliest volume, chiefly covering the period 1880–83, is indexed alphabetically by name of land office, Surveyors General, Inspectors of Offices, and Special Agents. The entries for the Registers and Receivers are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory and thereunder by name of land office. They show the name of the Registers and dates of their bonds, and the names of the Receivers and the dates of their bonds (a few as early as 1878 and 1879) as both Receivers and as Disbursing Agents. The Surveyors General entries are arranged by name of State or surveying district and show the location of the offices, the names of the Surveyors General, and the dates of their bonds. Some handwritten annotations have been added to the basic entries, which are printed. Entries for the Inspectors and Special Agents are arranged chronologically by date of their bonds. The two remaining volumes include entries only for the Registers and Receivers and Surveyors General and the format and arrangement of the entries is similar to that in the first volume. The second volume is not indexed, and the printed entries are for the years 1893 and 1894. The third volume is a copy of the second volume with State tabs attached as an index and handwritten entries added through 1903.

Records Relating to Surveyors General, Deputy Surveyors, and Surveys

49.M28 Fair copies of **letters sent to the Surveyors General, 1879–90** (8 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 722}, by the Commissioner relate to current office accounts, expenses incurred in the work of surveying the public lands, accounts of and payments to deputy surveyors for work performed on a contractual basis, and instructions regarding the preparation of accounts. Included in the early volumes are some letters sent to Registers and Receivers for the period August–October 1879. Each volume of the chronologically arranged letters is indexed alphabetically by name of land office or by State and Territory, and by other subjects, which vary from volume to volume. After a gap of a few years these letters are continued in the **press copies of letters sent to Surveyors General, 1894–1908** (10 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 723}. The volumes are numbered 10 to 19 so it appears that the first nine volumes, those that presumably covered the missing years, were not preserved. The letters, concerning the accounts of the Surveyors General as Disbursing Agents and the accounts of the deputy surveyors, deal with subjects similar to those covered by the fair copies. These volumes are indexed by State or Territory and by names of individuals and surveying sites mentioned in the letters.

49.M29 Most of the **press copies of letters to the Register of the Department of the**

Treasury, Surveyors General, and others, 1888-89 (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 727}, are of form letters from the Commissioner to the Register requesting information concerning the status of the accounts of Surveyors General acting as Disbursing Agents. Shown are the date of the request, the name of the Surveyor General, the State, the nature of the appropriation, date of bond, the ending date of the quarter, and the report number. Interspersed are letters to the Surveyors General, some of which are on forms, concerning their quarterly accounts, office expenses, and employees. A few letters are addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and to clerks in the offices of the Surveyors General. The letters are chronologically arranged and indexed by name of State, office, and Surveyor General.

49.M30 Fair copies of the Commissioner's **letters sent relating to accounts of Surveyors General, deputy surveyors, and other matters, 1894–96** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 724}, are addressed primarily to Surveyors General, deputy surveyors, Members of Congress, and attorneys, although a few were sent to the Secretary of the Interior, officials at the Treasury Department, and private individuals. They generally show the case number and provide information about the status of the accounts in question. The letters are arranged chronologically and indexed by name of addressee.

49.M31 Copies of reports sent by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the First Comptroller of the Treasury certifying that accounts have been examined and adjusted make up the **reports of adjustments of Surveyors General accounts, 1832–53** (3 vols., 5 in.), {UD 804C}. Supporting abstracts accompany the reports. Included as part of most reports, Abstract "A" is a listing of payments made to deputy surveyors and others involved in surveying the public lands. Also found with some reports are Abstracts "B," a statement listing the different items suspended and disallowed, and Abstract "C," a statement regarding the differences. The reports are arranged numerically by report number, and the volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of Surveyor General. Volumes 2 and 3 are also indexed numerically by report number, and volume 2 includes a listing of the Surveyors General by land district.

49.M32 Abstracts of surveying accounts with the Surveyors General, 1844–48 (2 vols., 5 in.), {UD 762}, show sums of money credited under special and general appropriations, and amounts expended on surveying work. The entries are arranged by State and chronologically thereunder. The names of the Surveyors General are not given. The **abstracts of accounts of the Surveyor General of Arkansas and deputy surveyors, 1826–57** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 762A}, relate primarily to William Pelham and his deputy surveyors, but they also contain information about the accounts of his predecessors and his successors. The abstracts are presented in five sections: the salary accounts and general accounts current rendered by Pelham during his incumbency as Surveyor General, 1841–49; the accounts rendered by his successors,1849–57; the accounts of deputy surveyors who were paid by Pelham and his predecessors, 1826–44; accounts of deputy surveyors who were paid directly by drafts from the U.S. Treasury, 1845–57; and lastly, copies of documents regarding credits suspended from Pelham's accounts, his explanation and evidence of payment, and a final adjustment report. The volume includes a table of contents, but it is not indexed.

49.M33 The multivolume record set of **reports on deputy surveyor's accounts, 1845–1894** (38 vols., ca. 6 ft.), {UD 756}, consists largely of fair copies and printed forms from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the first Comptroller of the Treasury certifying that accounts of the deputy surveyors had been examined and adjusted, and that a specified sum of money was due and payable to the

surveyors named. Information entered on the forms include report number, date, name of deputy surveyor, amount due for survey work, State or Territory, contract date and number, date survey was certified by Surveyor General (name and State), appropriation title, and purpose of survey. The reports are arranged in rough numerical order by report number, ranging from 108–59124. Most of the volumes are indexed by name of deputy surveyor.

49.M34 The accounts submitted by deputy surveyors employed under the appropriation "for Surveying the public lands and private land claims in California . . ." are the subject of the record set of reports of **accounts of deputy surveyors in California, 1858–76** (2 vols., 6 in.), {UD 758}. The Commissioner used printed forms to certify to the First Comptroller of the Treasury that the accounts of the deputy surveyors had been examined and adjusted and to authorize the payment of a specified sum to each of the surveyors for surveying the exterior lines of ranchos involved in private land claims. Information added to the forms includes date, report number, name of surveyor, amount of payment due, name of rancho, name of confirmed claimant, date of instructions, name of Surveyor General and date he certified the account, place where payment was to be made, and appropriation title. The volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of deputy surveyor. The reports are arranged numerically by report number, 9070–29094. The volumes are titled "Accounts of Deputy Surveyors on the Pacific Coast."

49.M35 Faded form letters make up the **press copies of certificates of approval of deputy surveyors' accounts, 1896–1909** (5 vols., 7 in.), {UD 725}. The certificates were used by the Commissioner to inform deputy surveyors that their plats and field notes had been approved and payment for their work authorized "subject to such correction and alteration as the proper officers of the Treasury may make in settling the account." While the printed text of most letters has faded, the information they conveyed remains legible. The upper portion of the certificate shows the account report number; the name of the deputy surveyor; contract number, date, and location; and the number of miles, chains, and links. The lower certificate portion gives date, name of the deputy surveyor, date and number of the contract, amount to be paid, and signature of the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner.

49.M36 A volume labeled "Contracts" is a **record of contracts and bonds of Deputy Surveyors, 1876–82** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 804D}. The listings for each State or Territory are arranged by fiscal year and thereunder numerically by contract number. The headings for each fiscal year show the total annual amount appropriated for surveys, the amount apportioned to the State or Territory, and the rates for the various types of surveys: standard, township, section lines, private land claims, and heavily timbered or mountainous areas. The contract entries give the contract number, name of surveyor, date, type of survey, amount of deposit, and approval date. The bond entries show the number and date of the bond, the name of the deputy, and the penalty amount. The first 18 pages and any index that may have existed are missing from the volume. The remaining pages include entries for California (pages 29–45), Colorado (79–96), Dakota Territory (105–113), Florida (131–135), Idaho (143–149), Louisiana (169–174), Minnesota (181–187), Montana (209–215), Nebraska (235–239), Nevada (261–266), New Mexico (287–295), Oregon (313–325), Utah (339–345), Washington (365–371), and Wyoming (391–396). Pages 421–423 contain a list of mineral contracts showing name of deputy surveyor, State or Territory, date of contract, penalty amount, and approval date.

49.M37 A more informative **register of deputy surveyors, 1877–1900** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 803}, is in the volume titled "Deputy Surveyors Under the Surveyors General,"

which identifies the deputy surveyors in each State or Territory, giving their addresses (city or town and county), dates of appointments, and dates of bonds. A remarks section shows dates of reappointments, additional bonds, and termination of service. Entries for each area are arranged in rough chronological order by date of appointment. The volume is alphabetically indexed by name of deputy surveyor and by State or Territory.

49.M38 Entries in the **contract registers of deputy surveyors, 1881–1910** (6 vols., 6 in.), {UD 773}, show numbers of contract and bond, date of contract, date of approval, name of deputy surveyor, money appropriated for contract (public, private claims, and Indian lands), special deposits made in connection with contract, description of land surveyed, character of survey (stand, exteriors, or subdivision), date of expiration of contract, and remarks indicating whether the contract was extended, and if so, to what date. The entries are arranged by State or Territory, thereunder numerically and chronologically, and thereunder by name and date of contract. These registers originally were two large oversize volumes that at some point were divided and rebound in six parts titled volume 1, parts 1, 2, and 3, and volume 2, parts 1, 2, and 3. The span of page numbers included in each part is shown on the volume covers. The indexes, arranged alphabetically by name of surveyor, are in part 1 of each volume. The index for volume 1 also includes entries for States and Territories as well as references to surveys for particular areas such as the Great Sioux Reservation in Dakota Territory and Nebraska (under Dakota), the Modoc and Ottawa Indian reservations (under Indian Territory), the "Public Land Strip" (under Oklahoma Territory), and Yellowstone National Park (under Wyoming). References to surveys of boundary lines between South Dakota and Nebraska and Utah and Arizona Territories are part of the Dakota Territory and Utah entries. Volume 1 contains entries for surveys conducted before fiscal year 1902 in Arizona Territory, California, Colorado, Dakota Territory, North and South Dakota, Florida, Idaho, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico Territory, Oregon, Oklahoma Territory, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Wisconsin. Surveys conducted during fiscal years 1902 to 1910 are in volume 2, which is indexed only by names of deputy surveyors. The States represented in this volume are Alaska, Arizona, California and Colorado (part 1); Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, and North Dakota (part 2); Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and some "Departmental" contracts (part 3).

49.M39 Abstracts of the accounts of the deputy surveyors constitute the **surveying contract books, 1857–1915** (13 vols., 3 ft.), {UD 774}. The abstracts include name of deputy surveyor; date of contract and date of its expiration; amount of bond given by surveyor; description of land surveyed; description and extent of work contracted for; area of land surveyed (in miles, chains, and links); amount of money provided in contract as compensation, to whom, and by what report paid; adjustments (if any required); date of approval of contract; and amount of account. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of deputy surveyor. In addition to names, the index entries show date of contract, State or Territory involved, and status of survey (closed, cancelled). Some indexes were recorded in separate softbound books and inserted at the front of the volumes. On the inside flyleaf of volume 1, a clerk wrote a detailed account of the procedures to be followed in handling plats, closing with a paraphrased quotation: "The mountains have been in labor and brought forth a mouse."

49.M40 The **statements of percentages retained on surveying contracts, 1853–59** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 768}, consist of tabulations relating to surveys executed under contracts and instructions. The statements are in three parts,

"Payment of Surveys under Contracts and Instructions," "Payments for Examination of Surveys in the Field," and "Payments on Supplemental Accounts being for balances due the Surveyors over and above the amounts paid for the examination of their work." Entries in the first part show the name of the deputy surveyor, date of contract, amount of contract as certified by the Surveyor General, rate of percentage deducted for examination of surveying work, amount of percentage retained, number of report, and amount paid to deputy surveyor. Entries in the second part show name of examiner, number of examiner's report, and amount paid for examination, while those in the third part show number of report, amount paid, and remarks. The volume is indexed by name of State or Territory, and the entries are transcribed in the following order: Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, California, Oregon, Washington, and New Mexico.

49.M41 The **returns of public surveys, 1852–1913** (9 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 765}, document the cost of surveying the public lands. Entries in all but the first volume were made on printed forms showing a detailed legal description of land surveyed, area surveyed (in acres and fractions), name of surveyor, date of contract for survey, date surveyed, date received by Register, report number, and amount paid for survey. Land descriptions in addition to showing township and range, include entries by miles, chains, and links, under the following headings: Meridians, Parallels, Township Lines, and Subdivisions. Some of the early forms include a heading for private claims, and volume one, which does not use forms, includes information on school lands. Handwritten modifications of the printed headings are frequent. Entries are arranged by name of State, and chronologically thereunder. Volumes 2 through 9 are indexed by name of State or Territory. Entries in volume 1 are widely dispersed but entries for the following States and Territories are given on the folio pages indicated: Iowa, 46–54; Minnesota, 71–80; Missouri, 101; Arkansas, 106–108; Louisiana, 116–120; California, 146–159; Oregon, 176–181; Washington, 202; Kansas, 211; New Mexico, 221; and an additional unnumbered page for Iowa, is inserted at the back of the volume. The volume also includes entries for Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Florida. Entries for Nebraska, Utah, Dakota, Colorado, and Nevada, as well as Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, were added to volume 2. Entries for Arizona, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming Territories begin in volume 3.

49.M42 An unbound partial **register of accounts of persons making "special deposits" for surveys, 1867–73** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 765A}, identifies individuals and companies requesting surveys in the different States and Territories. Information was entered under the following headings: date of report, number of report, in favor of whom, for what paid, State, number of deposit, amount paid, date of deposit, name of depositor, with whom deposit is made, description of survey desired, State, number of deposit, and amount deposited (surveys and clerk hire). The entries are arranged in rough numerical order by deposit number. An alphabetical index of names covers the 81 extant pages, but page references indicate that the volume originally contained approximately 330 pages.

49.M43 Entries in the **record of certificates issued for moneys deposited by railroad companies, 1894–1922** (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 1200}, are arranged by name of railroad, thereunder chronologically by year and date of certificate. The deposits were made to fund surveys of the public lands within the limits of the railroad grants to the Northern Pacific Railway and the Santa Fe Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon and California, and Central Pacific railroads as provided for by the acts of February 27, 1899, and June 25, 1910. The entries show the certificate number and date, name of the bank or other depository, amount of certificate, date of surrender, and name of account (number of the

survey list and State). Entries for the Northern Pacific Railway are continued in volume 2. Volume one is indexed by name of railroad.

Records Relating to Special Agents

49.M44 Salaries, per diem payments and adjustments, vouchers, expense accounts, and disbursements for services rendered are some of the subjects covered by the fair copies of **letters sent to Special Agents and others, 1887–89** (2 vols., 5 in.), {UD 724A}. These letters are addressed to Special Agents and former employees of the General Land Office, the First Comptroller of the Treasury, Receivers of Public Moneys, and officials of railroad companies. The letters are arranged chronologically, and each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of addressee.

49.M45 Special Agents; Inspectors; agents for timber depredations, fraudulent entries, and swamp lands; custodians of abandoned military and other reservations; examiners of surveys; Forest Superintendents, supervisors, and rangers are all identified in one or more of the **registers of Special Agents, 1883–1898** (3 vols., 4 in.), {UD 799}. Although the format varies somewhat from one register to another, the more complete entries, with the exception of those for the forest rangers, who were seasonal employees, generally show name of agent, title (such as timber depredation, examiner of surveys, etc.), date of appointment, State from which appointed, date of entry on duty, salary, land office to which assigned, and date of termination of service. In one volume the entries show the title of the appropriation (timber depredations, swamp land, fraudulent land entries) under which the hire was made. Entries for forest personnel are listed under the name of the forest, with complete entries for the Forest Superintendents and supervisors and name entries only for the rangers. Two of the volumes are indexed, one by position and thereunder by name, and the other alphabetically by name of employee or forest reserve. Entries in the unindexed volume are arranged in alphabetical sections.

49.M46 More complete information for the forest rangers is found in the **"Record of Appointment of Special and Other Agents," 1879–1904** (2 vols., 8 in.), {UD 800}. Volume 1 is indexed by appropriation title and thereunder by name of individual. Although many of the index tabs are missing, the entries themselves are in alphabetical sections so locating information regarding a specific individual is relatively easy. Information shown for each appointee is similar to that in the registers of Special Agents described above, but these entries include a column for remarks where the date of termination, requirements for the position, and other related details are recorded. For example, typical remarks for a forest ranger include the following statement: "Required to provide himself with a saddle horse & equipment at his own expense for use in the discharge of his duties." Some of these remarks include the name of the forest where the ranger was assigned. Entries in these volumes are for Forest Superintendents, supervisors, rangers, and Special Forest Agents; custodians; mine inspectors; Superintendents, timber examiners, and scalers engaged in logging work on the Chippewa ceded pine lands; and Special Agents appointed under appropriations titled "Protecting Public Lands and Timber," "Depredation on Public Lands," and "Settlement of Claims for Swamp Lands and Swamps Lands Indemnity." Volume 2 contains entries continued from volume 1 for the letters B, C, D, M, P, R, and S. The volume is not indexed, but the entries are arranged in alphabetical sections. Entries show the title of the appropriation under which the hires were made.

Records Relating to Repayments

49.M47 During the period covered by this guide, at least four specific laws governing

repayments provided for the return of moneys received in connection with the disposal of public lands and deposited into the Treasury of the United States, under certain conditions. Repayments were authorized to be made to an applicant for public land, his heirs, or assigns, when such land had been erroneously sold, when applications for entry had been rejected with no fraud on the part of the applicant having been proved, and when payment made was in excess of the legal requirement. An act approved January 12, 1825, was passed to benefit persons whose entries were void because the land either had already been sold by the United States; was included in confirmed British, French, or Spanish land grants; or was part of lands whose title had not yet passed to the United States. A fourth reason, defined as "any other cause, whatsoever," was also specified. On June 16, 1880, Congress approved an act (21 Stat. 287) authorizing repayments of fees, commissions, and excess payments paid by those "soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children," whose homestead claims under an act of March 3, 1873, were found to be fraudulent and void. To qualify for the repayments, the claimants had to surrender the receipts issued by the Receiver. This act also benefitted persons who surrendered their receipts and relinquished their claims to land covered by homestead, timber culture, desert land or other entries that were not confirmed or canceled. Also benefitting from the act were the purchasers of double-minimum price lands supposedly within the limits of railroad grants but later found to be outside the grants. The rules and regulations to implement the provisions of the act were to be made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Thomas C. Donaldson noted in *The Public Domain* (p. 1,218) that under this act the repayment claims adjusted and approved during the period July 1881 to June 1883 amounted to $57,739.64.

49.M48 In 1866 the United States granted lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad and Telegraph. Settlers who were adversely affected by the grant took their claims to the U.S. circuit courts. On March 3, 1887, Congress passed an act (24 Stat. 550) authorizing repayments to those persons who had received favorable court decisions with the proviso that they file copies of specified court documents with their repayment applications to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in adjusting the amount due to each applicant. The act was to apply only to the "actual and bona fide settlers on the lands" and their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, and no one person was to be compensated for more than 160 acres of land. The fourth act, approved on March 26, 1908, was a general authorization of repayments of certain commissions, excess payments, and purchase moneys provided the applicants were not guilty of any fraud or attempted fraud in connection with their land entries. References to these specific acts and pertinent provisions of other legislation such as appropriation acts will be found in the records covered in this section.

49.M49 Several sets of dockets were used to record the progress of the repurchase applications. Because they provide the information necessary to locate relevant documents in several of the series discussed later in this section, the dockets are described before those series that correspond to letters sent, in content, if not format.

49.M50 Early applications for repayment and changes of entry are listed in the **docket of erroneous entries, 1825–48, 1876–1904** (3 vol., 5 in.), {UD 748}. The first two volumes, 1825–48, cover repayment applications with the entries for each of the land offices showing the name of the entryman, a legal land description of the tract involved, number of purchase certificate, date of applicable act of Congress, person reporting the case and date, and action taken on application. The third volume, 1876–1904, covers requests for changes of

entry. Shown are the type and number of entry, name of entryman and land office, legal land descriptions of the tracts erroneously entered and the replacement tracts, date of application, date received, and action taken. The repayment application volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of purchaser and land office; the change of entry volume is indexed alphabetically by name of entryman. Entries in the first two volumes are arranged in rough alphabetical order by name of district land office and chronologically thereunder by reporting date; the third volume is arranged chronologically. The listings of persons applying for repayments are continued in the **docket of illegal and erroneous sales, 1849–71** (3 vols., 6 in.), {UD 749}, recorded in volumes numbered 1, 2, and 2. The entries show number of purchase certificate, name of applicant for repayment, legal land description of tract involved, date the application was submitted, date of the decision rendered by Secretary of the Interior, date and manner in which case was "Finally Disposed Of," and remarks indicating action taken, including report numbers. Entries in the volumes are arranged by name of land office and chronologically thereunder. Volume 1 covers the years 1849 through 1857, and contains entries for Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. Volume 2 covers the period 1858–71 and contains entries for California, Iowa, Oregon, Washington, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. Both volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of applicant and land office. The third volume, 1849–64, which is also numbered 2, covers Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin and is indexed by name of land office.

49.M51 Changes of land entries under various acts of Congress and repayments under the acts previously cited are documented in the **docket of repayments and changes of entry, 1834–71** (8 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 753}. The format of the dockets varies somewhat from volume to volume, but the entries usually show name of applicant, description of land purchased, number of purchase certificate, date of application for repayment of change of entry, date of decision rendered by the Secretary of the Interior, report number, act under which decided, and action taken with regard to repayment or change of entry. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of applicant or location of district land office. The arrangement of the entries varies from volume to volume as well, with some arranged by State and thereunder by land office and others arranged by name of land office. Entries for each land office are arranged chronologically. Decisions regarding changes in entry were based on acts of Congress dated May 24, 1824, May 29, 1830; April 5, 1832; June 19, 1834; June 22, 1838; June 1, 1840; September 4, 1841; and August 29, 1842. The **docket of change of entries, 1837–39** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 753A}, records repayments and changes of entry in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri under acts of March 3, 1819; May 24, 1824; and January 12, 1825. The entries show name of applicant, legal land description of tract involved, number of certificate, date of authorizing act, date reported, and remarks regarding action taken. In most cases the money was refunded. The replacement tract is not described in those instances when an exchange of land was authorized. The entries are arranged in very rough alphabetical order by name of district land office without regard to State and thereunder by date reported .

49.M52 Volumes 1 to 19 of the **docket of repayment applications, 1877–1909** (27 vols., ca. 5 ft.), {UD 750}, are labeled "Docket of Repayment Applications." Beginning with volume 20 the titles are changed to "Docket of Repayment Applications Referred to the General Land Office." The format of the printed forms does not change. Shown are the type of land entry and file or certificate number, names of applicant and land office, legal land description of tract involved, date of application, date received by General Land Office, date of refer-

ral to Secretary of the Interior, date of Secretary's decision, date application was sent to First Comptroller of the Treasury or the Auditor for adjustment, and remarks regarding actions. The volumes are arranged chronologically, and each volume is alphabetically indexed by name of applicant. Two additional volumes providing similar information are the **docket of repayment applications under the act of March 3, 1887, 1887–1904** (1 vol., 1 3/4 in.), {UD 751}, received from settlers in Kansas and Nebraska, and the **docket of repayment applications under the act of March 26, 1908, referred to the General Land Office, 1907–9** (1 vol., 1 3/4 in.), {UD 752}. Each of these volumes is indexed alphabetically by name of applicant. The contents are in rough chronological order by date of receipt.

49.M53 The records discussed below include several series of letters, reports, and other communications sent by the Commissioner regarding erroneous sales and the actions taken to compensate unwitting purchasers. Unless indicated otherwise, the documents in the various series are chronologically arranged.

49.M54 The Division used printed forms signed by the Commissioner to transmit reports of adjusted accounts to the Department of the Treasury. The chronologically arranged **letters sent to the First Comptroller of the Treasury concerning repayments under the act of January 12, 1825, 1857–81** (8 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 730}, give date of the letter, report number of the adjusted account, name of the recipient of the repayment, and amount of the repayment due. The volumes are not uniform in size. Volumes 1 and 2 are smaller, consisting of one letter per page. The remaining six volumes are made up of sheets containing two letters per page.

49.M55 The bound **repayment certificates for lands erroneously sold, 1849–94** (39 vols., 6 ft.), {UD 733}, are copies of the reports forwarded to the First Comptroller by the letters described in the above series. They certify that certain sums of money were refundable to the purchasers named for land sold to them in error and give the reasons for the erroneous sales. The certificates include name of applicant, amount of reimbursement, name of land office and certificate number, legal land description and number of acres involved, the report number, and the address where the payment was to be sent. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of purchaser and arranged chronologically by date of letter and numerically by report number. A separate **index to repayments, 1819–72** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 754}, covers volumes 1 through 14. Entries show name of applicant, amount of repayment, persons receiving the repayment if applicant was deceased or represented by an attorney, name of district land office that handled the transaction, entry (certificate) number, number of report containing final action taken with regard to repayment, and volume and page number of the record copy. The entries are arranged alphabetically and thereunder in chronological segments.

49.M56 Copies of form **reports sent to the First Comptroller of the Treasury certifying repayments under the act of March 3, 1887, 1887–94** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 734}, to provide relief to certain settlers and purchasers of lands in Kansas and Nebraska, identify the individuals who benefitted from the act. The reports, arranged chronologically by date of letter and numerically by report number, show the purchaser's name, amount to be reimbursed, a legal land description, name of land office, and cash entry number. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of purchaser.

49.M57 Certificates sent by the Auditor of the Department of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury regarding repayments under the act of June 16, 1880, 1894–1907, 1912–23 (37 vols., 10 ft.), {UD 741}, attest that the Auditor had examined and settled accounts between the United States and purchasers who had applied for the repayment of purchase money for lands erroneously sold to them. The claims were

payable from the permanent appropriation for "Refunding Money for Lands Erroneously Sold," Section 3689, U.S. Revised Statutes. The information recorded on the certificate forms includes certificate number, date, name of purchaser and land office, amount due, legal land description of the tract involved, reason for repayment, and address where the draft was to be sent. Each of the volumes for the 1894–1907 period is indexed alphabetically by name of purchaser. The later volumes, which are postbound, are not indexed. The certificates are arranged chronologically.

49.M58 Form **letters sent to the Secretary of the Interior relating to repayments, 1853–1908** (31 vols., 6 ft.), {UD 739}, transmit for his decision and action applications for the repayment of purchase money and/or attendant fees, under the provisions of the acts of January 12, 1825, and June 16, 1880, granting relief for illegal entries made through error. The forms show name of purchaser, date purchase was made and/or fees paid, legal land description, number of acres involved, receipt number, reason for refund, amount of refund, and reason for refund. Some of the volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of purchaser. The series includes two volumes numbered 6 and no volume 17. The applications transmitted by the form letters were accompanied by a joint report from the Register and Receiver regarding the transaction, an affidavit from the applicant stating that the land had not been transferred or otherwise encumbered, and a duplicate of the Receiver's receipt.

49.M59 The volumes containing copies of form **letters sent to Registers and Receivers concerning repayments under the act of January 12, 1825, 1853–73** (7 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 735}, are numbered 1 to 8, but volume 7 is missing and volume 6 appears to have been used to record letters, 1861–73, that may not have been included in the other volumes. However, the chronological gap between volumes 5 and 8 is slight, with no letters found for the period between April 28, 1868, and May 15, 1868. The form letters advise the Registers and Receivers that the evidence of illegal sales they submitted had been adjudged satisfactory and that accounts for them had been submitted to the First Comptroller of the Treasury for repayment of purchase money to the purchasers. Information recorded on the form includes name of purchaser, legal land description of tract involved, date the papers were received from the Secretary of the Interior, action to be taken, and name of the pertinent land office. Each volume is indexed but coverage varies from volume to volume. Some are indexed alphabetically by name of purchaser and land office; others are indexed only by name of land office.

49.M60 The Commissioner's letters reproduced in the **press copies of letters sent relating to repayments, 1878–1909** (152 vols., 16 ft.), {UD 745}, are to the Secretary of the Interior, the Auditor, Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers and other officials of the General Land Office, attorneys, and private persons relating to claims for repayment of purchase money, fees, and commissions in transactions involving public lands that were illegally sold because preemption rights or patents to these lands were held by other settlers. As indicated in the introduction to this section, conditions for the recovery of purchase money, fees, and commissions were prescribed by statutory enactments, and many of the letters are concerned with the question of whether these conditions were fulfilled by the claimants. Form letters were used for routine responses and while the text of these letters may be faded, the information added to them usually is legible. These letters show the name of the purchaser, the type of entry, the receipt number and land office, and the amount paid. Some of the forms used are pasted at the front of the first volume. The volumes are numbered from 10 to 160 with two unnumbered volumes at the end of the series. A numbering error appears to account for the missing volume 19 since there is no

chronological gap between volumes 18 and 20. All but the two unnumbered volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of addressee and/or purchaser and by name of land office. The unnumbered volumes include some form letters instructing Receivers on the proper procedure for closing their accounts.

49.M61 A press copy volume marked "Circulars" on the spine was used instead for **form letters notifying Registers and Receivers and entrymen of repayments, Oct. 20, 1882–July 20, 1883** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 720}, or so it appears from an examination of land entry papers referred to in several letters. The actual text of the form letters did not reproduce, but the information entered on the forms is legible. Shown are the address of the Register and Receiver or entryman, the date of previous correspondence, the name of the entryman if different from the addressee, the name of the land office if different from the addressee, the type of land entry and entry number, and the amount to be repaid. Some of the letters include a statement showing where the repayment would be sent. The volume contains an alphabetical index to the names of the entrymen and the land offices.

49.M62 Form and handwritten **letters sent regarding final action on repayment cases, 1881–89** (13 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 736}, by the Commissioner to Registers and Receivers and to private persons advise them of the final action taken on claims for repayment of purchase money. The letters generally show the type of land entry, the receipt number and amount involved, the date the claim papers were forwarded to the Treasury for final settlement, and the address to which the Treasury draft should be sent. Some volumes do not include indexes, but some, if not all, of the letters are duplicated in the press copies described above (49.M60), which are indexed by name of purchaser or land office.

49.M63 A **record of money refunded for lands erroneously sold, 1902–6** (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 733A}, shows date and number of Auditor's certificate, name of person to whom refund was made, when and by what land office the sale was handled, amount of purchase money, and fees and commissions incident to the sale. Arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder chronologically by year and date and numerically by number of Auditor's certificate.

49.M64 A **list of cases sent to the Secretary of the Interior for action, 1887–93** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 804E}, compiled at the Repayment desk, shows applicant's name, date the case was sent to the Secretary, and date of payment.

Records Relating to Indian Matters

49.M65 Accounts for surveys conducted within Indian reservations and office and other expenses related to the surveys are the subjects of most of the **press copies of letters sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1894–1908** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 728} by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Some letters concern newspaper and journal notices of sales of pine timber on ceded portions of the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota and subsequent claims for payment for the advertisements. The letters are arranged chronologically and indexed by names of employees mentioned in the accounts, Indian reservations, newspapers, and a few subjects such as advertising.

49.M66 The **record of adjusted Indian accounts, 1877–93** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 767}, consists primarily of reports from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the First Comptroller of the Treasury certifying that the accounts between the United States and various Indian tribes for the net proceeds from the sales of lands ceded by the Indians to the United States have been examined and adjusted. The reports itemize the receipts from the sales and repayments and expenses incidental to the sales. Found at the front of the volume are three

reports concerning the accounts of commissioners appointed to appraise certain Indian lands. The volume is alphabetically indexed by name of commissioner and Indian tribe. The reports are arranged numerically by report number, 28321–52818, and chronologically by date of report. Tribes represented in this volume are the Absentee Shawnee, Cherokee, Kansas, Kickapoo, Miami, Osage, Oto and Missouri, Omaha, Pawnee, Sioux, Sac and Fox, Chippewa of Saginaw, Ute, Winnebago, and New York Indians. The Saginaw Chippewa is one of the groups covered by the **Indian accounts current, 1832–56** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 766}, a volume containing statements of the proceeds from the sales of Indian lands ceded to the United States under treaties with various Indian tribes located east of the Mississippi River, 1831–37. The entries are arranged by name of Indian tribe and chronologically thereunder.

49.M67 An oversize, post-mounted volume contains the **statement of moneys received from sales of remnant Indian lands within the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache, and the Wichita Indian Reservations, 1913–20** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 793}, made under the act of June 30, 1913. Proceeds were to be deposited in the Treasury at 4-percent interest for a hospital fund. Shown are the purchaser's name; installment payment number; date of payment; receipt number; serial number; fund number; tract number; acreage; price per acre; total purchase price; date applied; sales of public, Kiowa, Comanche and Apache, and Wichita lands; Kiowa agency hospital fund, interest, and total. The entries for each purchaser are arranged in rough chronological order by the date of the first installment payment. The volume does not include an index of purchaser's names.

Records Relating to Timber Matters

49.M68 Numbered reports sent by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department on the **statement of differences in quarterly accounts of acting timber agents and deputies, Dec. 19, 1865–Apr. 15, 1880** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 763A}, document the use of Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, U.S. District Attorneys, and, in some instances, clerks in the offices of the Surveyors General as acting timber agents. The deputies do not appear to have had other duties. The reports certify that the accounts had been examined and adjusted and show names of the officials involved and the land districts in which they served, the amount of money due them or chargeable against them, and credits to which they were entitled. Most of the accounts are for officials stationed in California, Minnesota, Michigan, Washington Territory, and Wisconsin, but some are found for Alabama, Arkansas, Dakota Territory, Colorado, Florida, Idaho Territory, Louisiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wyoming. The reports are arranged numerically by report number, 100–448, in rough chronological order. The volume is not indexed.

49.M69 Volume 1 of the numbered volumes making up the **record of timber depredation accounts, 1879–93** (14 vols., 3 ft.), {UD 763}, gives names of trespassers, quantity of timber taken unlawfully by each, and amount of money recovered by the Receivers of the district land offices, who were authorized by an act of June 3, 1878, to apprehend such trespassers and compel payment for removal of timber from the public lands. Also shown is the legal land description of the area logged, and the date and report number covering the payment received. This volume is indexed alphabetically by name of land office. The remaining volumes contain itemized expense accounts of Special Agents who were detailed to investigate timber depredations on the public lands. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of agent. The entries are arranged chronologically except for volume 1, which is

arranged by name of district land office and chronologically thereunder. Volume 4 of this series is missing.

49.M70 Copies of some logging permits issued under the act of March 3, 1891, make up the **record of cancelled permits to cut public timber, 1895–97** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 783}. Entries on the two-page permit form show the case number, name and address of applicant, legal land description of the tract to be logged, expiration date of the permit, name of the land office where the expired permit was to be surrendered, size restriction on the trees that could be cut, and percentage of timber that could be taken. The permits also made the applicant responsible for disposing of any materials that could contribute to forest fires and liable for fires started through neglect. The applicant was also required to submit monthly reports to the Register and Receiver showing the amount of timber cut, removed, or disposed of during the month. In addition to the written land description, a township diagram shows the area to be logged. The form was signed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of the person or company receiving the permit. The permits are arranged chronologically by date of approval, from December 4, 1895, to October 6, 1897. The cancellation dates, in 1897 and 1898, and related information are written in red ink across the first page of the permits.

49.M71 The applicants for permits to cut public timber are identified in the **docket of timber sales on unreserved public lands, 1899–1900** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 784}. The applications, which were assigned case numbers, are recorded on printed forms showing the case number, name and address of applicant, dates and file numbers of communications submitted by applicant, amount of timber desired, amount and value of timber as advertised, date and character of preliminary actions, legal land description of tract to be logged, and dates, recipients, and subject of letters written in connection with the application. Less frequently recorded is amount of money bid by applicant for the timber permit, date accepted, and date and amount of payments received. The docket is indexed alphabetically by name of State or Territory and applicant. The entries are arranged by State or Territory and thereunder numerically by case number.

Records Relating to Swamp Indemnities

49.M72 Copies of letters of recommendation and reports of adjusted accounts sent by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior regarding indemnities to the States for swamp and overflowed lands sold to private purchasers are transcribed in the **record of swamp land indemnity accounts, 1861–1909** (5 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 743}. Both types of documents show name of purchaser, date of purchase, legal land description of tract purchased, acreage, price per acre, and amount of purchase money. The letters show a letter number and include an approval statement by the Secretary of the Interior. The reports include the report number, certification statements by the Commissioner and appropriate clerks, and approval statements by the Secretary of the Interior. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of county and State in which the swamp land was located. Contents of the volumes are generally in chronological order with letters arranged chronologically by date and reports arranged numerically by number of report. Entries for Iowa and Missouri are found in all but the fifth volume. Entries for Louisiana are included in the third volume.

49.M73 Warrants issued to Robert Coles on June 8, 1878 (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 744}, by the Commissioner under the act of Congress of June 1, 1878, entitled "An Act for the relief of Robert Coles," were given in lieu of Swamp

Land Indemnity Certificates nos. 92 and 93 issued in the State of Iowa. The volume contains transcriptions of each of the 29 warrants authorizing Robert Coles, his heirs, or assigns, to locate upon any of the public lands that were not classified as mineral or coal, or lands subject to entry by preemption or the provisions of the Homestead Act. Warrants 1–28 were for 80 acres, Warrant 29, the final warrant, was for 150 acres. An unusual note in red ink following Warrant 29 identifies the clerks involved in transcribing the warrants, one who signed the Commissioner's name, a second who transcribed the text, and a third who composed the warrant. The surrendered warrants and related documents constitute File 135 in the **special acts files** {PI22 28} discussed in Division "K" (49.KI22). Most of the warrants were used to locate land in Dakota Territory, with a few used in Kansas.

49.M74 For additional information about records concerning swamp lands and State indemnities, see 49.K9–49.K20 in Division "K" (Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries).

Records Relating to Public Lands

49.M75 Information regarding disposition of the public lands began early with data from land offices in Ohio dating back to the Confederation government. Entries in the **statements of land sales in various States, 1787–1847** (7 vols., 8 in.), {UD 804L}, are arranged by State and thereunder by land office and by township. They show legal land description; date lands were offered for sale; acreage reserved for schools and other educational institutions, internal improvements, private claims, and Indian reservations; net area remaining after deduction of reserves and grants; and acres sold and total price. The series includes volumes for Iowa, 1838–46, and Missouri, 1818–46. Information regarding land sales in Missouri through mid-1827 is also found in the **abstracts showing the quantities of public lands sold and unsold as of June 30, 1827, 1801–28** (½ in.), {UD 804M}, prepared in response to a resolution passed by the House of Representatives. The abstracts, one for each State and Territory, are marked A–K, and the data are recorded by land districts under the following headings: date of first sale, date of last sale, quantity of land proclaimed for sale, quantity of land sold to 30th June 1827, quantity of land unsold subject to private entry, and period for which the lands have been in market. In addition to the Missouri abstract (D), the series includes abstracts for Louisiana (G) and Arkansas (I). Also included are drafts of letters dated in February and April 1828 and related working papers.

49.M76 Confirmed claims under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo are enumerated in the the volume labeled **"Lists of Confirmed or Surveyed Private Land Claims in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, and New Mexico, 1855–1896,"** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 786}, filed with the records of Division "M," possibly as a record of survey fees received. The land claims had to be surveyed before a patent could be issued to the claimant. During the period 1862 to 1875 claimants were expected to pay all surveying expenses, a requirement that proved to be such a deterrent to the final settlement of claims that Congress repealed it. Entries for confirmed claims in California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona show number and date of General Land Office report, name of claim or claimant, name of confirmee, name of surveyor, cost of survey, acreage of claim, and remarks. The New Mexico section also includes entries for surveyed claims that show Auditor's certificate number and date, name of claim or claimant, name of surveyor, cost of survey, area surveyed, and remarks. The Colorado section consists of eight entries covering six claims. Also included are three entries for Louisiana. The contents of the volume are arranged by State and thereunder numerically by report

number or by Auditor's certificate number. The volume contains an index by name of State/Territory.

49.M77 The multisection **record of disposal of public lands under the Homestead Laws, 1863–1912** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 788}, contains three separate reports. The first section is arranged by fiscal year and thereunder by State or Territory (not in alphabetical order) and local land offices. The statement for each land office shows report number, number of original entries, acres, commission, fees, and total fees and commissions; number of final homestead entries, acres, and commissions; and number of entries commuted to cash and the total amount received. Each annual segment through fiscal year 1881 is followed by a "Recapitulation by States and Territories . . ." composed of single line entries showing for each area the number of land offices, the total number of original entries made, acres covered, fees and commissions, number of final entries, acres disposed of, commissions, and total cash received for entries commuted. During the period 1882 to 1909 only the recapitulation format was used, but the earlier format was adopted for the period 1910 to 1912. Pages 210–211 contain a recapitulation of annual figures, arranged by year, 1863–1912. Beginning on page 227 is a record of final homestead proofs by years and land offices from "1st entry to June 30, 1880." Entries are arranged alphabetically by name of State and Territory, thereunder by land office, and thereunder chronologically by year and show the number of entries, acres covered, and amount of commissions. A recapitulation page gives totals by State. The recapitulation line entries throughout the volume are annotated to show the numbers of the pages containing the basic information used for the total figures shown. Similar information is provided by a document titled "Recapitulation by States, Territories, and Local Land Offices Showing the numbers of Entries, acres, and Commissions of Final Homestead Proofs from the Passage of the Homestead Law, May 20, 1862 to June 30, 1880 (incl.)," which was prepared by Lucien C. Hendrickson, a Division "M" statistician, and stitched into the volume following page 251. On page 251 is a list of 35 States and the dates of their admission to the Union. Some working papers are inserted at the back of the volume.

49.M78 A **record of land sales, 1862–1911** (7 vols., 7 in.), {UD 787}, compiled and maintained by Lucien C. Hendrickson, contains data for the different district land offices on entries under the homestead laws (such as acreage involved and commissions and fees charged); sales of public and Indian coal lands under the act of March 3, 1873; disposal of public lands under the timber culture laws enacted during the period 1873–91 (2 vols.); sales of desert lands under the acts of March 3, 1877, and March 3, 1891; and sales of timber and stone lands under the acts of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1892 (2 vols.). The volumes and their contents are discussed below.

1. Entries in the homestead volume cover original land entries made during fiscal years 1862–66. The volume entries are arranged by fiscal year, thereunder by State or Territory (in no apparent order) and district land office, and thereunder chronologically by quarter. They show for each land office the report number, number of entries made, acres sold, commissions, fees, and combined total of commissions and fees. Recapitulation reports giving totals for each office, State, and Territory are included for each fiscal year. The entries cover California, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oregon; Colorado, Dakota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, and Washington Territories; and Alabama, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The figures for fiscal year 1866 are incomplete. The volume is not indexed.

2. Entries in the coal lands volume cover fis-

cal years 1866 through June 30, 1907. Pages 8–9 provide data on land entries for the years prior to the passage of the 1873 act, covering sales in California, 1866–71, and Utah, 1872. Beginning in 1874, the volume entries are by fiscal year, State or Territory (in no apparent order) and land office and thereunder chronologically by quarter, showing the report number, number of land entries made, acres sold, and amount of money received. A recapitulation report is given for each fiscal year. The volume is indexed by name of State or Territory. Entries are included for Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota Territory, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alabama, and Alaska. The index also provides page references to the statements for fiscal year, 1874 to 1907, and to the annual statements of the sales of public coal lands within the Ute Indian Reservation in Colorado during fiscal years 1881–1907. Correspondence and other records concerning the administration and disposition of coal lands are discussed in the chapter on Division "N," 49.N80–49.N86.

3. Overall, the entries in the timber culture volumes cover the period 1873–1906, although the beginning dates vary for some States and Territories. Volume 1 includes entries for Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, and Nevada; Arizona, Dakota, and New Mexico Territories; and Florida, Michigan, and Mississippi. Volume 2 covers North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Wisconsin. The entries for each State or Territory are arranged by fiscal year and thereunder by three main headings: Original entries (number of entries, acres sold, Register and Receiver fees, Government fees, and total fees); Final entries (final entries, acres, and fees); and Entries commuted to cash under the act of March 3, 1891 (number of entries, acres sold, and amount of fees). The remarks section for some States includes information regarding their admission to the Union and other pertinent facts. Both volumes are indexed by name of State or Territory.
4. Entries in the desert land volume cover sales under the 1877 act in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and Dakota, and in Colorado under the 1891 act. Pages 10–56 contain statements summarizing by fiscal year the number of land entries made, acres sold, and amount of money received during the period 1877–1908 in the areas listed above. Figures shown for each fiscal year are recorded under headings for original entries (number of land entries, acres sold, and amount received) and final entries (number of entries, acres, and amount received). The California statement includes similar information for final entries made during the years 1877–96 under the act of March 3, 1875, which provided for sale of desert lands in Lassen County. Beginning on page 58 are entries arranged by State or Territory, thereunder by fiscal year, and thereunder by land office. The information for each land office is by fiscal year and is recorded under the same headings as those in the fiscal year summary Statements described above. The volume is indexed by name of State and Territory and by name of land office.
5. Separate volumes were kept for the Timber and Stone Lands Acts of 1878 and 1892. Volume 1 covers the States of Cal-

ifornia, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory, areas specifically mentioned in the 1878 act. The 1892 act extended the provisions of the 1878 act to all public land States, and volume 2 includes entries for Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming; Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma Territories; and Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Michigan, Mississippi, and Wisconsin. The amount of information provided varies from area to area. Entries in volume 1 and for some areas in volume 2 are arranged by State, thereunder alphabetically by name of land office, and chronologically by fiscal year and quarters. The quarterly entries in volume one show number of the report, number of land entries, acres sold, and amount of money collected. Similar entries in volume 2 show number of Auditor's certificate, number of land entries, acres sold, and amount collected. Recapitulation statements showing total figures for each land office for each fiscal year and statements showing total figures for each State and Territory for each fiscal year are at the end of each area segment. In volume 2 statements by fiscal year only are given for Arizona, Iowa, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi. The volumes are indexed by name of State or Territory and by name of land office.

49.M79 Lucien Hendrickson also compiled detailed statements of business transacted at the local land offices showing for each office a summary of land sales, fees, and commissions pertaining to all types of land entries. Similar three-part, oversize printed forms were used for the **quarterly records of disposal of the public lands, 1883–1909** (10 vols., 3 ft.), {UD 789}, and the annual **statements of the disposal of public and Indian lands, 1885–1925** (11 vols., 3 ft.), {UD 790}. The quarterly reports are arranged thereunder by State or Territory and by name of district land office, thereunder chronologically by 2-year blocks (i.e., July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1889), and thereunder by quarter. The annual statements for fiscal years 1885 through 1909 are arranged by year, thereunder by State or Territory, and thereunder by land office. Only the annual figures for each land office were recorded. Beginning with the annual report for fiscal year 1910, the two reports appear to have been combined, and the land office figures were recorded by quarter. The 1910 report is not bound, and the reports for fiscal years 1911 and 1912 are missing. The remaining reports, 1913 through 1925, are bound.

49.M80 For the quarterly reports, each of the three parts of the report were printed on one page, which was used to record the figures for a single land office. For the annual reports each of the three parts is a separate page covering the figures from several land offices. Recapitulation statements are given in both sets of reports. Because the data captured by the reports is so complete all of the headings used to record the figures are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated the information under each heading is broken down by number of entries made, acres involved, and amount of money received.

Part 1:
Sales of land subject to private entry
Sales of land at public auction
Lands subject to preemption entry
Timber and stone lands
Mineral lands
Original entries under the Desert Land Act
Final entries under the Desert Land Act
Homestead entries commuted to cash sales
Homestead entries commuted under act of June 15, 1880
Excesses of homesteads, timber culture, and other entries
Lassen Co. desert land entries

Coal lands
Competitive bids
Total cash sales
Town lots and sites (selected areas)

Part 2:
Original entries of lands under the homestead laws (includes commissions and fees)
Final entries of lands under the homestead laws (includes commissions)
Original entries of land under timber culture laws (includes commissions and fees)
Final entries of land under timber culture laws (includes fees)
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants (includes fees)
Lands entered with agricultural scrip (includes fees)
Lands entered with private land scrip (includes fees)
Railroad selections (includes fees)
University selections (includes fees)
State selections (includes fees)
Valentine scrip selections (includes fees)
Israel Dodge scrip (includes fees)
Sioux half-breed scrip
*For some States entries are included for salt springs selections, wagon road selections, donation claims, Supreme Court locations, and Santee Sioux Indian homesteads

Part 3:
Preemption filings (number and fees)
Homestead filings (numbers and fees)
Coal filings (numbers and fees)
Valentine scrip filings
Lassen County desert land filings (number and fees)
Mineral applications
Mineral protests
Applications for timber and stone lands
Fees received for reducing testimony to writing
Aggregate of all classes of entries, acres disposed of, and receipts from all sources
Expenses incident to disposal of lands (salaries and commissions)
Incidental, depositing, and total expenses
Survey expenses

Separate annual Statements provide information about the disposal of Indian land at various times in Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. In addition to the States mentioned above, the two series include reports for Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wisconsin.

49.M81 Many of the headings used in the reports discussed above were also used for the **quarterly record of disposal of the public lands in Arkansas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, 1825–54** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 789A}. Information was recorded under the following headings: year and quarter; quantity of land sold; purchase money for land sold, incidental expenses, salaries, and commissions; quantity of land erroneously sold; purchase money for land erroneously sold and overcharges paid; net quantity of land sold; net amount received for lands sold; amount received in Treasury notes; amounts received in Treasurer's receipts; amount received in M.B.L. scrip; amount received in F.L. stock; payments into Treasury by Receivers; and balance due by Receivers. The entries are arranged by State, thereunder by land office, and chronologically by year and quarter. Some of the Arkansas land offices also report on the use of Choctaw land certificates. The entries for Arkansas, 1825–47, are found between pages 1 and 61; those for Minnesota begin on page 125.

49.M82 Entries in an undated, unwieldy, oversized **statement showing the number of**

acres of public domain disposed of by cash sales and the amount received from May 20, 1875, to June 30, 1904 (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 804S}, are arranged in two sections. The first section deals with sales of preemptions, commutations of homesteads, lots in towns and county seats, mineral lands, coal lands, and lands sold under various acts of Congress, including the Stone and Timber Acts, the Graduation Act, and the Desert Land Act. The pages in this section include headings for the various categories and acts, and the entries, arranged alphabetically by name of State and Territory, show for each applicable heading the number of land entries, acres sold, and amount received. The headings vary from page to page. The second section, covering the period July 1, 1880, to June 30, 1904, is made up of separate pages for each State and Territory. The entries under the headings, which are tailored specifically for each area, are arranged by fiscal year. According to the summary page at the beginning of the document, 258,100,306.26 acres were sold for a total of $350,460,209.60, during the period covered by the statement. A similar statement, ca. 80 inches long, documenting the sale of public lands as of 1904 is among the series of **oversize proclamations of land sales and other records** discussed in 49.11.

49.M83 The **abstracts of statements of moneys received from the sale and disposal of the public land under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, 1901–11** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 791}, are a record of income designated for the establishment of a Reclamation Fund. The larger of the two volumes contains abstracts, arranged by fiscal year, thereunder by name of State and Territory, and thereunder by name of district land office, showing receipts from sales of public lands and related fees and commissions during the fiscal years 1901–11. The amount of money from each State or Territory that was to be credited to the Reclamation Fund was determined by combining the net proceeds received from sales (following the deduction of 5 percent due each State and Territory) and the fees and commissions (after the deduction of the amount due the Registers and Receivers). As provided by the 1902 act, the surplus monies were to be credited to the Reclamation Fund. The Commissioner's certification statement at the bottom of each abstract shows that the statements were forwarded to the Auditor for the Interior Department. This volume is indexed by name of State and Territory and thereunder by year. The smaller volume duplicated the abstracts for fiscal year 1901. It is not indexed. The volumes contain statements for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Printed copies of the 1902 act and a 1905 amendment, as well as some correspondence, are pasted and inserted in the larger volume.

49.M84 Finally, land sales in the various public land States and Territories during fiscal year 1881, are recorded in an oversize printed schedule identified by its wrapper as **"M" Statistics 1880–1881** (ca. 3 ft.), {UD 804Q}. Information is entered under the following headings: name of office; cash sales (agricultural, mineral, and desert lands), and timber lands (act of June 3, 1878, and aggregate), nearly all showing acres and amount; lands entered under the homestead laws, final homesteads, and lands entered under the Timber Culture Acts, most showing number, acres, commissions, fees, and amount; private land claim scrip locations; filings for mining (applications, protests), and Valentine and Indian scrip; aggregate area of public lands disposed of and amount received from all sources; names of Registers and Receivers; salaries, fees and commissions for each, and incidental expenses. Handwritten headings include preemption entries (number, acres); commuted homesteads (number, amount); testimony transcribed (writing, record); railroad selections (acres, fees); State selections (acres, fees); and

donation claims (acres, fees). The entries are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder chronologically by quarter.

Records Relating to Townsites

49.M85 Press copies of letters sent concerning Oklahoma and Alaska townsites, 1891–1909 (8 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 785}, written through 1898, reflect the Commissioner's interaction with the boards of trustees for townsites in Oklahoma. The boards were abolished as of January 1, 1899, and the letters after that date document the Commissioner's handling of the unfinished business of the boards as ex officio trustee for townsite accounts. The letters are addressed to the Secretary and Auditor of the Department of the Interior, chairmen and disbursing agents of the board of trustees for the various townsites, employees of the boards, individuals involved in townsite contests, and purchasers of town lots. They relate to appropriations to cover the expenses of the boards, funds collected by the boards from the sale of townsite lots, accounts of the Disbursing Agents of the boards, salaries of clerks hired by the boards, weekly reports submitted by the boards, contests over townsite entries, repayments of excess payments and contest deposits, and similar matters. Included are periodic statements of the amounts received and disbursed by the disbursing officers of the boards and by the Commissioner. The volume indexes become increasingly complex, ranging from names of addressees in the early volumes, to names of addressees, individuals mentioned in the letters, names of townsites, and subjects in the later volumes. The letters are arranged chronologically.

49.M86 Two volumes document the **accounts of the Commissioner of the GLO as ex officio trustee for Oklahoma townsites, 1899–1912** (2 vols., 1 ½ in.), {UD 785A}. The smaller of the two volumes, labeled "Commissioner's Account Day Book, Townsite Funds," covers receipts and disbursements for assessment funds, contest funds, Oklahoma lot sales, and unclaimed lot sales under instructions of November 15, 1907. The disbursement entries generally provide the most information giving the names of individuals receiving money due them in contest cases or refunds for excess deposits, the lot and block number, check number, amount paid, name of townsite, and voucher number. Letters to many of the individuals listed can be found in the press copies of letters sent described above. Entries in the volume are arranged by type and thereunder chronologically. The entries for the lot sales are at the back of the volume. Assessment and contest funds, 1899–1909, are also covered in the larger volume labeled "Accounts, Commissioner Genl Land Office as Dis. Agt.," only the entries in this volume are generally arranged by townsite. The content and arrangement of the entries are similar to that of the "Day Book." This volume is indexed alphabetically by name of townsite and subjects. A note on the inside front cover dated January 1, 1911, states that the "Cash Book" was being replaced by a looseleaf binder.

49.M87 Letters relating to townsites sent by the Commissioner during the period 1885–98 among the records of Division "G" are discussed in 49.G.45 and 49.G46. Oklahoma townsite files are discussed in Division "K" (see 49.K22–49.K36), and listed by name in the Oklahoma State list in the Supplement to this guide.

Records Relating to Appropriations

49.M88 Entries in the **record of appropriations and expenditures, 1864–65** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 782}, show appropriations for "Surveying Service" and rent and other incidental expenses incurred by the land offices in Oregon, California, Nevada, Washington Territory, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Arizona Territory (Surveying only), for fiscal years ending June 30, 1864, and June 30, 1865, and list the

expenditures made under each appropriation. Entries for the Surveying Service show the funds available for the year, name of deputy, date of contract, date of account, and amount paid. Those for rent and other expenses show the funds available for the year, date of payment, amounts spent for rent, fuel, stationery, and messengers, and the total amount. The volume is indexed by name of State or Territory; the entries are arranged by State or Territory in the order shown above and thereunder chronologically by year and date of payment.

49.M89 Information concerning surveying expenses, the cost of collecting revenue from the disposal of public lands, and the salaries of Registers and Receivers, Special Agents, and Inspectors can be found in the **statements and estimates relating to appropriations and deficiencies, 1862–96** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 782A}. Although the primary focus of the series is on estimates of various appropriations and deficiencies for fiscal years 1881 to 1896, the series contains numerous related statements. Among the records included are statements prepared for the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations showing the conditions of appropriations for surveying public lands for fiscal years 1885–96; deposits made by particular railroad companies for surveying, selecting, and conveying lands from 1865 to 1894 and by private individuals for surveying agricultural lands from 1862 to 1885; and amounts expended on salaries and contingent expenses for the offices of the Surveyors General, 1881–91. The estimates are arranged chronologically by fiscal year; the related statements are arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically, when appropriate.

49.M90 The monthly entries in the **record of balances of appropriations, April 1898–October 1900** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 779A}, present a straightforward listing of the appropriation titles and subtitles that appear in one form or another (depending upon the year's activities) in most accounting and appropriation volumes. For that reason the titles from the April 1898 list are shown in Table 49.M90. Some of the subtitles are for specific geographic areas, but they are typical of other area-specific subtitles. Although the titles are for April 1898, the entries cover funds from 1896, 1897, and 1898. The volume is formatted to show the month and what appears to be the number of working days during the month. The entries show the appropriation title, the year, and the balance available on the first working day and the 16th of each month with balances for some titles shown on other days as well.

45.M91 The primary appropriation titles and many of the subtitles shown in Table 49.M90 are used throughout the **appropriation and requisition ledgers, 1856–1912** (17 vols., 4 ft.), {UD 779}. The entries cover funds appropriated for salaries, surveys, and other expenses of the General Land Office and give an itemized breakdown of payments made against each appropriation. Each volume is indexed alphabetically by name of State or type of appropriation. Entries are arranged by type of appropriation and chronologically thereunder. The volume titled **"Statement of Appropriations and Expenditures from Fiscal Year 1880 to [1916]"** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1199}, also covers "outstanding contracts charged to Deposits by Railroads and to special Appropriations for Surveys." The "Appropriations and Expenditures" entries (pp. 1–113) list the titles of the appropriations for each year, dates of the relevant acts, amounts appropriated, amounts expended, and references. The railroad entries (pp. 167–175) show number and date of contract, name of contractor, liability of contracts, amount paid on contracts, and remarks (name of State or Territory involved). Entries are shown for the following companies: Northern Pacific Railway, Southern Pacific Railroad, Santa Fe Pacific Railroad, Oregon and California Railroad, and Central Pacific Railroad. One entry covers two contracts charged to the State of Washington under an act of August 18, 1894. One entry (p. 179) covers the survey of the boundary between

TABLE–49.M90

Titles and Subtitles Used in the Record of Balances of Appropriations, 1898–1900 {UD 779A}

1896
Surveying the Public Lands (Apportioned by State and Territory)
    Resurvey of Public Lands
        Examination of Public Surveys
            Unapportioned
Classification of Certain Mineral Lands in Montana and Idaho
    Investigations, Des Moines River Lands
Relief of Settlers and Purchasers of Lands in Nebraska and Kansas
    Surveying Public Lands in Nevada, Act Aug. 4/86
    Townsite entries in Oklahoma (Reimbursable)
Surveying within Land Grants (Reimbursable)

Salaries and Commissions of Registers and Receivers
    Contingent Expenses, Land Office
    Expenses of Depositing Public Moneys
    Protecting Public Lands, Timber, Etc.
    Expenses of Hearings in Land Entries
Reproducing Plats of Surveys General Land Office
    Expenses of Inspector, General Land Office
    Maps of the United States
    Library, General Land Office
    Inspecting Mines in Territories
    Surveying Private Land Claims
Appraisal and Sale of Abandoned Military Reservations

1897
Surveying the Public Lands (Apportioned by listed States and Territories)
    Resurvey of Public Lands
        Examination of Public Surveys
            Unapportioned

Salaries and Commissions of Registers and Receivers
    Contingent Expenses, Land Offices
    Expenses of Depositing Public Moneys
    Protecting Public Lands, Timber, Etc.
    Expenses of Hearings in Land Titles
Reproducing Plats of Surveys General Land Office
    Expenses of Inspector, General Land Office
    Maps of the United States
    Library, General Land Office

Inspecting Mines in Territories
Surveying Private Land Claims
Appraisal and Sale of Abandoned Military Reservations
Classification of Certain Mineral Lands in Montana & Idaho

1898
Surveying the Public Lands (Apportioned by listed States and Territories)
Resurvey of Public Lands
Examination of Public Surveys
Unapportioned
Salaries and Commissions of Registers and Receivers
Contingent Expenses, Land Offices
Expenses of Depositing Public Moneys
Protecting Public Lands, Timber, Etc.
Expenses of Hearings in Land Titles
Reproducing Plats of Surveys General Land Office
Expenses of Inspector, General Land Office
Maps of the United States
Library, General Land Office
Inspecting Mines in Territories
Surveying Private Land Claims
Forested Lands of the United States
Appraisal and Sale of Abandoned Military Reservations
Classification of Certain Mineral Lands in Montana & Idaho
Preservation of Records, Recorders Office General Land Office

Salaries, Office Surveyor General of (listed by States and Territories)
Contingent Expenses, Office Surveyor General of (listed by States and Territories)

Expenditures from Deposits by Individuals for Surveying the Public Lands

---

Idaho and Montana, under the act of March 3, 1903. Inserted in the volume are loose pages covering unsettled surveying contracts chargeable to appropriations for 1908, 1909, and 1910 for surveys conducted in Montana, New Mexico, California, and Washington. The volume is indexed by subject of appropriation and name of individuals mentioned in the appropriations.

49.M92 "Appropriation or Allotment Work Sheets" make up the **appropriation ledgers, 1912–25** (7 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 777}. The title portion of the sheets gives the date of the appropriation act, amount of appropriation, and title of appropriation. Information is recorded under the following headings: date of entry, Treasury number, information, amount of voucher paid (Auditor, Special Disbursing Agent), fund or appropriation credits, and advances and direct settlements (number, amount). Entries are for appropriations covering salaries and contingent expenses of the General Land Office and the offices of the Surveyors General, the salaries and commissions of the Registers and Receivers and the expenses of Special Inspectors, the library and filing system of the General Land Office, the

surveying of public lands in the various States, the cost of protecting public lands and timber, and the cost of restoring lands in forest reserves, as well as expenses under other appropriation titles. The sheets are arranged chronologically by year, thereunder by type of appropriation, and thereunder chronologically, with some of the 1912 sheets containing information for 1911 and 1913. The sheets for 1912 are at the back of the volume.

General Records Relating to Accounts

49.M93 Expenses incurred by the Washington office of the General Land Office are detailed in the **accounts current of Disbursing Agents of the General Land Office, 1831–47** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 770}, which primarily cover disbursements for contingency funds, for salaries, and for extra aid issuing military land scrip and patents founded on Virginia military surveys and include some abstracts of payments to "sundry individuals for . . . filing up, recording and examining patents." The entries are arranged chronologically by year, thereunder by type of disbursement, and thereunder by month and day. They give date of payment, name of person paid, item or service purchased, voucher number, and amount paid. The abstracts show name of individual paid; number of patents, filed, recorded, or examined; voucher number; and amount of payment. Other individuals, chiefly Receivers, who were designated to serve as Disbursing Agents in the field are identified in the **record copies of appointments of Disbursing Agents, 1849–56** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 798}, a bound set of printed form letters notifying them of their appointment. Data entered on the forms include the date, the location of the land office involved, the amount of bond required, the name of the Commissioner, and the name and address of the appointee, which appears in the address block at the bottom of the letter. Some of the later letters include postscripts with additional information regarding bonds and sureties. The letters are arranged chronologically. The volume does not include an index.

49.M94 Most of the chronologically arranged **press copies of letters sent relating to land office accounts, 1875–77** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1016}, are from the Commissioner to Receivers of Public Moneys, but a few letters to Members of Congress and the Secretary and the First Comptroller of the Treasury are interspersed. Also included are copies of statements showing by land office (Independence, Wichita, Larned) the moneys received and the expenditures involved in the sale of the Osage Indian lands in Kansas and a statement showing allowances for extra clerical services at the Augusta, Humboldt, Independence, and Wichita land offices incident to the sale; statements of business conducted at the Wichita (1872–75) and Humboldt (1868, 1869–71) land offices; and a statement showing the number of acres of Sioux Indian lands disposed of prior to December 31, 1875, at the New Ulm and Litchfield land offices in Minnesota. Also included are copies of reports made to the Commissioner in November 1876 by Special Agent John K. Walsh on conditions at the Independence and Topeka land offices (pp. 104–110). The letters to the Registers are indexed by name of land office; other letters or documents are indexed by name, by office, or by subject.

49.M95 Accounts of Special Agents, surveyors, disbursing agents, examiners of surveys, field division clerks, and others are recorded in the **miscellaneous accounts ledger, 1908–18** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 780}. Most of the entries are by name of employee, thereunder by title of appropriation, and thereunder by date. Typical of the entries for individuals are those for Edwin H. Van Antwerp, Examiner of Surveys and Special Disbursing Agent, whose accounts are listed in chronological segments under the following appropriation titles and dates: Surveying the Public Lands (1908–9, 1909–10, 1910–11); Boundary Line, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Ne-

braska (1909); and Opening Indian Reservations (Reimbursable) (1910, 1910–11). The entries themselves show date; requisition number; warrant number and date; Auditor's certificate number, amount, and date; settlement number, action and date; and final amount. Interspersed are lists titled "Miscellaneous Settlements accts. of Depredations on Public Lands," "Special Settlements in favor of Registers & Receivers," "Judgments, Court of Claims, Consultation fees due Registers of Land Offices," "Proceeds of Sales of Town Lots, Oklahoma Special Fund," and "Repayments of Excess of Deposits for Mineral Surveys." Entries in the Repayment list give name; name of person or company receiving payment; Auditor's certificate number, amount, and date; settlement number; certificate of deposit number and date; State; and final amount. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of employee or other person settling an account with the General Land Office and by subject.

49.M96 Entries in the record of **adjusted accounts of Deputy Surveyors, Receivers, and Disbursing Agents, 1905–9** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1205}, are arranged chronologically by year and thereunder by category. Included are entries covering repayments for lands erroneously sold, deposits by individuals, sales of land, fees and receipts, timber depredations and sales of timber lands, and sales of government property. The entries are entirely statistical without identifications by agency or individual. The volume is not indexed.

49.M97 A **daily record of accounts, April 1, 1910–January 1, 1911** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 804H}, lists charges against the various annual appropriations. The entries, listed under specific appropriation titles, give name of the account, Auditor's certificate number, date of the account, and the amount charged against it. The volume does not include an index. Entries in an unidentified **daily journal of accounts, 1892** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 804R}, give names, what appears to be either report or account numbers, and total amounts. The nature of these accounts is unclear, but the fact that there are more than 70 entries for the Springfield Milling Co. may indicate that the volume covers housekeeping expenses. The entries for 1892 are arranged chronologically with a few references to accounts due in January and February 1893 listed at the end. The volume is not indexed. A **register of reports of monthly accounts, May 1904–February 1905** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 804V}, appears to be a clerk's log of accounts handled. Entries give GLO letter numbers, names of employees by division, dates received by two sets of clerks and their initials. Employees assigned to several divisions are listed, but the bulk of the names are for Division R (Forestry). Notes on the inside back flyleaf and cover list by division the categories of employees and names of individuals and companies for whom the clerk might have been responsible. The note for Division "R," for example, is "all Forestry, and Forest Inspectors." Aside from the identification of GLO employees, the volume has little research value.

Other Records

49.M98 Congressional acts of October 12, 1837, and May 21, 1838, and others passed in 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842 authorized the issuance of Treasury notes that could be used to purchase land. A **register of Treasury notes received in payment for public lands, 1837–42** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 804O}, identifies the individuals using the notes and the land districts in which the tract was located, although legal land descriptions are not given. The entries are arranged in numerical sections, 1–286. Each section covers quarterly returns from a single land office. The information entered shows date of act, name of land office, number, letter, date, and denomination of the note, rate of interest, amount of interest, amount of principal and interest, date received, name of individual surrendering the note, on what account

(public lands), certificate number, and date cancelled and by whom. The volume is not indexed, and the only way to locate entries for a specific land office is to examine every page. The areas covered by the volume include Louisiana and Iowa Territory.

49.M99 Entries in the **register of letters received from Arkansas, Florida, and Missouri, 1854–55** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 804G}, show number and date of letter, date received in the Division, name of writer, subject of letter, to whom referred, and official action taken. Some of the letters recorded were from the Secretary of the Interior and Members of Congress. The entries are arranged in rough numerical order by letter number and chronologically by date received. The letters covered by the registers may be filed in the comprehensive series of letters received among the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files).

49.M100 Payments issued to persons for salaries and other services performed and the appropriation titles under which they were paid are listed in a **record of repayments, warrants, and counter warrants, 1910–16** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 747}. In general the repayment entries show in tabular form the date of repayment, name of recipient, title and year of the appropriation charged, and the amount due. No headings are given for most of the columns, but for the period July 27, 1911, through June 30, 1912, each entry was numbered (1–1080) with some numbers covering several entries for one individual. A new set of numbers was begun July 24, 1912, and some of these were identified as Treasury warrant numbers. Entries in a short section on page 31 titled "Counter Warrants" include warrant numbers and Auditor's certificate numbers. Beginning on page 32 the repayment entries through November 1912 continue with "Repay Warrant" numbers and deposit dates added to each entry. Listings for "Repay Warrants" and "Counter Warrants" alternate throughout the remainder of the volume. The entries in the first "Repayment" section are chronologically arranged. The entries in succeeding sections are arranged numerically by warrant numbers.

49.M101 The function headings used in the oversize **ledger of operation expenses of the General Land Office, 1912** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 778}, show to some degree the kinds of activities being conducted by the office and the areas involved. Salaries and contingent expenses of the Surveyors General in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, were itemized chronologically under the headings listed below:

Surveying the Public Land, 1911–12 ["Payees" listed are primarily railroads, and some entries include Auditor's number]

Surveying the Public Lands, 1911–12, in Idaho, Montana, Utah, Alaska, and Nebraska

Remarking the boundary between Texas and New Mexico

Surveying within land grants (Reimbursable)

Examination of reclassification of lands within the Northern Pacific Railroad Grant

Completing surveys within railroad land grants in Arizona, California, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota

Protecting Public Lands and Timber

Expenses of Inspector, GLO

Expenses of hearings on land entries

Salaries and commissions of Registers and Receivers

Contingent expenses of GLO

Expenses of depositing public moneys

Restoration of lands in forest reserves

Opening Indian reservations (Reimbursable)

Appraisal and sale of abandoned military reservations

Maps of the United States

States and Territorial Maps

Index tabs identify the various sections.

49.M102 Information on bonds rendered by GLO officials is recorded in **bond books, 1853–1909** (5 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 775}. The data recorded for each official vary from volume to volume. Common to all are name of district land office, name of official, dates of commission, date of bond, date of oath, and beginning date of service. Depending on the volume, some or all of the following may be included: dates of period covered by the commission, date of bond for acting disbursing agents, date of approval of bond, penalty (i.e., amount of bond), date bond was sent to the Comptroller or Secretary of the Treasury, date of approval of certificate of surety, and date of receipt of bond. All of the volumes include a remarks column. The first volume in this series is unnumbered and the remaining volumes are numbered 3 to 6. Entries in the first three volumes cover Register and Receivers, while those in volumes 5 and 6 cover all bonded field employees. Notices of land office openings and closings are pasted to some pages in the first four volumes, and an envelope containing notices of land office changes is inserted in volume 6. The entries are arranged by State or Territory, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder chronologically. Index tabs identify the State and Territory sections of the first four volumes, but volume 5 also includes a page indexing entries for Surveyors General, Special Agents for the Pocatello townsite, Special Agents acting as disbursing agents, mine inspectors, and trustees for Oklahoma townsites. The last volume is indexed alphabetically by name of employee and land office. Additional bond books (see 49.A29) and registers of sureties for bonds (see 49.A30) are among the records of the Office of the Chief Clerk (Division "A").

49.M103 Information about clerks hired by the district land offices to transcribe testimony is found in the **record of clerks in contests and hearings, ca. 1894–1909** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 801}. Most of the entries date from 1901, but a few are for hires in the 1890s. The entries show name of clerk, date of authorization for contests or hearings, date of oath of office, and rate of compensation per 100 words. Some entries include the title of the case involved. The volume is indexed by name of clerk and land office. The entries are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder chronologically.

49.M104 The **record of rulings, opinions, precedents, and legislation on contested entries, 1871–75** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 796}, consists of summaries of facts and rulings in various land contests involving individuals, railroads, pueblos, and ranchos. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of individual or case. An undated 11-page memorandum regarding the application to certain land cases of the proposition that "The decision or action of a tribunal or officer which is ultra vires and void, may be so declared in a collateral proceeding, and therefore by the Land Department in proper cases," is found in the **press copies of letters sent by William H. Walker, 1881–88** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 804P}, which contains a few letters relating to Walker's accounts as disbursing officer for the Commission to Appraise the Fort Dalles Military Reservation in Oregon, and as a claimant of money due for military service. Also recorded in the volume is a lengthy letter dated October 1, 1877, to the Commissioner from the Surveyor General of Louisiana explaining the reasons preventing the "location in place" of certain Louisiana private land claims. Walker had worked as a clerk in the Public Lands Division and later in the Private Land Claims Division.

49.M105 Copies of instructions from the Treasury Department to the Receivers regarding the services particular banks should provide are pasted to some entries in the **record of banks authorized to deal with Receivers of Public Moneys, 1889–1914** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 804I}, while statements regarding services are found with other bank entries. Some Receivers were to deal with U.S. Assistant Treasurers in various

cities. A listing of Surveyors General and their banks is found on pages 160–161. The entries, which give the name and location of the banks, are arranged by district land office and thereunder chronologically. The volume is indexed by name of land office. Entries for the Surveyors General are indexed by name of State.

49.M106 Coded entries are used in the volumes titled **"Classification of Objects of Government Expenditures," 1912–25** (7 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 781}. The information for each year is recorded on forms arranged by classification letter and thereunder by subclassification number and sheet number. The first four classification codes are identified on the first page of the volume with A 2000 for Personal Services, B 1000 for Transportation of Persons, B 2000 for Transportation of Things, and B 3000 for Subsistence of Persons; in some instances other codes are identified on the first sheet of a given section. The data are entered under the following headings: Voucher number, Organization unit chargeable, Appropriation chargeable, Class number, and Amount. The entries appear to be arranged by appropriation number and thereunder in rough numerical order by voucher number. The first volume in the series contains sets of sheets for 1912, 1913, and 1914, but it is not clear whether the 1912 set is the first or last one in the volume.

49.M107 The **record of contingent expenses for publishing and advertising, 1835–56** (4 vols., 7 in.), {UD 1015}, documents payments to newspapers and other publishers for printing proclamations, warrants, and other issuances. Each entry identifies the publisher, the item to be printed, the format, the cost, and the source of payment, usually a Treasury order drawn on a Receiver of Public Moneys at one of the local land offices. The entries are arranged chronologically by date of order. Entries in the first three volumes are handwritten and indexed by name of publisher. The index in the first volume is found at the back of the volume. Printed forms were used in the fourth volume, which is not indexed.

49.M108 Press copies of lists and letters relating to statistics, 1904–7 (1 vol., 1 1/4 in.), {UD 1204}, compiled by clerks in Division "M," are found in a volume titled "Statistics No. 1." The letters are addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, employees of the Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Geological Survey, and private individuals. Some of these relate to the status of the reclamation fund and the account with the State of California for 5 percent of the net proceeds of sales of public lands during the period September 9, 1850, to June 30, 1862. The bulk of the volume consists of tables, several rather lengthy, regarding entries in Idaho and New Mexico Territory. These include lists of commuted homestead entries during the period July 1, 1895, to October 30, 1905, for the Coeur d'Alene and Lewiston land districts in Idaho (7 pp. each) and lists of timber and stone entries from July 1, 1895, to October 30, 1905 for Coeur d'Alene (33 pp.) and Lewiston (59 pp.). Entries are alphabetically arranged by name of entryman and show date and land entry number. Entries in lists of commuted homestead and original and final desert entries made during the period July 1, 1895, to November 30, 1905, for Las Cruces (11 pp.) and Roswell (94 pp.) land districts in New Mexico are arranged in a similar manner. Also included for New Mexico are lists of names of witnesses found in land entry papers for commuted homesteads and original desert (pending and canceled) and final desert entries for the period July 1, 1895 to November 30, 1905, for the Las Cruces (25 pp.) and Roswell (175 pp.) land districts. Entries on these lists give the names of the witnesses and claimants, kind of entry, and entry number. The lists and letters are chronologically arranged by date of document.

49.M109 Oversize **miscellaneous statistical reports prepared by Division "M," ca. 1887–1905** (3 ft.), {UD 804T}, make up the final series of the divisional records. They consist of the following:

1. A "detailed estimate" of the salaries and commissions of Registers and Receivers at the various land offices in each State and Territory for fiscal year ending June 30, 1887;
2. A set of statements for fiscal years 1890–1905, showing number and class of entries (final, original, railroad, State and wagon road selections, filings, and miscellaneous fees) made each year, number of acres involved, cash receipts (sales, fees, and commissions) increase over the previous year, and decrease from previous year; and
3. Annual statements of work performed and accompanying tables, 1881–1904, covering the disposal of lands, expenses of land offices, and salaries and commissions of Registers and Receivers. Much of this material was published in the Commissioner's annual reports.

The volume is indexed by name of correspondent and some subjects.

49.M110 Relatively few documents were reproduced in the outsize volume containing **press copies of statements on land sales and homestead entries, 1907–8** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1013}, but among them are several items of interest, including the letters cited here. For example, a 1907 letter to the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, is accompanied by a table showing the number of entries made and the number of acres disposed of under the homestead laws in North and South Dakota and Minnesota during the period 1900–7. Another letter includes a statement of cash receipts arising from sales of Indian lands during each fiscal year from July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1906, while another statement shows, by State and Territory, the number of homestead entries commuted to cash, the number of acres involved, and the amount of money derived from the sales for the period July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1907. A letter of June 19, 1908, states that from the passage of the Homestead Act on May 20, 1862, to June 30, 1907, a total of 1,978,511 original homestead entries embracing 274,687,014.66 acres had been made. The items are arranged chronologically by date of document.

49.M111 The **record of action on entries, 1905–8** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1289}, appears to be a log of actions taken on commuted homestead entries in North Dakota that became contested cash entries. The entries give name of entryman, address (all towns in North Dakota), date of application, homestead application number and date, cash entry number and date, legal land description of tract involved, action taken (usually "calls for evidence" by Division "M") and date. The land office is not identified, but several of the towns mentioned fell within the jurisdiction of the Minot Land Office. While the volume's entries do little to explain the Division's actions, the Minot land entry papers for one of the cash entries listed show that Division "M" eventually authorized a refund of the purchase money. The volume is indexed by name of entryman. A box list for a card index is found on pages 21–22 of the volume.

49.M112 One volume and two partial volumes (5 in.) found among the **divisional "Scrapbooks" of circulars, orders, and other issuances pertaining to public land matters, ca. 1866–1924** (see 49.16), contain administrative and procedural issuances and notices compiled by the Division "M" clerks. The materials cover the period 1890–1908 with one 1880 item.

49.N1 The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and the subsequent Gold Rush caught the United States with no established general mineral land policy, although the question of ownership of gold and other mines had been addressed by the Continental Congress as early as 1785. "An Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposal of Lands in the Western Territory," enacted on May 20, 1785, and printed in the *Journals of the Continental Congress* (Vol. XXVIII, 1785, p. 378), reserved for the United States "one third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines, to be sold or otherwise disposed of as Congress shall hereafter direct." Under the Federal Government the 1785 act was no longer in effect; the War Department controlled the leasing of mineral lands on the public domain and administered the harvesting of certain kinds of timber used for naval stores. The agents employed by the War Department had no connection with the General Land Office. When the leasing policy proved to be unprofitable it was discontinued in 1846. By acts of Congress dated March 1 and 3, 1847, the function of managing the mineral lands in Michigan and Wisconsin was transferred from the War Department to the General Land Office, and records pertaining to that function were transferred to the GLO.

49.N2 Although both the 1847 Preemption Act and the 1863 Homestead Act excluded mineral lands from entry under their provisions, significant Federal legislation dealing with mining issues was not passed until after the Civil War. Until then, local mining rules, regulations, and customs governed the location and possession of mining claims. Miners were not required to register their mining claims with the General Land Office unless they intended to obtain a patent, so many claims were not recorded. On July 4, 1866, Congress passed an act authorizing the location of mining claims and providing for the patenting of lode claims. A second act, passed on July 9, 1870, provided for the patenting of placer claims. These acts were amended on May 10, 1872, by the passage of "An Act to promote the Development of the mining Resources of the United States" (17 Stat. 91). The act made all valuable mineral deposits in public lands "open to exploration and purchase, and the lands in which they are found to occupation and purchase" by U.S. citizens and those who had declared their intentions to become citizens, under regulations prescribed by law, and according to applicable "local customs or rules of miners, in the several mining-districts," that were not inconsistent with the laws of the United States. Section 2 of the act identified the minerals covered by the act as quartz, gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or "other valuable deposits." Other substances subsequently categorized as "mineral" were marble, granite, petroleum, asphalt, gilsonite, limestone, kaolin, building stone, borax, gypsum, fire clay, mica, slate, phosphates, guano, carbonate of soda, nitrate of soda, salt, and sulphur. The areas falling under the Federal mining law were Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Florida and Alaska.

49.N3 The titles of the Division's earliest volumes of letters sent indicate that a unit was organized in 1866 to handle mineral matters. When the Commissioner announced the assignment of letter designations for the divisions in a letter of August 22, 1867, the mineral unit was identified as Division "N." The Division does not appear to have had a fixed title until 1888. It was charged with administering the work generated by the passage of the 1872 act and letter books bearing the title "Mining Claims Division" cover the period from December 1872 through June 1888. However,

references to the Division in the Commissioner's annual reports through 1878 are to the "Mineral Division" and from 1880 through 1887 to the "Mineral Lands Division." In 1888 the title reverted to "Mineral Division."

49.N4 The first mention of the Division in the annual reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is the statement in the 1875 report that the Division's work included the examination and final disposition of applications for patents for mineral lands, the adjudication of contests resulting from such applications, and the approval of mineral or nonmineral classifications of land made by deputy surveyors. In the 1888 annual report the Commissioner listed the Division's responsibilities, which included the following areas:

1. Mineral and coal entries;
2. Contests and quasi-contests where the mineral character of the land is involved;
3. Agricultural entries involving mineral character of the land;
4. Railroad lists referred to the division for examination involving the mineral character of the land;
5. Petitions for suit by the United States to set aside all patents on mineral and coal lands;
6. Preparation of certified copies of papers, plats, and records;
7. Preparation and recording of all mineral and coal patents; and
8. Correspondence and miscellaneous matters such as relinquishments and requests by Registers and Receivers and Surveyors General for instructions.

49.N5 The duties of the Division remained unchanged until 1895 when it was given charge of the work of 12 mineral commissioners appointed under an act of February 26, 1895, to classify the lands within the limits of the grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the Bozeman, Helena, and Missoula land districts in Montana and the Coeur d'Alene land district in Idaho. Deadlines for completion of examination and classification work were extended by acts of March 3, 1899, and June 6, 1900. By the time the work was terminated due to lack of funding, 11,863,925.33 acres had been classified. According to the Division's report in the Commissioner's annual report for 1901, all lands covered by public surveys and the most accessible unsurveyed lands had been classified. Still unclassified were unsurveyed tracts in the mountainous regions of Montana that were unlikely to be surveyed for some years. The Commissioner recommended that these lands be classified when the surveys were made.

49.N6 By 1897 the Division was also responsible for examining the bonds of the U.S. deputy mineral surveyors.

49.N7 At the turn of the century oil fields in California became a matter of contention. Until an 1896 decision of the Secretary of the Interior ended the practice, lands containing petroleum, with other mineral oils, had been subject to entry and patent under the placer mining laws. On February 11, 1897, Congress passed legislation reversing the Secretary's decision by extending the provision's of the laws relating to placer mining to cover petroleum lands. It soon became apparent, however, that petroleum lands were not readily identified and classified as mineral lands. In his 1900 annual report the Commissioner discussed the exceptional increase in filings for forest lieu selections in southern California under the act of June 4, 1897, that had elicited numerous protests from miners and others in the area who held that the lands being selected were potential oil lands that were not covered by the mineral land laws. In response, a circular issued on December 18, 1899, required the posting and publication of all such lieu selections made upon unsurveyed lands and those upon surveyed lands within 6 miles of a mining claim or entry. In February 1900 certain townships in the Los Angeles, San Francisco,

and Visalia areas were suspended from final disposition pending an investigation of the character of the lands by Special Agents. Similar withdrawals were made in Wyoming to protect the lands from agricultural entries. The task of handling and adjudicating the protests and applications fell upon Division "N."

49.N8 Division "N" statistics in the Commissioner's annual report for fiscal year 1901 list among numerous other accomplishments, 1,388 mineral patents issued covering 2,772 lode, mill-site, and placer claims; 104 coal patents issued; and 1,916 pages of certified copy written. The comment also was made that lack of staff had resulted in an arrears of several months in the Division's work. This fact may have contributed to a major shift in responsibilities from Division "N" to Division "B" that occurred in November 1901. The transfer of duties included the work of assigning mineral and coal patents to their respective records and their recording and transmission; the work of preparing and furnishing certified copies of papers, plats, and records of patent for patented mineral and coal entries; and the work of engrossing coal patents. Also transferred to Division "B" was custody of many of the records described in this chapter, such as files of patented mineral and coal entries; the records of mineral and coal patents, including the plats of survey of patented mining claims; and the files of Receivers' duplicate receipts surrendered for mineral and coal patents. The Division "N" staff was to have full access to the files and records.

49.N9 The 1902 annual report shows that the Division's work consisted chiefly of examining contest and quasi-contest cases; mineral, coal, and agricultural entries; railroad and State lieu selection lists; and bonds of U.S. mineral surveyors. In April 1903 the Division was charged with the adjudication of lieu selections in conflict with mineral claims against which contests or protests had been filed, a function formerly handled by Division "R" (Forestry). In exchange, the Division's responsibility for examining lieu selection cases for mineral or other conflicts and determining if proofs made were sufficient, and whether publication and posting were necessary, was transferred to Division "R." The Division's report for 1903 stressed need for additional staff to handle the ever-increasing workload, and justified the request as follows: "The work of the division is on the steady upgrade, ex-parte cases, protests and contests are each increasing, and the questions of law and regulation arising therein are becoming more complicated and require in their consideration not only a knowledge of mineral land law but a knowledge of the public land laws generally, and a technical knowledge of mineral surveys."

49.N10 An act of July 1, 1864, authorized the sale of coal lands that were excluded from sale by the 1841 preemption act, and a supplemental act passed on March 3, 1865, gave commercial coal miners who were citizens of the United States the right to purchase 160 acres of land or less at $20 per acre. However, it was the Coal Lands Act passed on March 3, 1873, that provided for the disposition of the public lands containing coal deposits. By the early 20th century there was widely held belief that public coal lands were being unwisely disposed of. Under a departmental order of July 26, 1906, and subsequent orders, some 66 million acres of the public domain suspected of containing workable deposits of coal were temporarily withdrawn from filing and entry. The fear that defects in the existing law and regulations were allowing large areas to be acquired by unlawful methods was supported to some extent by the Geological Survey's report showing that coal lands were being disposed of as agricultural lands. The public also believed that the regulations enabled corporations to control production and fix prices. New coal land regulations, dated April 12, 1907, were intended to foster the distribution of limited quantities of coal lands to bona fide claimants.

With a minimum price established for the sale of coal lands, the withdrawn lands were examined by expert geologists and classified as falling into three categories: (1) lands outside of ascertained coal areas and open to entry under the general land laws; (2) lands containing workable coal deposits, with prices fixed according to the value of the deposits; and (3) coal lands valued at the minimum price because of their distance from transportation lines. Some of the lands falling under the second category were priced as high as $75 per acre.

49.N11 Like the General Land Office, the U.S. Geological Survey was also engaged in land classification work. By 1906 the Survey was identifying coal lands, and in 1908, the Survey recommended the withdrawal of public lands suspected of containing phosphate. Subsequently, phosphate reserves were established in Florida, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. The Survey also recommended the withdrawal of additional lands containing oil and gas, a practice already initiated by the General Land Office in 1900. Maps produced by the Geological Survey were used to record other types of classifications as well. The oversized **land classification map volumes, 1906–26** (22 vols., ca. 5 ft.), {A1 2387}, consist of topographic base quadrangle maps annotated with tracings, drawings, and overlays showing different types of land use. Categories included forested (different varieties of timber), cultivated, irrigable, nonirrigable, and grazing lands. Some volumes are marked "Woodland Sheets." The maps are arranged alphabetically by name of State. All areas covered by this guide except Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas are represented in the series.

49.N12 In 1910, the General Land Office entered into a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey whereby the Survey would continue to determine the geologic conditions prevailing in the various coal fields of the public land States and the character of the coal beds in order to segregate the coal lands from non-coal lands and establish the value of the coal lands. In his 1911 annual report, the Commissioner acknowledged the failure of existing regulations "to prevent a monopolistic control of a valuable public asset," due to the lack of Governmental supervision after patents were issued. Monitoring applications to prevent the purchase of coal lands by dummy entrymen or other fraudulent devices required "diligent attention" on the part of the GLO staff. He predicted that the task would be made more difficult by acts passed on March 3, 1909, and June 22, 1910, authorizing the issuance of "an agricultural patent for the surface of the land, while reserving to the United States the right to dispose of the coal thereunder." In order to utilize the coal deposits on the public lands the Government eventually adopted a leasing policy.

49.N13 Upon the recommendation of the Geological Survey, two oil reserves were established in California in 1912. In his annual report for fiscal year 1912, the Commissioner discussed the impact of the oil land and other mineral land withdrawals, noting that over 1.5 million acres containing oil deposits and other minerals had been withdrawn in California alone. He described the heavy workload of the ever-dwindling number of mineral Inspectors and Special Agents who were responsible for investigations of approximately 934 pending entries and the examination of approximately 440,000 acres to determine the character of the lands. He also noted that many tracts in proven oil areas had sold for upwards of $2 and $3 million per section. With time, the business of administering oil leases became a major function of Division "N." Subsequent to the passage of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, a separate section of the Division, designated "NL," dealt with oil and gas claims and the administration of oil leases.

49.N14 Although these changes of policies are undoubtedly reflected in the divisional records, their actual impact on Division "N" are not easily assessed after fiscal year 1907.

Beginning in fiscal year 1908 the narrative divisional reports were dropped from the Commissioner's annual reports. The records of Division "N" described below consist chiefly of letters sent, mineral entry files, mineral contest files, patent files, and supporting documents.

Correspondence Records

Registers of Letters Received

49.N15 On March 3, 1900, the Chief of Division "N" wrote to the Chief Clerk in response to a request from the Secretary of the Interior for information about records that could be destroyed "without detriment to the public interests" (see press copy vol. 7, p. 227, in series discussed in 49.N33). He recommended the "destruction of all miscellaneous letters, received subsequent to the organization of this Division in 1867, and prior to January 1, 1898." Included would be letters that "constitute no part of the record in any case," and "papers in all contest cases in which there appears no appeal from the decision of the Register and Receiver, and which have been for three years upon the closed files." Combined, the two groups occupied about 170 square feet of file space. The Chief's recommendation was included in the document the Secretary forwarded to Congress so that portion of the Division's files probably did not survive. Consequently, the registers described below may be the only relatively easy means of identifying many of the letters received by the Division. In any event, most of the Division's extant incoming letters are found in case files or with those from other divisions in the large series of **miscellaneous letters received** (49.DM27) maintained by Division "D" (Mail and Files). An exception is a small number of **letters received from the Surveyors General, 1879–1909** (ca. 2 in.), {UD 857A}, relating to mineral surveys and amended field notes. The majority of the letters are from the Surveyor General of Colorado.

49.N16 The earliest extant record of the Division's incoming letters is the **register of letters received relating to mines and mineral claims, May 1869–June 1871** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 857}, a slender, unindexed volume. The entries are arranged chronologically by date of receipt and show the GLO number, name or position of correspondent, date of letter, post office address, subject, and date answered or filed. This volume was succeeded by the principal set of **registers of letters received, 1871–1906** (63 vols., 12 ft.), {UD 859}. Entries in the early volumes of this series show GLO letter number, name of correspondent, date of letter, date received, subject, and action taken. At some point the format of the correspondent column was expanded to include entries for land office, Surveyor General, and miscellaneous (all other correspondents). Unlike many registers, which are arranged in alphabetical segments, entries in these registers follow the arrangement established in the earlier register. They are arranged chronologically and thereunder numerically by letter number, thereby eliminating the option of searching for letters by name of correspondent since most of the registers do not include indexes. Of the many registers examined, only the 1905 volumes are indexed by name of correspondent. Beginning in 1906 some requests for copies of court records were also entered in a **register of orders for copies of court records concerning mineral applications, 1906–9** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 858}. These entries are arranged by year, chiefly 1906, thereunder in rough numerical order by GLO letter number. They show the district court involved, State, land office, mineral application number, and fee.

Letters Sent

49.N17 Numerous series of chronologically arranged letters sent by the Commissioner of the GLO make up the bulk of the Division's records. The earliest of these are the **record copies of letters sent, April 1866–January 1881** (38 vols., ca. 7

ft.), {UD 806}, consisting of fair copies of all outgoing letters of the Division written before February 1881 and transcribed in volumes numbered 1–38. Volumes 1–4 are titled "Mineral Record"; each of the remaining 34 volumes is titled "Letter Book, Mining Claims Division." Most of the letters are to Registers and Receivers at the various land offices, but others are to the Secretary of the Interior, Surveyors General, Members of Congress, the President's Secretary to Sign Land Patents, attorneys, and other interested individuals. They concern requests for mineral patents and information about the status of individual patents, surveys, classification of lands, plats and notes, contested claims, appeals of the Commissioner's decisions, and other matters handled by the Division. Annotations in the margins show the initials of the clerk who drafted the reply and the names, in red ink, of the individuals or claims mentioned in the letters. The volumes are indexed by name of addressees and individuals mentioned in letters, positions (e.g., Secretary of the Interior, Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, President's Secretary), names of mining claims and mines, mining companies or other organizations, and subjects. References to Surveyors General can be found either under "S" or under the name of the relevant State. References to Registers and Receivers usually are under the name of the land office. Since the content of the letters in the series discussed hereafter is much the same as that of the letters in this series, subsequent series descriptions will deal more with the arrangement of the series than the content. For a very brief period **record copies of letters sent by Acting Commissioner Uri J. Baxter, May 25–29, 1876** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 809}, were transcribed in a separate volume. Addressees include Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers at several land offices, and the President's Secretary to Sign Land Patents. The volume is not indexed.

49.N18 In February 1881, the Division began transcribing letters to Registers and Receivers in separate volumes (see 49.N24). Letters to other addressees, the **record copies of miscellaneous letters sent, 1881–98** (71 vols., 12 ft.), {UD 807}, were copied in volumes titled "Record of Letters Sent, Miscellaneous." Volume numbers show that these letters originally were considered a continuation of the earlier letters, but at some point, the letters were made a separate series and the volumes were renumbered 1–71. The letters, similar in content to those described above, were sent to the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, Surveyors General, attorneys, and others. Some letters sent to Surveyors General for their information list the patents granted, and letters transmitting multiple patents to the President's Secretary to Sign Land Patents for signature also list the patents being forwarded. Many of the letters in these volumes include annotations in the margins showing the date and GLO number of the letter eliciting the reply and the initials of the clerks preparing the response. Beginning on October 4, 1888, cross-references to the corresponding letterpress copies (described below) were added to each subsequent letter in volume 26 and to the letters in the remaining volumes in the series. Volumes 1 through 26 include name indexes similar to those in the volumes previously described, but the remainder of the volumes in the series either do not include indexes or include blank index pages. Since the press copy volumes are fully indexed it appears that the Division made the letterpress volumes its primary record of letters sent. As such, the press copies after October 1888 should be used for general research purposes.

49.N19 Each fair copy volume is the equivalent of two press copy volumes. A comparison of fair copy volume 52 with "Miscellaneous" volume 123, the first of its press copy counterparts, shows that the press copy letters reproduced on pages 1–470 were transcribed completely in volume 52 (pp.1–255), but the press copy letters (mostly completed form letters) on pages 470–496 were not. While the printed text

in the press copies generally is so faded as to be almost illegible, the complete form letters, with the exception of those noted, are transcribed in the fair copy volume. If volume 52 is typical, persons using the press copies who are interested in seeing complete text should check the fair copies which can be accessed by date. It should be noted that the date of the first letter in both volume 52 and volume 123 is February 18, 1895, although the date shown on the spine of volume 52 is February 22, 1895. The accuracy of the dates on the spines of the other volumes has not been determined.

49.N20 The **press copies of miscellaneous letters sent, 1879–1908** (342 vols., 37 ft.), {UD 808}, duplicate the fair copies of general letters sent in volumes 30–38 (49.N17) and the fair copy volumes of the miscellaneous letters sent series, extending the time span of that series from April 1898 to 1908. The press copy letters for the period when they overlap are annotated with the volume and page numbers of the fair copy letter, which is useful information if the press copy is faded or otherwise illegible. The addressees and contents of the letters are similar to those in the fair copies already described. The volumes are indexed by name of addressees and individuals mentioned in letters, positions (e.g., Secretary of the Interior, Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers), names of mining claims, mines, mining companies or other organizations, and subjects. Beginning in 1888 the press copies of letters to the Registers and Receivers are filed in separate series described below (UDs 812 and 813 discussed in 49.N25; UDs 815 and 816 discussed in 49.N26). In 1900 the letters to Surveyors General were combined with those to the Registers and Receivers (see 49.N25).

49.N21 The press copies of the miscellaneous letters are in two parts, numbered 76–237 and 62–240 and arranged chronologically for the most part, with volumes 76–93 of the first part covering the period December 17, 1879, through January 31, 1881, and volumes 62–240 covering the period January 7, 1888, through June 30, 1908. The remaining press copy volumes in the first part, numbered 94–237, cover the period February 1, 1881, through January 6, 1888, and duplicate fair copy volumes 1–27. Despite the fact that they are numbered as an extension of the preceding volumes they actually form a separate segment of the overall series. By 1881, the amount of mail had led to the compartmentalization of the Division's work. Like their counterparts in other divisions, the clerks in Division "N" had specialized knowledge, in this instance about mining laws and mining district customs, applicable to specific geographic areas, and they were responsible for letters concerning those areas. These particular press copies originally were arranged by the names of the clerks who drafted them. Much like the press copies in Division "G" (Preemption), described in 49.G25, they were bound in chronological order in sets of volumes ranging from 1 for some clerks to as many as 16 for others. The clerks usually inscribed their initials or surnames, the date span of the letters, and their volume number on the covers of the volumes. Their initials and volume number may also appear on the volume's spine. In essence, each clerk's set of volumes amounted to a compilation of information regarding a specific geographic area.

49.N22 In what seems to have been an attempt to impose a rough chronological arrangement, the volumes were renumbered without regard for the original arrangement. Instead of maintaining the volumes for each clerk as a separate unit, the new arrangement dispersed the volumes throughout the remainder of the segment. The volumes appear to be consecutively numbered according to the date of the first letter in each volume, but because the clerks were working simultaneously the segment is made up of numerous volumes covering more or less the same time periods. Volume 219 is missing, and there are volumes numbered 101 ½ and 230 ½. Another anomaly

to be noted, are the three volumes for Joseph Tyssowski covering the period August 20, 1881 through December 10, 1887. They are grouped together as volumes 234, 235, and 236.

49.N23 Unless the name or initials of the clerk who drafted the letter is known, locating a letter in these press copy volumes by date alone is difficult. Persons seeking replies to incoming letters or for letters originating in the Division will usually find them in the corresponding fair copy volumes, numbers 1–27. If the letters are not included in the fair copy volumes, the press copies can be accessed by identifying the clerk through the initials on the endorsement page of an incoming letter or by using the index of a fair copy volume to find related letters that are annotated with the clerk's initials. Moreover, persons interested in reviewing letters relating to a specific geographic area can, by examining the indexes in the fair copy volumes, find relevant letters and use them to identify the clerk or clerks drafting the letters for that area. To make the press copies more accessible, Table 49.N22 lists for each of the 145 renumbered volumes the new volume number, the covering dates, the clerk's name, and the original volume number where applicable. A few clerks who are represented by more than one volume did not number them. In such cases, volume numbers are shown in parentheses.

49.N24 Beginning in 1881, six series record the Commissioner's letters to Registers and Receivers. The first of these, the **record copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers of the U.S. land offices, 1881–98** (83 vols., ca. 16 ft.), {UD 811}, consists of fair copy volumes numbered 39–122. Volume 87 is missing. During the period 1886–94 the correspondence with the land offices in Colorado was so voluminous that the letters to Registers and Receivers at those land offices were recorded in separate volumes (see 49.N26), and volumes 61 through 93 of this series, containing letters for the same period, are labeled "Outside Colorado." Volumes 39 through 68 are indexed primarily by name of mines, placers, or lodes, and by individuals mentioned in the letters. References to the Registers and Receivers are under "R" or the name of the land office. As was the case with the fair copies of the miscellaneous letters, the remainder of the volumes in the series either do not include indexes or include blank index pages. Beginning with volume 68, cross-references to the corresponding letterpress copies (described below) were added to each letter. Since the press copy volumes are fully indexed it appears that the Division also made these letterpress volumes its primary record of letters sent. Consequently, the press copies after October 1888 should be used for general research purposes after January 1889.

49.N25 Beginning in January 1888 most of the fair copies through July 31,1894, are duplicated in the **press copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers of U.S. land offices outside Colorado ("OC"), 1888–94** (56 vols., 9 ft.), {UD 812}, volumes numbered 66–121. Press copies of letters to the Colorado land offices for the same period are in a separate series described below (see 49.N26). Each volume is thoroughly indexed. In the early volumes names of addressees are in black ink, while red ink is used for the names of individuals, claims, mines, and other subjects mentioned in the letters. In the later volumes each alphabetical segment is divided into columns for claims, office, and individuals. Where applicable, the press copies show the year and GLO number of the incoming letter and a cross-reference to the volume and page number of the fair copy. In August 1894 the letters were combined with those sent to land offices in Colorado to form a third series, which, beginning in 1900, incorporated letters to the Surveyors General, previously reproduced in the press copies of miscellaneous letters sent (UD 808). This new series, **press copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers (from**

TABLE - 49.N22

List of Renumbered Volumes in Press Copies of Miscellaneous Letters Sent, 1879–1908 {UD 808}

Volume Number	Date Span	Name	Clerk's Number
94	Feb. 1–Aug. 10, 1881	Henry G. Potter	1
95	Feb. 1–Sept. 5, 1881	Henry A. Post	
96	Feb. 1, 1881–Jan. 25, 1882	William A. Cowles	
97	Feb. 2–July 25, 1881	John R. Randall	1
98	Feb. 3–May 26, 1881	D. Kingsley Sickles and Frank P. McDermott	1
99	Feb. 4–Nov. 2, 1881	John Hickcox, Jr.	1
100	Feb. 1–Aug. 24, 1881	Charles A. Boynton	1
101	Feb. 11–Dec. 13, 1881	Frank W. Pagenhoff	
101 ½	Feb. 14, 1881–June 14, 8882	Albert L. Pitney	(1)
102	May 26–Dec. 30, 1881	Frank P. McDermott	2
103	June 4, 1881–Mar. 30, 1882	D. Kingsley Sickels	1
104	July 27, 1881–Jan. 31, 1882	John R. Randall	2
105	Aug. 12, 1881–Apr. 8, 1882	Henry G. Potter	2
106	Aug. 4, 1881–Mar. 6, 1882	Charles A. Boynton	2
107	Oct. 26, 1881–Apr. 3, 1882	George B. Brooks	1
108	Nov. 2, 1991–June 5, 1882	John Hickcox, Jr.	2
109	Nov. 21, 1881–July 28, 1882	Albert C. Barnes	1
110	Jan. 10–June 19, 1882	Horace F. Clark	1
111	Jan. 18–Nov. 28, 1882	Andrew Diltz	1
112	Jan. 26, 1882–June 30, 1883	William A. Cowles	
113	Feb. 1, 1882–July 25, 1882	John R. Randall	3
114	Mar. 7, 1882–Nov. 16, 1882	Charles A. Boynton	3
115	Mar. 14, 1882–Dec. 15, 1882	William B. Roberts	1
116	Mar. 17, 1882–Apr. 19, 1882	John H. Baker	1
117	Apr. 10–Dec. 15, 1882	Henry G. Potter	3
118	Apr. 15–Nov. 4, 1882	Duane E. Fox	1
119	Apr. 22–Oct. 24, 1882	Archibold Young	1
120	Dec. 31, 1881–May 17, 1882	Frank P. McDermott	3
121	May 17, 1882–Jan. 18, 1883	Frank P. McDermott	4
122	June 7, 1882–Jan. 20, 1883	John H. Hickcox, Jr.	3
123	June 19, 1882–Sept. 1883	Albert L. Pitney	(2)
124	June 19–Sept. 28, 1883	Horace F. Clark	2
125	July 27–Dec. 6, 1882	John R. Randall	4
126	July 29–Mar. 30, 1883	Albert C. Barnes	2
127	Sept. 29, 1882–Feb. 16, 1883	Horace F. Clark	3
128	Oct. 25, 1882–Mar. 10, 1883	Archibold Young	2
129	Nov. 4, 1882–May 4, 1883	Duane E. Fox	2

130	Nov. 6, 1882–June 4, 1883	Charles A. Boynton	4
131	Dec. 1, 1882–May 31, 1883	Andrew Diltz	2
132	Dec. 13, 1882–Feb. 7, 1883	John C. Knox	1
133	Dec. 16, 1882–Sept. 7, 1883	Henry G. Potter	4
134	Dec. 16, 1882–June 15, 1883	William B. Roberts	2
135	Jan. 19–Oct. 26, 1883	Frank P. McDermott	5
136	Jan. 20–July 1, 1883	John Hickcox, Jr.	4
137	Feb. 19–Sept. 10, 1883	Horace F. Clark	4
138	May 11–Apr. 9, 1883	Perry G. Michener	1
139	Aug. 4–June 7, 1883	Albert C. Barnes	3
140	May 4–Oct. 20, 1883	Duane E. Fox	3
141	May 11–Apr. 9, 1883	Perry G. Michener	1
142	May 20, 1882–Feb. 3, 1883	D. Kingsley Sickels	2
143	June 2–Dec. 14, 1883	Andrew Diltz	(3)
144	June 14, 1883–Apr. 23, 1884	Charles A. Boynton	5
145	July 1–Dec. 29, 1883	John Hickcox, Jr.	5
146	July 6, 1883–Mar. 18, 1884	Everard Bierer, Jr.	1
147	July 7–Dec. 28, 1883	William B. Matthews	1
148	Sept. 11, 1883–Feb. 29, 1884	Horace F. Clark	5
149	Sept. 7, 1883–Apr. 22, 1884	Henry G. Potter	5
150	Sept. 12, 1883–July 26, 1884	Albert L. Pitney	(3)
151	Sept. 13–Oct. 2, 1883	G.P. Starkweather	
152	Oct. 22, 1883–Apr. 1, 1884	Duane E. Fox	4
153	Oct. 27, 1883–July 1, 1884	Frank P. McDermott	6
154	Dec. 28, 1883–Apr. 1, 1884	William B. Matthews	2
155	Jan. 4–15, 1884	Andrew Diltz	(4)
156	Jan. 21–Sept. 30, 1884	Charles T. Yoder	1
157	Jan. 21–Nov. 14, 1884	Thomas H. Trumbull	
158	Mar. 6–Sept. 1, 1884	Horace F. Clark	6
159	Mar. 19–Nov. 28, 1884	Everard Bierer, Jr.	2
160	Apr. 2–Sept. 18, 1884	Duane E. Fox	6
161	Apr. 10, 1884–Jan. 15, 1885	Perry G. Michener	2
162	Apr. 23, 1884–July 28, 1885	Henry G. Potter	6
163	Apr. 30–Dec. 15, 1884	Charles A. Boynton	6
164	July 1, 1884–Feb. 9, 1885	Frank P. McDermott	7
165	Sept. 5, 1884–Apr. 20, 1886	Clara A. Hollingsworth	(1)
166	Sept. 6, 1884–Feb. 5, 1885	Horace F. Clark	7
167	Sept. 19, 1884–Mar. 19, 1885	Duane E. Fox	6
168	Oct. 3, 1884–Oct. 1, 1885	Charles T. Yoder	2
169	Nov. 14, 1884–Feb. 3, 1885	Thomas H. Trumbull	2
170	Dec. 1, 1884–Nov. 28, 1885	Emma E. Pearce	
171	Dec. 3, 1884–July 8, 1885	Everard Bierer, Jr.	3
172	Dec. 15, 1884–Aug. 12, 1885	Charles A. Boynton	7

173	Jan. 14–Nov. 6, 1885	Frank I. Wood	1
174	Jan. 15, 1885–Jan. 26, 1886	Perry G. Michener	3
175	Feb. 6–June 27, 1885	Horace F. Clark	8
176	Feb. 9–July 27, 1885	Frank P. McDermott	8
177	Mar. 20–Oct. 28, 1885	Duane E. Fox	7
178	June 29, 1885–Nov. 19, 1886	Horace F. Clark	9
179	July 9, 1885–Jan. 27, 1886	Everard Bierer, Jr.	4
180	July 28, 1885–Mar. 3, 1886	Frank P. McDermott	9
181	July 30, 1885–June 28, 1886	Henry G. Potter	7
182	Aug. 11, 1885–Aug. 16, 1886	Charles A. Boynton	8
183	Sept. 5, 1885–Sept. 27, 1886	William M. Walters	1
184	Oct. 7, 1885–July 20, 1886	Charles T. Yoder	3
185	Oct. 29, 1885–May 11, 1886	Duane E. Fox	8
186	Nov. 4, 1885–Jan.7, 1886	Charles W. Davis	
187	Nov. 7, 1885–May 25, 1886	Frank I. Wood	2
188	Nov. 9, 1885–Nov. 19, 1886	Edward I. Pool	(1)
189	Nov. 21, 1885–Apr. 17, 1886	Horace F. Clark	10
190	Dec. 30, 1885–Sept. 30, 1886	William W. Wilshire, Jr.	1
191	Jan. 27–July 8, 1886	Everard Bierer, Jr.	5
192	Jan. 27–July 2, 1886	Perry G. Michener	4
193	Jan. 28–June 30, 1886	Aaron H. Nelson	1
194	Mar. 12–Sept. 28, 1886	Frank P. McDermott	10
195	Apr. 19–Aug. 24, 1886	Horace F. Clark	11
196	Apr. 20–Dec. 8, 1886	Clara A. Hollingsworth	2
197	May 13–Sept. 11, 1886	Duane E. Fox	(9)
198	May 25–Oct. 23, 1886	Frank I. Wood	3
199	June 29, 1886–Feb. 17, 1887	Henry G. Potter	8
200	July 1–Dec. 21, 1886	Aaron H. Nelson	2
201	July 2–Dec. 3, 1886	Perry G. Michener	5
202	July 9–Oct. 26, 1886	Everard Bierer, Jr.	6
203	July 24, 1886–Apr. 18, 1887	Charles T. Yoder	4
204	Aug. 16, 1886–July 23, 1887	Charles A. Boynton	9
205	Aug. 26, 1886–Jan. 19, 1887	Horace F. Clark	12
206	Sept. 13, 1886–Jan. 17, 1887	Duane E. Fox	10
207	Sept. 16, 1886–Oct. 5, 1887	William M. Walters	2
208	Sept. 28, 1886–Mar. 26, 1887	Frank P. McDermott	11
209	Oct. 1, 1886–Apr. 9, 1887	William W. Wilshire, Jr.	2
210	Oct. 25, 1886–Mar. 24, 1887	Frank I. Wood	4
211	Nov. 26–Dec. 11, 1886	Edward I. Pool and	(2)
	Feb. 10–Apr. 1, 1887	George R. Walbridge	
212	Dec. 4, 1886–Apr. 21, 1887	Perry G. Michener	6
213	Dec. 22, 1886–June 10 and		
	Aug. 2–3, 1887	Aaron H. Nelson	3

214	Jan. 22–May 2, 1887	Horace F. Clark	13
215	Feb. 18–Sept. 6, 1887	Duane E. Fox	11
216	Apr. 19–Sept. 24, 1887	Charles T. Yoder	5
217	Apr. 22–Sept. 30, 1887	Perry G. Michener	7
218	Aug. 18–Sept. 7, 1883	William Hendley and	
	May 4–Aug. 19, 1887	Horace F. Clark	14
219	(missing)		
220	Feb. 19–Oct. 3, 1887	Henry G. Potter	9
221	Mar. 24–Oct. 10, 1887	Frank I. Wood	5
222	Mar. 28–Sept. 24, 1887	Frank P. McDermott	12
223	Apr. 12–Oct. 28, 1887	William W. Wilshire, Jr.	3
224	June 14, 1887–Jan. 5, 1888	Aaron H. Nelson	4
225	July 25, 1887–Jan. 6, 1888	Charles A. Boynton	10
226	Aug. 20–Dec. 8, 1887	Horace F. Clark	15
227	Oct. 12, 1887–Jan. 5, 1888	Frank I. Wood	6
228	Mar. 1, 1886–Jan. 7, 1888	George W. Barnes	
229	Dec. 11, 1886–Nov. 19, 1887	Clara A. Hollingsworth	3
230	Nov. 19, 1887–Jan. 5, 1888	Clara A. Hollingsworth	4
230 ½	Nov. 19, 1887–Jan. 5, 1888	(unidentified)	
231	Dec. 10, 1887–Jan. 6, 1888	Horace F. Clark	16
232	Sept. 26, 1887–Jan. 6, 1888	Frank P. McDermott	13
233	Oct. 29, 1887–Jan. 6, 1888	William W. Wilshire, Jr.	4
234	Aug. 20, 1881–Mar. 25, 1882	Joseph Tyssowski	1
235	Apr. 20, 1882–Dec. 6, 1882	Joseph Tyssowski	2
236	Dec. 8, 1882–Dec. 10, 1887	Joseph Tyssowski	3
237	Oct. 4, 1887–Jan. 6, 1888	Henry G. Potter	10

1894) and Surveyors General (from 1900), 1894–1908 (205 vols., 23 ft.), {UD 813}, consists of volumes numbered 122–326. Each alphabetical index segment is divided into columns for claims, office (Register and Receiver and Surveyor General), and individuals. The letters to the Surveyors General usually concern surveys of claims or matters regarding mineral surveyors.

49.N26 The fair copies of the Commissioner's **letters sent to Registers and Receivers of U.S. land offices in Colorado, 1886–94** (20 vols., 4 ft.), {UD 815}, are transcribed in volumes numbered 1 to 20 and cover the period July 12, 1886, to August 24, 1894. The letters through February 12, 1889 (vol. 6), are indexed. Those in volumes 7 through 20 are not. Recorded on the fly leaves at the front of the volumes are the numbers of the corresponding volumes of **press copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers of U.S. land offices in Colorado, 1888–94** (31 vols., ca. 3 ft.), {UD 816}, and cross-references to the press copy volumes are provided in the margins of the letters. The press copy volumes are numbered 6–36, and the letters begin on January 7, 1888, and end on August 21, 1894, although the end date shown on the cover of volume 36 is July 31, 1894. The volumes are indexed with entries in each alphabetical segment divided into columns for land office, party (individuals), and claims.

49.N27 Fair copies of letters to the Secretary of the Interior constitute the majority of the **record copies of letters sent concerning mineral applications and patents, 1883–87** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 810}. Also included are a few letters to Special Agents, Registers and Receivers, and attorneys. Most of the letters to the Secretary are opinions regarding requests from residents of various communities for permission to institute suits in the name of the Federal Government to set aside patents granted to individuals, but two letters include drafts of circulars submitted for approval. The letters to Special Agents are instructions or queries concerning late reports. The volume is indexed by name of individual and mining claim, but an examination of the letters shows that the index is incomplete.

49.N28 Copies of letters from the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior regarding proposed legislation make up the **press copies of reports by Division "N" on congressional bills, 1896–1907** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 821}. Most of the reports concern legislation relating in some way to mines and minerals, but occasionally one will deal with a matter outside the norm such as a report dated January 15, 1897, on a petition for permission to establish a ferry and construct a road on the Colville Indian Reservation. The volume is indexed by subject, and by names of individuals, organizations, and claims, but the petition does not appear to merit an index entry.

49.N29 Letters to the Secretary of the Interior, Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, the Recorder of the General Land Office, Members of Congress, and the President's Secretary to Sign Land Patents are duplicated in the **press copies of letters sent relating to the issuance of mineral land patents and related matters, 1881–88** (18 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 819}. The letters for the period November 15, 1884 to July 2, 1886, are in volumes with front covers marked "Board of Examiners." Many of the letters transmitted patents to Registers and Receivers for delivery to persons surrendering the duplicate receipts. The volumes are indexed by name of individual and/or position. Letters from the Commissioner to the Recorder and to the President's Secretary forwarding patents for their signatures and form letters to Registers and Receivers transmitting patents for delivery are duplicated in volumes 1-5 of the **press copies of letters sent transmitting mineral and coal patents, 1900–8** (6 vols., 8 in.), {UD 859B}. These letters list the land office, the patent and entry numbers, and the names of the grantees. Also included are letters to a few other individuals, usually attorneys. Early in 1903 the letters are interspersed with approved lists of mineral and coal cases forwarded by the Chief of Division "N" to the Recorder and after August 15, 1903, the letters give way entirely to the lists, which are duplicated in most of volume 5 and all of volume 6. The headings of the chronologically arranged lists show the list number, the number and type of cases covered, and the date the list was forwarded to the Recorder. Entries on the lists are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder numerically by case number. The name of the individuals, mines, or claims involved are not shown. Volumes 1–3 are indexed by name of individual, claim, and Register and Receiver (by land office). Volumes 4 and 5 are not indexed.

49.N30 Letters from the Commissioner citing the cost of certified copies, certifications, and letters transmitting the copies make up the **press copies of letters sent relating to requests for certified copies of mineral entries and related documents, 1900–4** (3 vols., 3 in.), {UD 856}. Most of the requests appear to be from attorneys. The printed portions of the certifications are badly faded, but the typed descriptions of the documents being certified are legible. An excerpt showing the type of information entered is as follows: "pages 1 to 17 inclusive, of Application for Patent, Affidavit of Applicant

as to no known veins, and Report of Deputy Mineral Surveyor, in case of application of James A. Murray for patent to the Goddess of Liberty placer mining claim, Helena, Montana, land district. . . ." The transmittal letter shows that the certified copy cost $4.60. The volumes are indexed by names of individuals and claims, and this particular request is indexed by Murray's name, the name of the addressee of the transmittal letter, and the name of the mine.

49.N31 Copies of letters sent by the Commissioner memorandums for the press, and abstracts of letters received are found in the volume of **abstracts and copies of documents relating to mineral specimens, 1868–73** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 859A}, for the General Land Office's geological and mineral cabinet, also referred to as the geological and mining cabinet, or the cabinet of practical geology and mining. The documents are arranged numerically, 1–521. Item 410 is a copy of a circular dated March 23, 1871, sent to the Registers and Receivers and the Surveyors General giving directions for collecting, preserving, and transporting specimens of minerals and fossils to the General Land Office. Also included are copies of reports on donated fossils and specimens prepared for the Commissioner by a geologist. Letters are addressed to Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers, State officials, and various donors. The last letter in the volume, dated June 6, 1873, informs a donor that "the mineral Cabinet formerly attached to this Office has been transferred to the Smithsonian Institute, and that this Office therefore is not prepared any longer to make examinations of mineral specimens or to give information in similar matters." The volume is indexed by name of correspondent, with a brief notation regarding the subject of the letter, and by subject of press memorandums.

49.N32 Letters sent by the Commissioner to Surveyors General and other parties make up the **press copies of letters sent relating to personal bonds, 1900–6** (5 vols., 6 in.), {UD 855}, posted for deputy mineral surveyors. Although most of the letters are to the Surveyors General, letters to surety companies and the Secretary of the Interior are interspersed throughout. Many of the letters concern appointments and resignations, but the majority acknowledge the receipt and acceptance of bonds. The letters through mid-August 1903 are indexed by name of principals, bondsmen, surety companies, and Surveyors General (by office location), but letters in part of volume 3 and volumes 4 and 5 are not indexed.

49.N33 Letters drafted by the Chiefs of the Division make up two series of the Division's outgoing letters. Some of the letters duplicated in the **press copies of letters sent by the Division Chief, 1885–1918** (12 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 820}, were sent to the Commissioner and the Chief Clerk, but the bulk of the letters were directed to the chiefs of other divisions, particularly Divisions "C" and "P." Most of those to Division "C" were requests that entries on the tract books be revised to reflect changes regarding the mineral status of lands or annotated to show cancellations of declaratory statements. The latter requests were made on consecutively numbered form letters showing name of the land office where each statement was filed, statement number, name of individual who filed the statement, and a legal land description of the tract involved. Letters to Division "P" concern investigations of questionable entries and the detail of Special Agents as interim Receivers or Registers. Volumes 1 through 10 are indexed. The index in the first volume is fairly detailed, including references to the divisions, land offices, mines, subjects, and persons mentioned in letters, but entries in later volumes are more basic, largely limited to references to divisions, land offices, and some mines.

49.N34 A volume of **press copies of "Private" letters sent, 1883–89** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 817}, contains copies of selected letters and reports drafted by the Chiefs of Division "N," primarily

Joseph Tyssowski, Jacob Frolick, and John V. Wright, a law clerk who served as Chief in 1889. The letters are addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Chief Clerk, Special Agents, Registers and Receivers, and Surveyors General. Included are reports on the functions of the Division, including one prepared for the Commissioner's annual report; letters concerning assignments for the Special Agents; contested patents; personnel matters; and the status of the Division's workload. Regarding the workload, the Chief took the Commissioner to task in a letter of March 19, 1885, stating that the Division's current backlog was caused to a great extent because the clerks had been occupied processing the excessive number of routine cases the Commissioner had unnecessarily designated as "Special."

49.N35 A letter to the Chief Clerk of June 18, 1887, listing the cases designated "Special" for action and disposal during the year ending March 20, 1885, is duplicated on pages 9–20 of the **press copies of statements showing the work performed in Division "N" and annual reports of the Division, 1887–1906** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 854}. Unfortunately the press copy pages 14 and 15 are missing so it is difficult to know if the document is complete, since the pages of the list were not numbered. Most of the items duplicated in the volume are the Division's annual reports sent to the Commissioner.

49.N36 Letters sent by the Commissioner either notifying individuals of their appointment or transmitting their commissions make up the bulk of the **press copies of Division "A" letters sent to the Mineral Land Commissioners, 1895–1901** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 827}. Also included are letters concerning personnel matters such as leaves of absence and resignations.

Records Relating to Mining Claims

49.N37 Because miners who did not intend to obtain patents for their claims were not required to file their claims with the General Land Office, not all mining claims are covered by the records of the Office. Considerable information about individual claims that were filed is found in the first 18 volumes of the **register of mining claims, 1878–1908** (20 vols., 4 ft.), {UD 824}. The entries in volumes 19 and 20 are less detailed. The entries are arranged numerically by docket number in one continuous series, beginning with 1 in volume 1 and ending with 47589 in volume 20. In addition to the docket numbers, entries in the first 18 volumes (through no. 34796) give names of claimant, land office, claim, mining district, and county; footage; date sold and number of receipt and certificate; lot number, legal land description, including fraction of section, and acres; amount of purchase money; and remarks. These volumes are indexed by name of claimant, lodes, and placers. Entries in volumes 19 and 20 are spare at best. Shown under the "name of claimant" heading are the docket number, land office, and a GLO letters received number and year. Also shown are the names of the mine and mining district, date sold, land entry number, lot number, and assignment date. Volume 19 is indexed by name of lode or placer. Volume 20 does not include an index.

49.N38 The names of mining districts and the counties in which they were located are listed in an undated **index to mining districts** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 833}, which is arranged by State and Territory and thereunder by name of land office. Because the area listings are not in alphabetical order and parts of the single page table of contents are missing, a table of contents providing the beginning page numbers for each State and Territory and their land districts is given below.

Colorado	Central City	1
	Leadville	3
	Durango	6
	Gunnison	7
	Lake City	8
	Pueblo	10

	Del Norte	11
	Denver	12
	Glenwood Springs	13
California	Sacramento	15
	Stockton	25
	Bodie	27
	Marysville	29
	Visalia	32
	Susanville	33
	Shasta	34
	San Francisco	37
	Humboldt	38
	Los Angeles	39
Montana	Bozeman	40
	Helena	41
Oregon	Roseburg	46
	Oregon City	48
Dakota	Deadwood	49
New Mexico	Santa Fe	50
	Las Cruces	51
Wyoming	Cheyenne	52
	Evanston	52
Washington	Olympia	53
	Yakima	54
Arizona	Tucson	55
	Prescott	57
Nevada	Pinoche	58
	Elko	59
	Carson City	60
	Eureka	62
Idaho	Boise City	65
	Hailey	66
	Oxford	67
Alaska	Sitka	68
Arkansas	Harrison	74
	Camden	74

49.N39 Information about the scope of mining in the United States and the income derived from the sale of mineral and coal lands in the public domain is provided in the **annual statements regarding mining claims patented and sold and coal lands sold, 1866–84** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 823}. The 4 tabular statements fill 12 pages of the 500-page volume. The first two statements concern mining claims patented and sold "in the several precious metal bearing States and Territories," under the 1866, 1870, and 1872 mining acts during the period 1867 to June 30, 1882. The first statement covers placer claims in California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, and Dakota; the second statement covers "quartz vein or lode, or other valuable deposit mining claims" in California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Dakota. Entries in both statements are arranged by State and Territory and thereunder by year, and show number of placers or lodes, acres, and total amount received. Each statement includes a recapitulation table providing totals for each State and Territory. The third statement covers cash sales for coal lands in California, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana during the period 1866–82 and shows the number of entries made in each State or Territory, the number of acres sold, and the amount received. It includes a recapitulation table. Those areas, plus Arizona, Dakota, Nevada, and Alabama, are covered by the final statement, which provides the same kind of information for the years 1883 and 1884. The volume is indexed by name of State and Territory and thereunder by type of statement.

49.N40 The **notices of relocation of mineral land claims, 1903** (ca. 1 in.), {UD 947A}, cover claims located on the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in Utah. These printed forms identify the owner of the claim, the name of the claim, the lode on which it was located, the minerals covered, the date of its discovery and by whom, the date it was recorded, the name of the relocated claim, the name(s) of the owner and relocator, and a land description of the relocated claim. The forms are dated and signed by the owner, the relocator, and witnesses. Most of the forms are in numbered files whose jackets are in very poor condition. The names of the claims are shown on the surviving portions of the file jackets.

49.N41 Reports of Forest Supervisors on mining claims in various forest reserves, ca. 1902–8 (ca. 5 in.), {UD 957}, referred from Division "R" (Forestry) and later from Division "L" (Drafting), are arranged alphabetically by name of State and Territory, and thereunder numerically by GLO letter number. The reports through most of 1907 are three-page questionnaires that provide considerable information about each claim. Included is the name and location of the forest reserve, the name and area of the claim, name and address of claimant, kinds of mineral alleged to exist, land district, mining district, name of land office where claim was recorded, date of entry, date of location, survey number, number of the application for patent, how the claimant acquired the claim, location of claim by legal description or landmarks, topography of land or claim, description of surface, type of soil, availability of water, how claim is marked, location in mineral belt, and detailed information on improvements. Some reports include recommendations from the foresters that applications and entries be allowed. In many of these cases the reports also include letters from the Commissioner or the Registers and Receivers stating that no record of the claim had been found in the GLO files. Late in 1907 the questionnaires were replaced by a rather perfunctory single-page letter from the head of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, naming the forest, the mine that had been inspected, and the land district and giving the forester's recommendation. The following States and Territories are represented in the series: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Alaska.

49.N42 Registers of forest lieu selections, 1900 (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 829}, lists selections entered at various land offices and notes their proximity to mining claims. The entries, arranged by land office and thereunder in rough numerical order by lieu selection number, consist of the number, a legal land description, the date reported to Division "P," and a statement regarding the character of the tract (usually nonmineral) and whether it was located within 6 miles of a mining claim. In some instances the tracts had not been surveyed. The volumes are indexed by name of land office. A **record of actions taken on forest lieu selections, 1898–1906** (2 vols., 4 in.), {UD 829A}, is transcribed in "Registers of Letters Received" (vols. 54 and 48). Entries in volume 54 are in two sections, the first untitled, the second called "Nonmineral and Omitted Selections." The volumes are formatted with stamped letter numbers, 1–3499, with a break for the nonmineral and omitted selection (nos. 285–2789) between numbers 3387 and 3388. Most of the letter numbers in the 1–3499 sequence were not used. Letters numbers in the second volume begin at 3500 and end with 6969. Again, the majority of these numbers were not used. Most of the numbers between 6579 and 6624 are crossed out and replaced with nonsequential handwritten numbers. A few of these entries are for individuals, but most are for the Santa Fe Railroad and the Aztec Land and Cattle Co. Handwritten numbers are used again on the last two pages of the volume. The actual entries in the two volumes consist of the letter number, name of land office, name of entryman, legal land description of the tract involved, date of letter and/or date received in the Division, subject, and official action taken. The volumes are not indexed. Additional documentation concerning forest lieu selections filed by the Santa Fe Railroad and the Aztec Land and Cattle Co. is found in the records of Division "R" discussed in 49.R32 et al.

Records Concerning Mineral Applications and Related Matters

49.N43 The **correspondence with Registers and Receivers regarding pending mineral applications, 1904–7** (ca. 2 in.), {UD 956}, consists largely of record copies of letters from the

Commissioner transmitting lists of mineral applicants that required immediate attention. Some of the applications had been filed as early as 1872. Most of the lists include annotations showing actions taken. Also included are a few letters from land office officials regarding the status of particular applications. The letters are arranged chronologically.

49.N44 Papers accumulated in filing for mining claims and for applications for patents under the Mining Act of July 26, 1866, and the amendatory act of July 9, 1870, make up the **mineral entry files, ca. 1866–1908** (ca. 1,520 ft.), {PI22 37}, which were forwarded from the land offices to the Commissioner along with applications for patents. After the patents were issued, the mineral entry files were arranged by patent number thereby enabling Division "N" to consolidate the multitude of similarly numbered mineral entry files received from the various land offices into one consecutively numbered series, 1–47596. Among the papers that may be found in these files are Receiver's receipts and Register's final certificates of entry, notices of location, affidavits as to citizenship, powers of attorney, field notes and plats, reports on surveys, statements of intention to apply for patents, applications for patents, proofs of posting of such notices, copies of local rules and customs of mining districts, abstracts of title, and records of litigation. One such file, number 6716, covers the claim of Virgil, Wyatt, and James Earp, and their partner, Robert J. Winders, for the First North Extension of the Mountain Maid Lode, filed as Mineral Entry 78 at the Tucson, AZ, land office. Affidavits of citizenship show that James and Virgil Earp were born in Hartford, KY, in 1839 and 1843, respectively, and Wyatt Earp in Monmouth, IL, in 1848. The abstract of title included in the file shows that Virgil filed a location notice with the County Recorder on December 16, 1879, but a "Receiver's Receipt" shows that nearly two years had passed before Wyatt, as attorney for the co-claimants, bought the land for $90 on October 21, 1881. A "Statement of Fees and Charges" credited to the Surveyor General's office lists all the expenses entailed in the purchase. Signed by Virgil, the statement shows that in addition to the purchase price, the partners paid a fee of $30 plus $25 for surveying, $10 for filing in the local land office, and $49 for the publication of notice. Other documents in the file include survey field notes, an "Affidavit of five hundred Dollars Improvements," and the application for patent. The Register at the Tucson land office sent the file to the Commissioner on October 29, 1881. The record copy of the patent, issued on November 15, 1881, and transcribed in Patent volume 84 (beginning on page 109) includes a plat of the claim (see 49.N49). The purchase is recorded in the register of entries of mining lands for Tuscon, AZ (see 49.N50).

49.N45 The mineral entry file jackets are heavily annotated, with most showing name of land office involved, mineral entry or certificate number, lot number, names of claimant and claim, acreage involved, entry approval date, date patent was written, patent number, patent date, volume and page number where the patent is recorded, and date sent to the Register and Receiver. Some of the records provide information about improvements made. Oversize materials for some entries, and, in a few instances entire mineral entry files, are found in the series discussed in the following paragraph.

49.N46 Abstracts of title, survey field notes, transcriptions of testimony, mineral samples, and other items that were separated from the mineral entry files for filing purposes make up the **oversize documents relating to mineral entry files, ca. 1866–1911** (ca. 7 ft.), {PI22 37A}. Like the main series of mineral entry files, these records are arranged numerically by patent number, with the exception of some miscellaneous items, chiefly transcripts of testimony and a blueprint map relating to several mineral entries referred to as the "Bradley claims." A more complete description of the items available for each number, including a file for claims located in Alaska, is given below.

No. 2179 Metcalf Mine extension (see 30002)

No. 2208 White Hawk mining claim (see 30002)

No. 3645 Yellow Aster Group No. 2 (see 35116)

No. 4000 "Abstract of Title of Ophir Mining Co." (Nevada)

No. 9175 Abstract of titles, Wabash mining claims, et. al. (California)

No. 9556 "Abstract of Title made by Fresno County Abstract Company" (California)

No. 13086 Abstracts of title, correspondence, transcripts of testimony and related contest materials, no. 2211, for the Morton R. and other lode mining claims (Colorado)

No. 16655 "Abstract of the Occidental Asphalt Company for Patent for the Mining Claim Consisting of the Arcadia Oil Mine, Camulos Oil Mine, and Alameda Oil Mine," correspondence, and blueprint map (California)

No. 22425 Abstract of title, Excelsior Placer Mines (California)

No. 23476 Abstract of title, Last Effort, Colorado City, Hawkeye, Buckeye, and Wisconsin mining claims, (Colorado)

No. 24390 North Point mining claim (see 30002)

No. 24517 "Judgment Roll," Lucretia Placer Mine (California)

No. 29024 Extensive correspondence and contest materials, nos. 1185/1331, for the Hull City Placer (Colorado)

No. 30002 Abstract of title for La Candelaria and other mining claims (Arizona)

No. 32099 Abstracts of title, survey notes, and publication notices, Lime Bluff No. 1 and 63 others (Colorado)

No. 33632 Abstracts of title, field notes, and correspondence concerning the Guadalupe Quicksilver Mining Claim and the Santa Clara Mining Association of Baltimore (California)

No. 33865 Abstract of title and notes for survey, Balaklala Consolidated Mining Claims (California)

No. 34545 Abstract of title, and notes for survey no. 1483, mineral entry 236 for "Peeke Low Bar," et. al. consolidated placers (Idaho)

No. 35116 Abstract of title for Rand and Singleton Quartz Mining Claims and the Desert View, Johannesburg, Prescott, El Rico, and Old Dollar Placer Mining claims; Mineral survey field notes for the Yellow Aster Group No. 2, including the Rand and other claims (California)

No. 35749 Long Tom mining claim (see 30003)

No. 37990 Abstract of title, Iron no. 30 Lode Mine (California)

No. 38761 Survey field notes and related documents for claim of T.J. Dofflemyer, W.D. Stephens, John McGregor, and O.T. Stephens (California)

No. 40180 Records relating to the Maine, Monterey, and San Francisco mill site claims in Alaska

No. 43829	Petitions, transcripts of testimony, maps, photographs, and mineral samples for Waterloo Placer Mine (Idaho)
No. 45356	Publication notices, Sarnia Lode et. al. (Idaho)
No 46750	Correspondence, maps, and photostatic copies of records relating to the claim of the Safe Investment Gold Mining Company known as the "Oregon no. 26 et al. Lodes" (South Dakota)

Miscellaneous-Additional survey notes and blueprint map relating to the "Bradley claims" (Utah), and a three-page set of notes compiled in July 1907 concerning several mines at an unidentified location.

49.N47 Alphabetical and numerical indexes were compiled on 3- by 5-inch cards (actually slips) to help identify records relating to mines and mineral entries. An undated **alphabetical index to correspondence concerning mineral claims** (25 ft.), {A1 2007} consists of slips arranged by name of mine, placer, lode, or other subject. Entries give the letter received number, date, a brief statement of the content, the division designation, and occasionally, a patent number or the index number necessary to access the serial patent files. A guide explaining the filing system is found at the front of the first box. An **alphabetical index to mineral entries, 1867–1908** (12 ft.), {A1 2029} is arranged alphabetically by name of claim or individual and gives name of mineral claims and of individuals receiving mineral patents for land in the public domain. The card for each claim identifies the land office certificate and patent numbers that can be used to locate the mineral entry file as well as the entry in **the register of entries of mining lands** (see 49.N50) that gives the volume and page of the recorded patent. Entries in the **alphabetical index to mineral entries after 1908, 1908–1947** (32 ft.), {A1 2022}, give the name of mineral claims and individuals receiving mineral patents for land in the public domain after 1907. Each card identifies the land office where the claim was filed, the survey number, and the application number by which the serial patent number may be located. The cards are divided into two chronological segments, 1908–36 and 1936–47, and arranged thereunder alphabetically by name of claim or individual.

49.N48 An undated **numerical index to mineral entries** (2 ft.), {PI22 37C}, arranged by mineral entry numbers,1–5295, is also available. Entries give the mineral entry number, name of field office, name of claim, and the patent number necessary to locate a specific mineral entry file. Because the card index is arranged by mineral entry number, there are multiple entries for some numbers, each one identifying claims made at different land offices. Also available is an undated **name index to mineral entries** (ca. 4 1/2 ft.), {UD 2141}, arranged alphabetically by name of State and thereunder by name of patentee. The entries show name of individual or company, name of mine or lode, name of mining district, and mineral entry number. An undated, partial, **State index to mineral entries** (17 in.), {PI22 37B}, compiled on printed, formatted cards measuring approximately 9- by 4-inches, gives mineral entry number, names of land office, claimant and claim, legal land description, and name of county. They are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory and land office, and thereunder numerically by mineral entry number. The index covers Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

49.N49 Record copies of the documents transferring title to mineral lands in the public domain to private parties are recorded in

the bound **mineral patents, 1868–1908** (93 ft., 460 vols.), {A1 2032}, which are filed with the records of the Division "D" (Mail and Files). Information includes the name of the individual or company to whom the patent was issued and a legal description of the land transferred. Many of the patents include a diagram of the transferred land, a feature that was discontinued by volume 200. The volumes also include canceled mineral patents. Indexes included in the first 350 or so volumes vary in terms of coverage: some are by name of mine or lode, others by name of individual and mine, and still others by individuals. The volumes are arranged chronologically. They are numbered 1 to 461, but volume 405 is missing. A card **index to mineral patents, 1867–1908** (26 ft.), {A1 2031}, on 3- by 5-inch cards, is arranged alphabetically by name of claim or individual. The entries give the names of mineral claims and of individuals sharing in the claim, and the numbers of the relevant land office certificate, survey, and patent, as well as of the volume and page where the patent is recorded. A log of mineral patents, 1889–1903, and an undated list of California mineral patents are described in 49.N98, while **press copies of letters sent relating to mineral patents** during the period 1901–6 are discussed in 49.B69.

49.N50 While serving as an index to both the mineral entry files (49.N44) and the patent volumes (49.N49), the multivolume **register of entries of mining lands, 1868–1908** (75 vols., 19 ft.), {A1 2030}, identifies individuals who entered claims to purchase mineral lands in the western public land States. These volumes are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory and thereunder by land office. Each volume is indexed by names of claimants and by claims. The entries within each volume are arranged by certificate number. They show name of claimant, name of claim, entry date, number of receipt and certificate, legal land description, lot number, acreage, and purchase price. Also included is patent information consisting of the patent number (used to locate the mineral entry file), date of patent, volume and page number where the patent was recorded, and date sent to Register and Receiver. Volumes 1, 5, 6, 39, 40, and 60 are missing. The series includes volumes for Arizona Territory, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Territory, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Additional information about the records for each area is available in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.N51 Entries in the **register of mining entries in Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona Territory, 1898–1907** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 1256}, give name of claimant, came of claim, date sold, number of certificate and receipt, survey number, legal land description if applicable, district, acreage, and purchase price. Pasted on the inside front cover is a list of the papers required for a mineral entry; pasted on the flyleaf is a copy of the form used to transmit a complete record for a mineral entry to the Commissioner.

49.N52 A representative sample of the receipts prepared by Registers and Receivers to record their fees for handling the paperwork involved in processing claims constitutes the series of **Receiver's receipts for applications for mineral land patents, 1889–1909** (ca. 4 in.), {UD 954}. Letters concerning related matters are filed with some receipts. The receipt form shows mineral application number, mineral survey number, name of individual paying the fee, name of the mine covered by the patent, a legal land description, name of land office, and date. The Receiver and Register each received $5 for their services. The records, arranged by State or Territory and thereunder by land office, are from land offices in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

49.N53 Monthly reports on the applica-

PLAT

of the Claim of

Virgil W. Earp et al

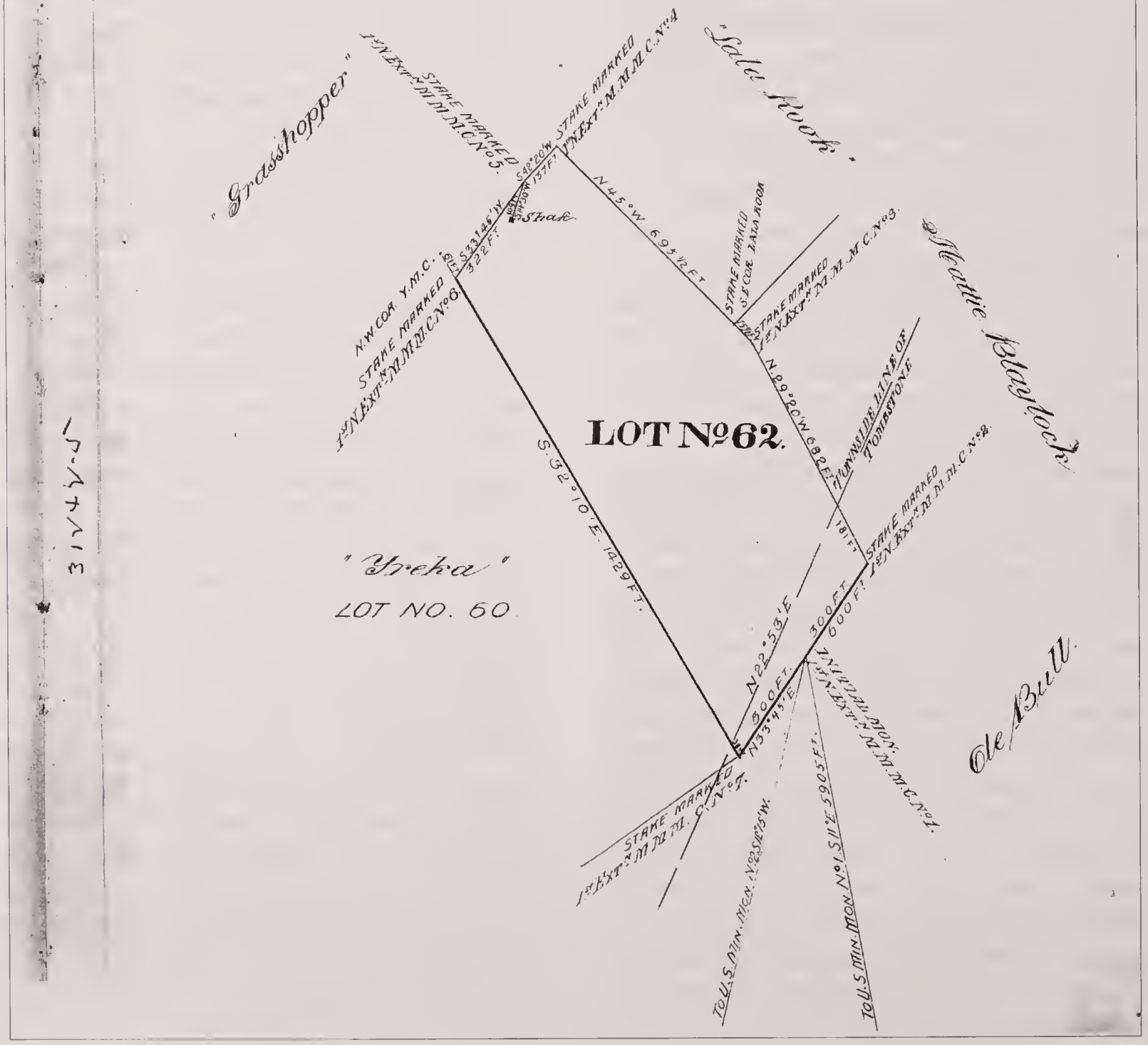
upon the

First North Extension of the Mountain Maid Lode,

TOMBSTONE – MINING DISTRICT, COCHISE – COUNTY,

Arizona

Containing 17.41 Acres.
Scale 300 ft. to an inch.
Var 11° 30' E.



Copy of the plat recorded with the mineral patent issued to Virgil, Wyatt, and James Earp on November 15, 1881. {A1 2032, vol. 84}

tions for patents received at the various land offices are among the periodic reports included in the **abstracts of mineral applications, 1836–1908** (293 vols., ca. 43 ft.), {UD 2290}, which are arranged by State or Territory and thereunder by name of land office. Within the volumes, the abstracts are arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically. In addition to the applications for patents, the abstracts cover entries of mineral lands, receipts issued for moneys received for mineral lands, and adverse claims. Entries in those three sets of abstracts are similar. They all show name of applicant, post office address, name of mine and mining district, county, and legal land description. The patent application abstracts also show number of application, date of filing, and area involved; the register of entries shows number of receipt, area involved, and amount; and the register of receipts for sales shows entry number, date of receipt, number of survey, and amount paid. The adverse claim abstracts show number of adverse claim, date of filing, name of adverse claimant, post office address, name of mine, name of applicant "against whom the adverse claim is filed," name of applicant's mine, number of application, legal land description of land in controversy, and remarks. Each abstract includes a statement attesting to its accuracy, dated and signed by the Register and Receiver. Some of the volumes are indexed by name of applicant. The abstracts are filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files), and the volumes and their contents are listed with other abstracts in the Division "D" portion of the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.N54 In March 1900 the Registers and Receivers were instructed to compile a report on all pending mineral applications filed prior to January 1, 1899, using the abstract for the "Register of Applications for Patents." They were to record in the "remarks" column "all data in reference to each application as shown in your records; if protests or adverse claims were filed, note the same and give status thereof." The consolidated forms, annotated as to actions taken through 1907, make up volume one of the **register of pending mineral applications, 1866–1907** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 2290A}. Entries show number of application and relevant letter received number, date of filing, name of applicant and name of mine, mining district, county, legal land description, area, and remarks. The entries are arranged by land office and thereunder numerically by application number. Negative reports are included. A few similar entries for applications made during the period 1897–1902 are in volume 2, which is indexed by name of applicant and mine or site.

49.N55 Abstracts of suspended mineral cases, 1883–1916 (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 859E}, document decisions to suspend mineral cases made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and approved and confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General in their capacity as the Board of Equitable Adjudication. Arranged numerically by abstract number, 1–192, the entries show abstract number; Register and Receiver number; name of claimant; name of mine, lode, or claim; lot number or legal land description; land district and State; docket number; cause of suspension; act of the board; and the decision and approval statements and the dates they were signed. The volume is indexed by name of claimant.

49.N56 The **list of canceled mineral land applications, 1871–98** (1 vol., 2 in.), {A1 2023}, is a record of mineral land applications entered by individuals or companies that were subsequently withdrawn, relinquished, or otherwise canceled. Information includes name of the persons or company filing the claim, name of the claim and the mining district in which it was entered, and a notation regarding cancellation. The entries are arranged by land office. The volume is not indexed. It is identified on the spine as a "Register of Applications for Patents for Mineral Lands."

49.N57 In response to a letter of August 16, 1905, from the Commissioner regarding pending mineral applications, the Register at the land office in Redding, CA, forwarded the papers on file for "Mineral Application No. 356, for the SMILEY Placer Mine," listing them as follows:

Application for patent, filed,
September 12, 1899;
Corroborative proofs;
Affidavit of citizenship;
Register's certificate of posting;
Agreement of publisher;
Proof of posting notice and diagram;
Location notice;
Certificate that no suit is pending;
Ownership and possession during
Statue of Limitation;
Two proofs that no known veins exist;
Two affidavits of $400 improvement; and
Surveyor General's Certificate.

These papers, plus some additional letters concerning the applicants relinquishment of the claim, make up a typical file found in the **cancelled and rejected mineral applications, ca. 1866–1909** (77 ft.), {PI22 38}. The files are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder numerically by application number. A few land office files are out of alphabetical order. The series includes files from land offices in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Some unnumbered files are found in the last two boxes of the Colorado segment.

49.N58 Mineral survey plats, 1872–1908 (45,367 items), made from original survey field notes of mining claims, are among the General Land Office materials in the custody of NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section. Areas represented in this series are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The plats show the boundaries of each claim in relation to natural objects in unsurveyed areas and to permanent monuments (section corner posts) in surveyed areas. They include information giving date the claim was located, mineral survey number, name of locator or claimant, names of claim, mining district, county and State or Territory in which the claim is located, area in acres, date of survey, name of surveyor, and date of approval. The plats are annotated to show the patent number and the volume and page number of the mineral patent volume in which the patent is recorded. They are arranged by State or Territory and thereunder numerically by mineral survey number. Some of the early plats for California that do not have survey numbers are filed by township and range, and some are filed by name of county if no township and range is given.

Records Relating to Mineral Contest Cases

49.N59 Mineral contest case files are divided into several series, but the contents of the individual case files are similar. Documents commonly found are original or copies of letters from the Commissioner, Surveyors General, Registers and Receivers, the Secretary of the Interior, the Forester, attorneys, entrymen, and other interested parties; mineral entry applications and applications to purchase; Receiver's receipts; final certificates of entry; proof of citizenship; published notices of mining claims; applications for patent; power of attorney forms; survey field notes and maps; affidavits; transcripts of testimony; abstracts of title; reports from Forest Service officials; photographs; and, occasionally, mineral samples. The primary mineral contest case files are in three separate series, one arranged by State and two arranged numerically by docket number. It is apparent from annotations to entries in the corresponding docket volumes that many of the case files were destroyed.

49.N60 Relatively few of the **mineral contest docket files, State series, 1861–83** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 839A}, have survived. The extant cases are arranged by State (California, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah), and thereunder numerically by docket number. The missing cases are identified in the **mineral contest dockets, State series, 1861–83** (4 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 839}.The entries are arranged by State, thereunder by land office, and thereunder numerically by docket number. Information is recorded under the following headings: parties to contest, premises in dispute, documents filed, and action taken by General Land Office. The volumes are indexed by names of the parties involved and by names of mines and lodes. Unfortunately, the individual land office sections of each volume are identified only by index tabs, many of which are missing. As a result, it is often difficult to determine the land office and State/Territory for some entries. The areas covered by each index volume vary, with volume 1 containing entries for California, Colorado, and Wyoming; volume 2, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, and Idaho; volume 3, California; and volume 4, Colorado, Utah, Montana, California, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, Arkansas, and Alabama. Volume 2 contains the most entries that are not readily identifiable by location.

49.N61 The **mineral contest docket files, numerical series, 1878–1916** (ca. 235 ft.), {UD 842}, are arranged by case number, 35–3237, with many gaps, particularly large after 1907 when the bound dockets were discontinued. Cases that are out of numerical order or were not listed in the bound dockets are found at the end of the series with some records for a few unnumbered cases in the last box of the series. The unnumbered materials include a 1903 abstract of title for the Alma Oil Company in California and files relating to the mining claims listed below in chronological order.

1867–73	The Pine Silver Mining Co. upon the Gus Belmont Lode, Argentine Mining District, Colorado Territory
1873	Earnest Stahl upon the Big Gun Lode, Georgetown, Colorado Territory
1875	Rocky Mountain Coal & Iron Co. v. the Wyoming Coal & Mining Co., Wyoming Land District, Wyoming Territory
1875–77	Stonewall Jackson and St. John Mine, Harrisburg Mining District, Utah Territory
1892	Beaman et. al. v. Ehrhard, Roadside, Rattler, and Nom de Plume Lodes, Tintic Mining District, Utah Territory
1903	Keystone No. 7 and Keystone No. 8, Mining Claims, Greenlee Gold Mountain Mining District, Arizona Territory.

Investigations of fraudulent mineral cases are among the records of Division "P" (Timber Depredation, Special Services, and Field Service) discussed in 49.P72.

49.N62 Some exhibits, usually maps or plats, that were too large to include in the case files make up the **oversized mineral contest exhibits, 1878–1905** (ca. 6 ft.), {UD 859F}. Filed in rough numerical order, the materials are listed below, by contest number:

988	State of Washington v. John G. Mc Bride (Olympia land office, WA)
1023	Eureka Townsite v. Register and Receiver and 9 applicants (Salt Lake City land office, UT)
1280	Warren Woods, trustee v. A.M. Holden and David & Rawley (Pueblo land office, CO)
1301	Santa Clara Mg. Co. v. John D. McKenzie (San Francisco land office, CA)

1412	W.B. Ramsey et. al. and M. J. Burns vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Co. (Spokane Falls land office, WA)
1433	H.W. Pierson et. al. v. John R. Williams (Glenwood Springs land office, CO)
2048	Raven Mining Co. vs. United States (Vernal land office, UT)
3202	Contest name and land office not determined; Map of the San Juan Basin Coal Field in New Mexico, and a statistical table
3218	United States v. Oregon and California Railroad Co. (Roseburg land office, OR).

49.N63 The entries in the bound **mineral contest dockets, numerical series, 1878–1907** (10 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 838}, identifying the contests are arranged, for the most part, in straight numerical order, 1–2803, although volume 8 includes entries for some quasi-contests with higher case numbers than those covered by the dockets discussed below (49.N64). Some, but not all, of these cases have been renumbered to fit into the volume's numerical sequence. The numbered entries give the name of land office, applicant and adverse claimants, name of mine or lode, list of documents submitted and dates, and official actions taken and dates. In 1905 the format was changed and the entries in volumes 9 and 10 give contest number, date received, land office, names of parties and mines involved, letters received and letters sent, and name of clerk and date assigned. Lists of contests closed or still open are included in some of the volumes. Many entries include annotations showing when the cases were closed, and, in many instances, when the papers in the case were destroyed. The volumes are indexed by name of applicants, claimants, and mines.

49.N64 Relatively few of the **quasi-contest docket files, ca. 1893–1906** (ca. 9 ft.), {UD 841}, are extant. They are arranged numerically, with the first case in the series, number 798 filed in 1893. The missing cases are identified in the **mineral quasi-contest dockets, ca. 1886–1904** (6 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 840}, with the numerically arranged entries, 1–2657, showing file number, name of land office, names of parties involved, tract or mine involved, list documents received and actions taken. Volume 1 includes, on pages 230–239, a "Docket of Old Quasi Contest Cases," numbers 1–16, 1884–86.

49.N65 A fourth series of case files, the **miscellaneous and other case files, 1900–12** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 958}, consists largely of numerically arranged files, 6–706, with gaps, referred from Division "P" with a few additional unnumbered files at the end of the series. The series is replete with agency charge out cards, most of which are for cases numbered 6 to 301. The file jackets generally show name of individual or mine, entry number, file references, land district, and remarks regarding action taken. The cases relate to undocumented claims, protests against mining locations, nonmineral lands identified as mineral claims, and charges against mineral surveyors. Many of the cases stem from adverse reports made by Forest Service officers. The unnumbered files consist of protests made in 1900 and 1903 against forest lieu selections filed at the Visalia, CA, land office and placer claims filed in 1907 at the Durango, CO, land office. Included in the files are letters, copies of forms, reports, transcripts of testimony, and copies of decisions. A 1907 colored map showing "U.S. Patent and Location Surveys in the Goldfield Mining District, Esmeralda and Nye Counties, Nevada," is a graphic representation of the challenges facing mineral surveyors. The map is part of file 450.

49.N66 Information in the **register of mineral contest cases, ca. 1886–1911** (1 vol., 2 in.), {A1 2020}, is recorded under the following headings: application number, date of application, land office, name of entryman, name of mine, survey number or part of section, sec-

tion, township, range, case or contest, and disposition. In many entries, however, the information recorded does not conform to the headings, with, for example, letter numbers and years frequently entered under the land description and case or contest headings. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of mine.

49.N67 A **hearing files "Docket," 1894–1901** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 837}, contains numerically arranged abstracts of letters received (nos. 27127–29271), chiefly relating to mineral entry reports used for hearings held in contested cases. Included also is a list of hearings. The entries are arranged numerically,1–397, but the numbers do not correspond to docket numbers. The volume is indexed by name of contestant and name of mine.

49.N68 The series of **records relating to contested mineral land cases in various States, ca. 1900–14** (ca. 3 in.), {UD 947}, is replete with charge out cards for files removed by GLO staff members. The remaining files include letters, protests, and affidavits arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder numerically by file number.

49.N69 Letters requesting a patent for a town site and protests and appeals filed by representatives of miners who opposed the patent make up the bulk of the **records relating to the townsites of Central City, CO, 1865, 1870–76, 1894, and Lead City, SD, 1897–98** (ca. 2 in.), {UD 859J}. The limits of the proposed Colorado townsite, covered by cash entry 211 (Central City), overlapped numerous gold and silver bearing lodes identified in a plat enclosed in a letter of August 8, 1874, from the Surveyor General of Colorado. Accompanying the plat is a "statement giving the numbers of the surveys, the names of the applicants, and the names of the mines." A second statement lists the mining claims within the limits of the town site, giving the name of the claims and their lot numbers; some entries include a mineral entry number and a few of those entries include the word "Patented." A schedule enclosed in a note to the "Patent Writer" lists the names of 73 applicants and their mines, "located within the exterior boundaries of Central City," who were to be mentioned as being excluded from the tract covered by the patent. The records are arranged in rough chronological order. Many of the letters were originally handled by Division "G" (Preemption). Mineral surveys in conflict with the Lead City townsite are discussed in the press copies of Division "N" letters sent by the Commissioner to the Registers and Receivers in Rapid City and the Surveyor General in Huron, SD. Some of the letters relate to specific lodes while other are general. The records are arranged by townsite and thereunder chronologically by date of document.

49.N70 Transcripts of letters exchanged between the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner's letters to Registers and Receivers constitute the **record copies of decisions of the Secretary of the Interior in mineral contests, 1870–79** (3 vols., 6 in.), {UD 848}. The Secretary's comment in a decision of June 28, 1878, that the facts relating to the respective claims are "stated at length," applies to most of the letters. The volumes are indexed by name of claimant and individuals figuring in previous decisions. Only letters from the Secretary are duplicated in the **press copies of decisions of the Secretary of the Interior in mineral contests, 1885–87** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 849}. The volume is indexed by name of claimant. Many of the letters are faded, with some almost illegible. The GLO letter numbers for the Secretary's decisions received by the Commissioner during the period January 2, 1902, through December 21, 1909, are listed chronologically in the **record of appeals to the Secretary of the Interior on mineral contests and list of decisions, 1902–9** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 846}. The decisions may be found among the consolidated **miscellaneous letters received** in Division "D" (Mail and Files) discussed in

49.DM27. The appeals recorded in this volume were received during 1907. The entries show name of case, case number and number of the docket in which it is recorded, name of land office, summary of the appeal, GLO letter number, and action taken and date. The volume is indexed by name of claimant.

49.N71 On May 3, 1893, the Commissioner instructed each division chief to maintain an informal record of all appeals received in their Divisions in a "Reception Book." After examination, those appeals that the divisions determined to be allowable were then to be entered formally upon the appeal docket. A copy of the Commissioner's order is pasted on the inside cover of the first volume of the two-volume **"Reception Book" of appeals on mineral contests, 1893–1909** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 844}. In complying with the Commissioner's order, Division "N" used volumes intended to record actions taken on cases in the Contest Division ("H"). As a result, the information recorded frequently does not relate to some of the column headings on the formatted pages. In many entries, particularly in volume 2, contest numbers, mineral entry numbers, and references to other divisions, are entered under the headings "Case" and "Docket." Common to most entries, however, are names of parties, land office, land description and/or name of mine or claim, remarks regarding action taken, date, and relevant letter number. The early entries in volume 1 are arranged numerically, 1–337, and thereafter in rough chronological order. The entries in volume 2 appear to be in rough chronological order. The volumes are indexed by name of claimants and by name of mine, lode, or claim.

49.N72 Sworn **mineral affidavits from the Sacramento land office in California, 1868–80**, (10 in.), {UD 859H}, attest to the mineral content of particular tracts. The earliest affidavits are handwritten while the later ones are completed double-sided forms. The trifolded affidavits are arranged numerically, 1 to 704. They may be a sample of a larger series consisting of affidavits received from all relevant land offices.

Records Relating to Land Classification Controversies

49.N73 The Division's responsibility for contests and protests involving the mineral or nonmineral character of the public lands included investigating allegations either that lands embraced in all classes of agricultural entries were mineral in character or that lands embraced in mineral and coal land claims were agricultural in character. Two series specifically document this function. Entries in the **registers of suspended agricultural claims, 1872–82** (2 vols., ca. 6 in.), {UD 843}, are recorded on "Mining Claims Docket" forms so the column headings do not accurately identify some of the information recorded on the folio pages. The entries show land entry number and type of entry, name of claimant, legal land description of tract, and remarks showing actions taken, dates, and referrals to other divisions. When used, the "Date of Patent" column often shows the numbers of letters enclosing affidavits. The entries are arranged by land office and thereunder numerically by land entry number. Index tabs, some of which are missing, identify the land office sections. The volumes are indexed by name of claimant.

49.N74 Volumes titled "Docket Agriculture" and numbered 2 through 5 make up the **register of agricultural claims, 1878–1909** (5 vols., ca. 1 ft.), {UD 825}. The entries show number and kind of entry, division referring the case, name of claimant, description of tract, remarks regarding referrals to other divisions, and the mineral or nonmineral character of the lands. They are arranged by land office and thereunder in rough numerical order by land entry or list numbers. Each volume is indexed by name of claimant, and, in some instances, selection list numbers under "L." The land

office sections are identified by index tabs. Some of these are missing, but in some volumes indexes include references to land offices while other volumes contain tables of contents.

49.N75 Agricultural cases, ca. 1874–88 (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 963}, consist chiefly of affidavits regarding the nonmineral character of tracts classified as mineral or coal lands. They are arranged alphabetically by State and land office and thereunder numerically by "Doc." number, with an occasional case filed by homestead application or declaratory statement numbers. The "State" files found for some land offices consist of applications by the State to establish the character of particular tracts of land. The cases for the Del Norte land office include a set of investigative reports by Willis Drummond, Jr., of coal land entries in Canon City, Trinidad, and Walsenburg, CO. The file jackets usually give the claimant's name and a cross-reference to an unidentified volume and page numbers. Neither these numbers nor the "Doc." numbers used to file the cases correspond to numbers in the register of claims described in the entry above. Included in the series are files for Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Records Relating to the Classification of Northern Pacific Railroad Lands

49.N76 Classification reports submitted by members of the Board of Mineral Land Commissioners are one part of the series of **reports and lists of Northern Pacific Railroad lands in Idaho and Montana classified as mineral and nonmineral, 1895–1901** (2 ft.), {UD 859C}. The second part consists of classification lists approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The reports are on printed forms formatted as tables showing the legal land descriptions of tracts classified either as nonmineral or mineral. Remarks generally consist of approval dates (added by the General Land Office) or a brief explanation of the classification. Each report includes a certification statement signed by the mineral commissioner. Some of the commissioners ignored the format and used the forms to submit narrative reports. The approval lists consist of statements from examiners citing the date of the report and verifying the accuracy of the classification of the tract(s) listed. Each statement was approved by the Chief of Division "N," recommended for approval by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and approved and dated by the Secretary of the Interior. The reports and lists are arranged by land district (Coeur d'Alene, ID, and Bozeman, Helena, and Missoula, MT), and each part is arranged chronologically by date of report; the lists are arranged by date of report rather than date of approval, which usually was several months later than the report, and in the case of supplemental lists, even years later. At some point, the pages of the reports for each land district were numbered consecutively, i.e., those for the Coeur d'Alene reports for the years 1895 through 1901 are numbered 1–406 while those for Helena reports, 1895 through 1901, are numbered 1–642. In some cases the pages were numbered out of chronological order. Only a few pages of the approval lists are numbered.

49.N77 Reports submitted from land offices in Montana and Idaho regarding the actual classification process are the core of the **case files relating to monthly reports concerning the mineral classification of land granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad, 1895–1904** (2 1/2 ft.), {UD 941}. The basic actions documented by the contents of the files are shown on the file jackets: the date and letter received number of the report, note on publication notice, date of report on protests, date list was sent to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, date of approval, and date list was returned to the Register and Receiver and forwarded to Division "C" for posting on the tract books. The earliest reports are for May 1895

and the latest for the period May 1–15, 1901. Some files may include additional correspondence such as that regarding a 1904 query about a publication notice of a 1901 report from the Missoula land office in Montana. In addition to the Missoula reports, 1895–1901, the series includes reports from the Bozeman (1895–99), Helena (1895–1901), and Kalispell (1890–99) land offices in Montana and the Coeur d'Alene land office (1895–1901) in Idaho. The files are arranged alphabetically by name of land office and thereunder chronologically by month of report.

49.N78 By the time their work was discontinued due to lack of funding, the mineral land commissioners had classified all Northern Pacific Railroad lands covered by public surveys and most accessible unsurveyed lands in the specified land districts. Still unclassified were unsurveyed tracts in the mountainous regions. On January 25, 1910, Congress appropriated upwards of $30,000 to complete the work begun by the commissioners. The scope of the survey was broadened to include lands in the Billings and Great Falls land districts in Montana. In most instances the work was performed by the U.S. Geological Survey, and the reports of the Director of the Survey to the Commissioner of the General Land Office are part of the **reports and approved lists of Northern Pacific Railroad lands classified by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1911–25 with gaps** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 859G}. The Director's reports are more extensive than those submitted by the mineral land commissioners. They usually consist of a transmittal letter and two exhibits: Exhibit A, the classification statement identifying the tracts classified either as mineral or nonmineral and Exhibit B, the narrative report. Attached are maps and/or township diagrams of the relevant tracts. A few reports were made by mineral examiners employed by the GLO. The approval lists are filed with the related reports. Occasionally letters dating from the early 1930s and, in one instance, 1944, are attached to reports. The records are arranged alphabetically by State (Idaho and Montana) and name of land office and thereunder chronologically by date of report.

49.N79 Additional investigations of Northern Pacific Railroad lands for their mineral or coal content were made by mineral examiners using listings of selected tracts provided by Division "F." Annotated lists of the tracts examined in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming are among the records making up the **correspondence, investigation reports, and other records relating to the classification of Northern Pacific Railroad lands, 1897–1927** (5 in.), {UD 859D}. The investigation reports consist of lists of lands examined showing land office, date of the authorizing act, legal land description of each tract, the acreage involved, and the date and number of the railroad selection list on which the tract was originally reported. Entries are annotated to show actions taken. While the lists themselves cover the period 1911–13, some of the annotations are as late as 1927. The lists are in two post binders, one including the lists for Idaho, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, the other including those for North Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana, in that order. Within each binder the lists are arranged by State and thereunder by name of land office. Interspersed are letters relating to the reports. The chronologically arranged loose papers in the series include copies of letters from the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Chief of Division "N" to Registers and Receivers, the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, chiefs of other GLO divisions, and other interested individuals concerning notation of tract books, publication of classification lists in local newspapers, and protests objecting to the classifications. The Commissioner's letters to the Director of the Geological Survey include lists of lands to be examined and classified and his

lengthy letter of April 23, 1910, to attorneys representing the Northern Pacific Railroad explains the reasons for the investigation and classification of particular tracts in Montana. Also included are a summary listing of lands classified by the mineral land commissioners in Montana during 1896 and 1898, notices of publication, and lists of protests filed. Most of the records in this series originated in Division "P."

Records Relating to Coal Lands

49.N80 The act passed by Congress on March 3, 1873, provided for the sale of vacant public coal lands not otherwise appropriated. For a minimum payment of $20 per acre for lands located within 15 miles of a railroad, or $10 per acre for lands further than 15 miles from a railroad, citizens or persons intending to become citizens could enter up to 160 acres of vacant and unreserved coal lands. Associations of individuals could claim up to 320 acres. Records generated by transactions under the 1873 act and later legislation are described below.

49.N81 In April 1907 the General Land Office issued a new compilation of "Coal-Land Laws and Regulations Thereunder," as approved on April 12, 1907. The **press copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers relating to the classification of coal lands, 1907–8** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 828}, document the transmittal of maps and related land schedules to the land office officials in compliance with paragraph 6 of the regulations. The letters include instructions on recording entries in the tract books and the disposition of the coal lands. The main body of each letter is a schedule of lands within the land district giving for each tract recorded the legal land description, the classification (coal and non-coal), and the price per acre. Volume 1 is indexed by name of land office. Volume 2 is not indexed but contains the basic letters and a few additional letters to Registers and Receivers in Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. A copy of the publications containing the 1907 laws and regulations and the laws and regulations issued in 1882 are included in volume 6 of the Division's scrapbooks (see 49.N99).

49.N82 A small quantity of **correspondence relating to the withdrawal and restoration of public lands containing coal deposits, 1907, 1909, 1913** (ca. 2 in.), {UD 955}, arranged in rough chronological order, consists largely of copies of letters exchanged between the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior, and Registers and Receivers. A few items are letters exchanged between the Secretary and the office of the President. Most of the letters concern the status of withdrawn lands, but a few include copies of schedules of lands to be withdrawn. The 1913 letter from the Commissioner to the Register and Receiver at Blackfoot, ID, regarding the "Coal Land Restoration - Idaho No. 9" is unusual in that it has diagrams attached showing the lands classified and priced by the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey. Press copies of letters, 1907–ca. 1927, sent by Division "N," primarily to Registers and Receivers concerning withdrawals and restorations of coal and other mineral lands in their jurisdictions, were forwarded to Division "O" (Posting), for the changes in status to be recorded on the tract books maintained by the Division. For additional information about these letters see 49.OP13.

49.N83 Township diagrams similar to those in the series described above make up the series of **mineral classification plats prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1907–24** (ca. 3 ft.), {UD 955A}, showing lands classified as coal and non-coal in Arkansas, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The diagrams are identified by township, range, and meridian. Those for the years 1907 and 1908 show the parts of each township that were classified either as coal or non-coal and the date of the classification.

Beginning in 1909 the statement "I classify and price the land in this township as shown hereon" and the signature of the Director of the Geological Survey is added. The price for each tract is shown on the diagram. Still later, stamped statements signed by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner were added showing referrals to Registers and Receivers and other actions taken and the dates. The diagrams for Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Utah are in post binders, but those for the other States are in folders. The records are arranged alphabetically by name of State. The arrangement, if any, of the plats in the binders and folders is not readily apparent. A second, more extensive set of **coal classification plats prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1907–ca. 1920** (20 post binders, ca. 6 ft.), {A1 955B}, contains information similar to that provided by the preceding series. Many of the plats have been annotated to show that the lands had been restored to the public domain. Other plats were stamped with restriction statements. The first binder includes plats for Alaska, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. The remaining binders are arranged alphabetically by State: Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota and South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. The plats themselves are arranged by township and range.

49.N84 Post-bound copies of **letters sent concerning coal and Indian land withdrawals, 1909–13** (ca. 2 in.), {UD 828A}, are chiefly arranged alphabetically by name of State and Territory and thereunder chronologically. Most of the letters are directed to Registers and Receivers at the various land offices, but a few are to the Chiefs of divisions. Copies of letters exchanged between the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior in November 1906 are found at the beginning of the file. Interspersed are printed copies of Executive orders affecting Indian reservations.

49.N85 Coal cash entries, (30 ft.), {PI22 30}, made under the act of March 3, 1873, "An Act to provide for the sale of the land of the United States containing coal," include applications to purchase land, receipts for payments, Registers' certificates of payment, records of payment of fees for filing coal declaratory statements, declaratory statements of intention to purchase under the act of 1873, affidavits, articles of incorporation of coal mining companies, powers of attorney, correspondence, and other data. The entries are arranged numerically by patent number, 1–2922. **Canceled coal cash entries, ca. 1874–1909** (ca. 3 ft.), {PI22 31}, are arranged by State or Territory, thereunder by land office, and thereunder numerically by entry number. Included are records, in the order listed, for Arizona, Oregon, Utah, Washington, California, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, and Colorado. Some of the files carry annotations as late as 1935.

49.N86 Statements, affidavits, and applications to purchase under the act of 1873 make up the bulk of the **coal land declaratory statements and related records, 1888–1908** (ca. 10 in.), {PI22 33}. Also included are some powers of attorney forms and coal lands nonmineral and corroborating nonmineral affidavits. The records cover Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The declaratory statements received at each land office were recorded on the abstracts of coal declaratory statements bound as part of the **coal land abstracts, ca. 1866–1908** (113 vols., ca. 11 ft.), {UD 2284}, along with a record of receipts issued for coal land sales, and a record of coal lands sold. Entries on the "Abstract of Coal Declaratory Statements" show number of statement filed, date of settlement, date filed, name of person filing, and legal land description of tract. The "Register of Receipts Issued" records date of receipt, number of receipt, name of purchaser and residence, lot number and legal land description of tract purchased, area, price per acre, and purchase money. The

"Abstract of Coal Land Sold" shows date of sale, number of receipt and certificate, name and residence of purchaser, legal land description of tract purchased, area, price per acre, and total purchase money. The abstracts are arranged by State or Territory and thereunder by name of land office. Within the volumes, they are arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically. Each abstract includes a statement attesting to its accuracy, dated and signed by the Register and Receiver. The volumes examined include indexes, arranged by name of purchaser. The first two volumes serve as a register of entries made under the act of March 3, 1873. Only a few entries were made in these volumes and many of those were crossed out. They cover entries made during 1873 at land offices in Sacramento and San Francisco, CA, Roseburg, OR, Salt Lake City, UT, Olympia, WA, and Cheyenne, WY. The abstracts are filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files), and the volumes and their contents are listed with other abstracts in the Division "D" portion of the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.N87 Many of the foregoing discussions of the records of Division "N" include references to the classification work of the U.S. Geological Survey. The records of the Survey relating to its classification work, including those relating to the classification of railroad lands, are discussed at length in *The Trans-Mississippi West, 1804–1912: Part IV, A Guide to Records of the Department of the Interior for the Territorial Period, Section 2, Records of Select Agencies* (1997).

Other Records

49.N88 Entries in the **record of mineral surveyors, 1904–15** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 830}, give the surveyor's name, State, date of bond, date of acceptance, post office address, names of sureties, and remarks, usually regarding termination. The name of each surveyor was assigned a unique number, with one consecutive set of numbers used throughout the period 1904 to mid-1913. The entries are arranged by fiscal year and thereunder by those numbers. If a surveyor was hired more than once during the 1904–13 period, the number assigned to his name in the first entry was carried forward and recorded in red ink. The numbering system began to break down in 1912, with some of the out-of-sequence numbers being recorded in black ink, and it was abandoned entirely in mid-1913. The assignment of numbers was resumed in 1914, but these appear to be GLO letters received numbers. Some of the entries include cross-references to a volume 6, which has not been located. The index entries consist of printed columns for names and each fiscal year for the period 1904 through 1913. Entries for fiscal year 1914 and 1915 were added in ink. The numbers of the pages recording information for each individual are shown in the fiscal year columns.

49.N89 Printed form letters from the Surveyors General to the Commissioner of the General Land Office make up the bulk of the **mineral land survey approval files, 1905–64** (18 ft.), {A1 2015}. Also included are some handwritten reports and cross-reference cards. The reports show the date the Surveyor General approved the survey, the survey number, name and area of claim, name and address of the applicant for survey, and legal subdivisions or portions thereof. Some of the forms include a schematic diagram of the claim location. They are arranged by State and thereunder numerically by survey number. Represented are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Information about the relevant files for each of these States and Territories can be found in the State lists in the Supplement to this guide.

49.N90 The **record of Special Agents, 1879–1900** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 832}, transcribed in a volume marked "Mining Claims," identi-

fies only a few mining inspectors; the remainder of the volume covers timber depredation agents, swamp land agents, custodians of abandoned military reservations and other reserves, examiners of surveys, and other GLO employees involved in nonclerical positions. The entries show the title of the appropriation under which the hire was made, the name of the individual, date of appointment, date of oath, salary, and the State from which appointed. A remarks section is used to record such information as leave taken and dates of termination of service. The volume is indexed by appropriation title and thereunder alphabetically by name of employee. No page numbers are attached to the names, but the entries themselves are arranged in alphabetical segments, so it is fairly easy to locate information on specific individuals.

49.N91 A series of chronologically arranged **reports by Special Agents, 1900– 1910** (ca. 2 in.), {UD 956A}, is bracketed by letters regarding oil lands in California. In 1900 Senator George C. Perkins wrote to the Commissioner regarding the development of oil lands in the State, and in 1910 the Secretary of the Interior returned to the Commissioner reports and related documents concerning possible oil lands in Visalia and Los Angeles land districts. Other reports concern fraudulent coal land transactions and erroneous entries.

49.N92 A **record of disbarred attorneys, 1875–1907** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 850} lists names, cities of residence, and dates, which presumably mark the end of their recognition by the General Land Office. Some of the entries are annotated to show that individuals were reinstated. The volume is divided into alphabetical sections, and the names in each section are listed in chronological order. The volume is not indexed.

49.N93 Laws drawn up for miners in the Argentine, Griffith, Mosquito, and Snake River mining districts are recorded in the volume of **"Mining District By-Laws" for Colorado, 1860–68** (1 vol., 1 1/2 in.), {UD 835}. The transcripts for the Griffith (pp. 1–81) and Mosquito (pp. 84–102) mining districts are the most extensive, while those for the Argentine and Snake River districts consist of approximately four pages each. The volume is indexed.

49.N94 A pocket-sized ***Manual of Instructions for the Survey of the Mineral Lands of the United States*** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 1062}, was published in 1895. It was prepared by the Chief of the Mineral Division and addressed to the Surveyors General and the U.S. deputy mineral surveyors. In addition to instructions regarding the surveys, it includes samples of an application to the Surveyor General for a survey of a mining claim, an order for mineral survey, specimen field notes, final oaths for surveys, location certificates for placer and lode claims and mill site, and approval certificates. Included are brief sections dealing with contests between mineral and agricultural claimants and surveys of adverse claims. Found at the back of the volume is a list of mining districts and Surveyors General and a specimen preliminary plat.

49.N95 Recorded in the undated **glossary of terms and statutory precedents for examining mineral claims** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 834}, are definitions of terms, brief summaries of legal cases, and cross-references to departmental rulings and court decisions to be used as a guide in work involving mineral claims. Entries are arranged alphabetically. Similar in content is the undated volume of **statements defining mineral claims examination terms** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 836}, containing abstracts of information found in letters and other documents pertaining to such terms as adverse claims, application, burden of proof, character of land, mineral land, patents, placer, and tunnels. Entries under the adverse claims heading, for example, fill 11 pages. Each of the entries under a heading consists of a reference to a document and an abstract of the relevant information. The entries are arranged in rough

alphabetical order, and the volume is indexed by subject.

49.N96 The **general docket of homestead entries, 1883–89** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 822}, actually is a record of homestead, cash, and some railroad entries forwarded to the Division for examination before patenting. All entries show docket number, name of land office, name of individual or railroad, date received, and date assigned to a clerk whose name is also given. The homestead entries show the final certificate number and often the application number; the cash entries show the final certificate number. For railroad entries the selection list number is shown. Some of the cash entries were commuted homestead entries. The entries are arranged numerically by docket number, 1–618. The volume is indexed by name of entryman and railroad.

49.N97 An inscription on one of two volumes containing **township plats showing diagrams of townsites in Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, 1883** (2 vols., ca. 4 in.), {UD 1407}, shows that the book was used by Albert L. Pitney, a clerk in the Mineral Division. The contents of the two volumes are identical. A "General Index" in each volume identifies the sections for each State or Territory. Each of these sections begins with a listing of the townsites and the page numbers of the appropriate diagrams. Most of these entries also give date of entry on docket, entry number, and date approved for patent. For some townsites, additional remarks are entered under the heading "For Further Proof." A few of these postdate 1883. The diagrams themselves are merely colored blocks indicating the location of the townsite within the township. No detail is provided.

49.N98 The chronologically arranged entries in the **log of mineral patents, 1889–1903** (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 831), appear to document the preparation of patents by the Division "N" clerks. Although the information in each volume was entered daily, the amount of information recorded in each volume varies greatly. The entries in volume 1, covering the period March 9, 1889, through December 31, 1891, show the name of the claim, dates of approval of the draft patent and what appears to be the surnames or initials of the clerk who prepared it, and the surnames of the clerks who prepared the actual patents and plats and recorded the patent. The daily entries in volume 2 show for the period January 2, 1900, through September 14, 1903, the name of the claim and the initials of the clerks who prepared them. The entries in both volumes are identified by a "Doc. No.," but the source of the numbers, which are not the same as the mineral entry (patent) numbers, is not readily identifiable. Neither volume is indexed. Entries in a third volume, the undated **list of California mineral patents** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 831A}, show the initials of the copyist, name of owner, land district, name of mine, and number of pages of the patent. Beginning with page 46, however, the patent number replaced the name of the owner in most entries, and the number of pages and copyist initials were dropped after page 84 and 89, respectively. The volume is not indexed. Attached to page 115 is a single-page list titled "Copies of California Field Notes," showing patent number, land office and name of claim. Inserted at the front of the volume is a file containing several more pages listing field notes received by the Surveyor General for California during the period 1910–13.

49.N99 Among the **divisional "Scrapbooks" of circulars, orders, and other issuances pertaining to public land matters, ca. 1866–1924** (see 49.16), is a 14-volume compilation of administrative and procedural issuances and notices issued during the period 1879 to 1911, which was maintained by clerks of Division "N" for ready reference. The volumes contain chronologically arranged copies of published and unpublished orders, circu-

lars, regulations, legislation, and instructions regarding office conduct and work procedures issued by the Chief Clerk, chiefs of other divisions, the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior. One volume contains copies of requisitions for supplies and services submitted during the period 1892–1900. The date spans of some volumes overlap because the scrapbooks were simultaneously maintained by different clerks.

49.N100 Albums containing **photographs of oil and mining sites, 1898–1900** (KRA, 183 images), are among the holdings of NARA's Still Pictures Records section. The prints, some photographed by Frank C. Ashton, show oil fields, oil derricks, equipment, people, and communities in several districts in California. Included are photographs from the Kern River Oil District in California. The albums were used in a General Land Office investigation. Among the holdings of NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section are **California oil land and naval petroleum reserve status plats, 1908–14** (167 items), which are part of the cartographic records of Division "E" (Surveying). These include a set of plats annotated to show, as of July 10, 1908, the location of oil within certain sections of lands selected for withdrawal.

49.N101 Printed copies of GLO laws and regulations regarding mines and coal lands issued in 1907 are in volume K46 of the Division "K" **reference library, ca. 1820–1920** {UD 702}. Included are "United States Mining Laws, and Regulations Thereunder, approved May 21, 1907," covering the "Reservation, Exploration, Location, Possession, Purchase, and Patenting of the Mineral Land in the Public Domain," and "Coal-Land Laws and Regulations Thereunder," dated April 12, 1907. Also in the volume is a copy of the 1906 reprint of the "Rules of Practice in Cases Before the United States District Land Offices, the General Land Office, and the Department of the Interior."

Records of the War Department Relating to Lead Mines and Naval Supplies

49.N102 On March 3, 1807, Congress passed an act directing that mineral (lead) lands on the public domain were to be reserved from sale and leased to developers. Initially the Treasury Department had responsibility for the lands, but in 1821 the function was transferred to the War Department, where it was administered by the Chief of Ordnance for the benefit of the army's demand for rifle shot. Because Congress failed to provide appropriations to cover the employment of civilians as mineral agents, army officers were detailed to superintend the mines. These officers were variously, and unofficially, styled as "U.S. Mineral Agents" and "Superintendents, U.S. Lead Mines." The leasing policy did not prove profitable, and in 1845 President James Polk advised Congress that leasing was costing the Government more to administer than it raised for the Treasury. The policy was abandoned in July 1846 when Congress authorized the President to sell the reserved mineral lands in Illinois, Arkansas, and the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa. The lands were restored to the public domain for disposal under provisions of the land laws, and the function of managing the mineral lands, along with the related records, was transferred from the War Department to the General Land Office in 1847. Some activities regarding the lands continued to be administered by the GLO as evidenced by a volume of letters sent which contains letters dated as late as 1869.

49.N103 The **records relating to lead mines, 1824–69** (25 vols. and unbound materials, ca. 10 ft.), {UD 972}, consist primarily of correspondence, permits, and leases, 1824–69, licenses for smelting, 1833–35 and 1840–47, and account books, 1833–49. Almost all of these records pertain to lead and copper lands located in Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. However, one volume titled "Entries of Lead

Lands in Wisconsin and Iowa" gives legal land descriptions of reserved tracts and related comments. The pages are formatted for entries by tract (section, township, and range), but relatively few of the entries, 1839–45, in the Iowa section of the volume (pp. 66–161) contain information regarding mining sites. Aside from this volume it cannot be readily determined whether any of the other records contain information about mining activities in either Iowa Territory or Arkansas.

49.N104 On March 1, 1817, Congress passed an act reserving certain public lands as a source of timber for naval purposes. The Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks was responsible for administering the timber program. Under the authority of the 1817 act, selected lands in Louisiana were exempted from all future sales. Documents relating to the withdrawal and restoration of these lands are in the bound **"Correspondence relative to Reservations of Live-Oak-Lands," 1825–43** (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 970}. Included are letters identifying certain islands that were reserved in 1820 and an "Abstract of lands situated in the South Eastern land District of Louisiana bearing valuable Live Oak trees and proposed to be removed permanently from sale or entry for the use of the Navy of the United States." Transcribed on page 133 of the volume is an act of March 3, 1843, authorizing the return of some of these lands to the public domain. The volume contains a detailed index to the documents. The Division "E" (Surveying) records among the holdings of NARA's Cartographic and Architectural Records section include **timber land reserve plats, ca. 1820–1879** (1 vol., 90 items). These manuscript, annotated plats, and diagrams of townships in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi show in color certain areas reserved for Naval purposes from approximately 1820 to 1860. Each plat bears a notation of the date of the Presidential order reserving the lands, and some are annotated to show the state of sales within the township up to March 31, 1845. Copies of many of the plats and diagrams were furnished to the Navy Department in 1878.

49.N105 Records relating to the War Department's administration of mineral lands are also found in Record Group 156, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance. Specific series relating to mineral lands are the following: **Letters sent relating to mineral lands, 1821–60** (4 vols., 6 in.), {UD 205}; **Statements of expenditures for and receipts from lead mines, 1841–47** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 206}; **Mineral land leases and purchase and smelting agreements, 1824–34** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 207}; **Lists of leases and locations of mineral lands, 1843–46** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 208}; and **Scrapbook of newspaper clippings on lead and copper mines, 1822–48** (1 vol., ¼ in.), {UD 209}. A volume called "Live Oak Letters" composed of letters from timber agents, 1828–59, is among the records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in Record Group 45, Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library.

Copy.

"A"

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1887.

To

Chiefs of Divisions. "C", "G", "P", "F" & "O",

General Land Office,

In order to facilitate the business of this Office, and to guard against mistakes and errors of judgment:

(1) In recommending improper cases to the Board of Review,

(2) In incorrectly suspending cases for amendment, or for other causes,

thus delaying the proper and speedy disposition of land entries, you will observe and strictly enforce the following requirements:

I.

All clerks in your respective Divisions who make final examinations in Homestead, Pre-emption, Desert Land, Timber Culture, and all Cash cases, will henceforth conform such examinations to the points embraced in the Examination Cards to be hereafter furnished.

A copy of the first page of the letter to Chiefs of Divisions notifying them of the inauguration of the use of Examination Cards in the review of land cases. {UD 919, Div. G.}

49.OB1 In an attempt to reduce speculation and fraud in the disposition of the public lands, Commissioner William A.J. Sparks issued an order on April 3, 1885, suspending final action on most entries of the public lands in portions of Kansas, Minnesota, and Nebraska, "all of Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Washington Territory, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada," and "the whole of Colorado, except lands in the late Ute reservation." Final action was also suspended on timber culture and desert land entries. His annual report for 1886 includes nearly 20 pages of extracts of letters received from individuals located throughout the trans-Mississippi West praising his efforts to quash land frauds. A typical example is a the letter from O.W. Streeter in Deadwood, Dakota Territory, who congratulated Sparks "upon the great success that has so far attended your efforts in arresting from unscrupulous corporations, land jobbers, and other parties large tracts of land, secured by fraud and in violation of law, and I can assure you that the great mass of the people in the western states and territories heartily indorse the honest efforts of the Interior Department in its determination to hold the public domain in the interest of honest settlers." Sparks claimed that these extracts were "merely examples of thousands of similar tenor," he had received.

49.OB2 The positive endorsements of his policies were far outnumbered by complaints that, combined with the burgeoning accumulation of unadjusted claims, led Sparks to modify the order on December 3, 1885, stating that he would certify and request the issue of patents upon all entries "not subject to reasonable doubt." The new order listed three categories of entries that would be considered for certification and patenting, but as a safeguard, it authorized the creation of what became the Board of Review. As called for by the order, the Board's members consisted of the Assistant Commissioner, Chief Clerk, and chief law clerk, and its mission was to "pass upon and report said cases to the Commissioner." On April 6, 1886, the Secretary of the Interior revoked the Commissioner's order of April 3, 1885, stating that, "when the vigilance of all the agencies show no substantial evidence of fraud or wrong, honest claims should not be delayed or their consideration refused on general report or rumors." While the Commissioner referred to the Secretary's "recission" of his order in the 1886 report, he stated that in the 4 months of its existence the board he established had proved to be so useful that on April 9, 1886, he increased its duties to "embrace the final examination of all entries before the issuance of patent." He went on to state that the board had examined over 30,000 entries and had caused "greater care to be taken in the original examination of entries," and established "uniformity of action in the application of the law and rules of practice, thus enabling the Commissioner to exercise a more intelligent judgment in ordering the issue of patents than when, in the absence of such supervisory action, cases were expected to be approved in a merely perfunctory manner." On November 29, 1886, the Board was reorganized and designated as Division "O."

49.OB3 In his annual report for fiscal year 1888, Sparks's successor, Commissioner S.M. Stockslager, explained that he had introduced examination cards or briefs to be used by all examining clerks in Divisions E, G, P, F, and O, "in order to facilitate the business of the office and to guard against mistake and errors of judgment" in "recommending improper cases to the board of review" and "incorrectly suspending cases for amendment or for other cause, thus delaying the proper and speedy disposition of land entries." The cards were essentially checklists of the points that had to be met to conform to the relevant laws regard-

ing homestead, preemption, desert land, timber culture, and cash cases. Only those cases ostensibly meeting the requirements for patent were to be forwarded to the Division "O" for final examination.

49.OB4 As stated in the 1888 annual report, Division "O" was charged with the final examination of all entries and locations upon agricultural lands made under the various public land laws. Entries complying with the relevant laws were submitted to the Commissioner for approval for patent; those that were defective were returned to the original examining division with instructions for corrections. Cases that did not comply in some way with the law through no fault of the claimant were recommended for confirmation and forwarded to the Board of Equitable Adjudication for final action. The use of the examination cards by the original examining divisions had greatly improved the quality of the cases received by the Division and increased its productivity. During the fiscal year the Division received 52,376 cases in addition to the existing caseload, sent to patent 50,436 cases, suspended and returned 7,371 cases, and forwarded 1,521 cases to the Board of Equitable Adjudication.

49.OB5 A major change in policy occurred after Commissioner Stockslager left office on June 1, 1889. Assistant Commissioner William M. Stone, who became Acting Commissioner, was instructed by the Secretary of the Interior to the review the working methods of the various divisions and to make the changes necessary to expedite the final disposition of cases waiting to be examined. He began his annual report, dated September 12, 1889, with a quick summary of the reasons accounting for the "enormous amount of unfinished business" he had inherited from the former administrations, due in large part to "the prevalence in the office of mistaken methods and practices, which, in my judgment, had the effect of obstructing rather than facilitating the proper transaction of business." He attributed much of the problem to procedures initiated by Commissioner Sparks and immediately targeted the Board of Review "as unnecessary and obstructive to the due course of business." He found that the Division had upwards of 18,000 cases awaiting examination. After he made some procedural changes, the backlog was eliminated by July 6, 1889, a little more than a month after he took office. On that date he issued an order abolishing Division "O." His opinion of Commissioner Sparks's actions and their consequences are expressed at length in the first nine pages of his report. His account includes the text of the orders cited above.

49.OB6 The records of the Division consist of a register of letters received, several series of letters sent, and numerical abstracts charting actions taken on the entries received.

Correspondence Records

49.OB7 Entries in the **register of letters received by the Board of Review Division, 1887–89** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 870}, cover the period June 4, 1888, through July 17, 1889, but many of the early entries are for letters from 1877. They show date received and file number, name and address of writer, date and purport of letter, and reference or action. The volume is extensively indexed by name of writer, land office, and topic, with extra pages pasted into most of the alphabetical segments. References to the names of the writers include the names of towns and States or Territories.

49.OB8 Transcripts of a small percentage of the Division's outgoing letters make up the **record copies of miscellaneous letters sent, 1885–88** (2 vols., 5 in.), {UD 860}. The bulk of these chronologically arranged letters were prepared for the signature of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, but a few were for members of the Board and the Chief of Division "O." Most of the letters are either instructions to the Recorder regarding the issuance of patents, requests for signature directed to the President's

Secretary to Sign Land Patents, or replies to inquiries from attorneys and entrymen regarding the status of particular land entries. Annotations giving the initials of the clerks who prepared the letters and relevant letters received numbers are entered in the margins. The volumes are indexed by name of addressees and persons mentioned in the letters. The latter references are entered in red ink. Also included in the indexes are references to land offices mentioned in the letters. Similar entries are found in the indexes in the volumes of **press copies of miscellaneous letters sent, 1885–89** (7 vols., 8 in.), {UD 861}, which cover the period December 9, 1885, through September 2, 1889, and are much more complete than the record copies. Included in these volumes are copies of letters to land office officials listing cases sent for patenting, some identified by type of entry and total number, others identified by land entry number and name of entryman. Many of the early letters are like interoffice memorandums written from a member of the Board to the President of the Board of Review, while a few are from the President of the Board to the Recorder and division chiefs. Letters prepared for the signature of the Commissioner are addressed to the Recorder, the President's Secretary to Sign Land Patents, attorneys, and entrymen. The majority of letters in the later volumes are to individuals regarding the status of their cases. Lists of the States and Territories covered by the letters in each volume are pasted on the front covers of all but the first volume.

49.OB9 Most of the chronologically arranged **departmental and congressional letters sent, 1886–88** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 862}, are press copies of letters sent by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Members of Congress and officials of the Post Office, Justice, and Treasury departments. A few appear to be addressed to private individuals. The letters, covering the period December 3, 1886, to February 9, 1888, concern actions being taken on specific cases, the issuance of patents, and cases pending examination by the Board of Review. For most such cases final action was promised within 3 to 4 months. The volume is indexed by name of addressee, with some references in red ink to persons mentioned in the letters.

49.OB10 Press copies of "abstracts" listing cases requiring action make up the bulk of the **letters sent to the Recorder of the General Land Office, the President's Secretary to Sign Land Patents, and the Secretary of the Interior, 1888-89** (3 vols., ca. 4 in.), {UD 863}, for the period February 10, 1888, to July 6, 1889. Most of these chronologically arranged letters, annotated with abstract numbers, are to the Recorder and the President's Secretary, with a few to the Secretary of the Interior interspersed throughout the three volumes. The Commissioner's letters to the Recorder are usually requests for the preparation and issuance of patents, although a few concern cases requiring additional action. The letters to the President's Secretary transmitted patents to be signed, and the letters to the Secretary of the Interior forwarded cases requiring action by the Board of Equitable Adjudication. The letters identified the enclosed cases by name and location of land office, type of entry, and total number of entries for each type. In most instances the names of the entrymen are not given. The volumes are indexed by name of land office. Index references to the letters to the Recorder are found in volumes 1 and 3, but none of the volumes appear to include index entries for letters to the President's Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior.

49.OB11 The **record copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers, 1887** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 864}, by the Commissioner concern the status of particular cases, some of which were awaiting examination by the Board of Review. These letters are duplicated in the **press copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers, 1887–88** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 865}, which include copies of a letter of August 9, 1887, and letters written in January and February 1888 that are not found in the record copy volume. A few of

the duplicated press copies are illegible. Both volumes are indexed by name of land office and the names, in red ink, of individuals mentioned in the letters.

Other Records

49.OB12 Numerical abstracts of cash entries, 1886–89 (6 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 867}, show the actions taken prior to approval of patent or cancellation of entry. The format includes columns for number of land entry, date approved for patent, date referred to Division "P" for investigation, date returned for evidence, and remarks. Midway through volume 2 most entries were reduced to land entry number, and date approved for patent. Some of the later entries include dates of referrals to the Board of Equitable Adjudication. Although all the volumes are labeled "Cash," entries are found in volumes 1 and 2 for transactions using Supreme Court scrip, U.S. District Court scrip, agricultural college scrip, and military bounty land warrants; and entries for townsites, Pawnee Reservation lands (Grand Island, NE), and Osage trust and diminished reserve lands (Larned, KS). Volume 6 of the series was used to record entries continued from volume 5. The entries in each volume are arranged either alphabetically by land office and thereunder numerically by land entry number or by type of transaction and thereunder numerically. Neither volume 1 nor 2 contains an index, but a separate index volume covering entries in both volumes was inserted at the front of volume 1. The remaining volumes include indexes. Entries are by name of land office. A similar record was compiled for homestead entries. The **numerical abstracts of final homestead entries, 1885–89** (3 vols., 7 in.), {UD 868}, are recorded in volumes labeled "Finals." Columns are provided for number of entry, date approved for patent, dates referred to Division "P"and returned, dates referred to Division "C" and returned, and dates referred to Board of Equitable Adjudication and returned. The entries are arranged by land office and thereunder numerically by entry number. Some land office sections in volume 1 include information on timber culture and desert land entries. A separate index volume was inserted at the front of volume 1 and it is needed to locate all the entries for a given land office. Entries in volume 3 are continuations of entries from volume 2. Volumes 2 and 3 both include indexes.

49.OP1 Nearly 18 years after the demise of the Board of Review Division, the original Division "O," a new Division "O" was created by an order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office dated April 12, 1907. The new Posting Division, which was organized on April 15, 1907, was responsible for posting all entries on the tract books. The tract books, formerly the responsibility of Division "C" (Public Lands) were transferred from that division to Division "O." Certain clerks, who were designated "status clerks," were responsible for handling requests from the various divisions regarding the status of particular tracts. On April 24, 1907, the Chief Clerk issued an order renaming or redesignating the divisions. Division "O" became the Posting and Tract Records Division. The new division was established to promote greater efficiency in the posting of changes to tract books, and it succeeded so well that the Commissioner stated in his annual report for 1907 that the Division had facilitated "the postings to such an extent as to increase the amount of such work performed by each clerk about 25 per cent." The Division continued in operation well beyond 1912.

49.OP2 The main body of records maintained by Division "O" was the set of tract books documenting the disposal of the public domain. As defined by Irving Senzel, a member of the Branch of Research, in his 1949 "Glossary of Public-Land Terms," prepared for use by the staff of the Bureau of Land Management, the tract books provide a permanent reference by State or Territory, meridian, township, range, section, and subdivisions of all transactions involving the surveyed public lands. Entries and notations recorded in these books include references to all transfers of land title by legal description of the land involved, the names of the purchaser and patentee, the act under which the land was patented, and the date of the transaction. All land grants made to States and railroads, and all lands acquired by, or revested in the United States under the public land laws are shown on the tract books. Transfers involving military bounty land warrants, scrip, or unique circumstances were entered in red ink. Railroad and State selections are in blue ink. Included are references to those congressional acts, Presidential proclamations, Executive orders, public land orders, departmental orders, and administrative orders reserving, withdrawing or appropriating public lands for specific purposes such as national forests, parks, and monuments, and Federal reclamation projects. In addition, the entries and notations include reference to all applications for patents, entries, leases, licenses, or permits that have been disallowed, rejected, or withdrawn as well as to those leases, licenses, and permits granted but no longer in force. Current applications, upon which final actions are pending and all other rights granted and still in force, are also noted.

49.OP3 It is important to emphasize that as a record of legal transfer of title, the tract books record only the initial transaction whereby the title to the land was transferred from the United States to the first patentee. Subsequent transfers of property are recorded in county or State records. Information about those records should be available from the appropriate county recorder of deeds, State archives, or historical society.

49.OP4 A comprehensive set of tract books covering all the public land States and Territories was maintained by GLO headquarters in Washington, DC. **The headquarters tract books, 1800–1964** (2,172 vols., 218 ft.), {UD 2100–UD 2117}, in NARA's custody cover all of the States west of the Mississippi River except those bordering the river itself. Tract books in this series are available for Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico,

North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The States bordering the Mississippi River and the public land States east of the river are under the jurisdiction of the Eastern States Office, Bureau of Land Management, and the tract books for those States have been retained by the Bureau.

49.OP5 For most researchers wishing to consult pre-July 1908 land entry case files (see 49.DM41 et al.) knowledge of information recorded on the tract books is essential. Before July 1908, the General Land Office kept the case files for all general land entries according to State, land office, type of entry (such as credit, cash, homestead, timber, and mineral), and final certificate number (also called the file or document number). After July 1908, the General Land Office filed all general land entries regardless of State or type in one large series by serial patent number (see 49.DM50). Retrieval of the post-July 1908 land entry files is facilitated by name and numerical indexes (see 49.DM50) that, used together, show the patent number of all post-July 1908 land entries. Similar indexes do not exist for most pre-July 1908 land entry case files. The exception is the "Seven States Index" (see 49.DM43) covering Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Nevada, and Utah, which supplies all of the information elements needed to retrieve a land entry case file. The index entries give the entryman's name, State in which the land was located, land office where the entry was made, type of entry, and final certificate or file number. They also show the legal description of the land in terms of numbered section, township, and range and cover both successful land entries that received patents and unsuccessful land entries (canceled or relinquished) that did not receive patents. NARA has case files for both patented and unpatented land entries before 1908.

49.OP6 The information elements required to retrieve the pre-July 1908 land entry case files for the "Seven States" are necessary to retrieve files for the States not covered by the index. Researchers who have access to land patents may have the necessary information, but most researchers will have to obtain it from the GLO tract books. The tract books are arranged by State and thereunder by numbered section, township, and range. In order to use them effectively, researchers must know the legal description of the parcel of land in which they are interested. This information can usually be obtained from the county recorder of deeds or from some commercial atlases. Armed with the legal land description, researchers can then consult a map index to each State's tract books to identify the number of the tract book covering the area in which they are interested. These maps, which are available in the consultant's office in the National Archives Building, show the principal meridian and baseline governing the land surveys in each State, as well as the numbered townships and ranges that appear as a grid covering the entire State. The townships and ranges are organized in blocks designated with a tract book volume number. When the number has been obtained, the tract book can be requested by State and volume number.

49.OP7 Once the tract book is at hand, the researcher can locate the record of the land entry under the appropriate numbered section, township, and range. The tract book entries were formatted on folio pages to show description of the land involved in terms of range, township, section, and fraction of section, numbers of acres in the tract, price per acre and total cost of tract when relevant, name of purchaser, date of sale, numbers of receipt and certificate of purchase, to whom patented, date of patent, and volume and page where it was recorded. The columns regarding patents were frequently used to record other information relevant to the individual entry. Notations were made as to the type of entry such as homestead, timber culture, desert land, min-

eral, lieu selection, bounty land warrant, scrip, swamp land, and so forth; relevant acts of Congress or treaties; letters or other documents such as selection lists pertinent to the entry; and the name of local land office in which the transaction was handled.

49.OP8 Requests for the pre-July 1908 land entry case files must include the State, land office, type of land entry, and final certificate number. The name of the entryman is desirable for verification purposes, but it is not essential. The name of the land office may be difficult to locate. It sometimes is listed on the right tract book page near the final certificate or patent number. If it is not included in the actual entry, it may be necessary to examine entries on preceding or following pages. In cases where the land office cannot be identified from the tract book entries, researchers can consult an index prepared by the General Land Office that is arranged by State, meridian, township and range, which chronicles the time period during which various land offices administered the public lands in any given area (see 49.OP9). The type of land entry is more obvious; it is usually abbreviated in the far left column. Homestead entries were shown as "Hd," "H.E," or "Home." Cash entries are "PA." or "Pre. 41," for the preemption act of 1841, or "cash." Timber culture entries are "T.C." and desert land entries are "D.E." Military bounty land warrant entries were cited in various ways but always included the year of the act authorizing the warrant, the acreage, and the warrant number, and this information must be included in requests. If entries were made through the use of various types of scrip, that information must also be included in requests. The location of the final certificate or patent number on the right-hand page depends on the type of land entry and its disposition. The file number for a cash or preemption entry was usually recorded under the column headed "Number of receipt and certificate of purchase." For homestead, timber culture, or desert land entries, the column was used for the application number. The file number for these types of entries was usually entered under the "By Whom Patented" or "Date of Patent" columns as the final certificate, "F.C.," or patent, "Pat.," number.

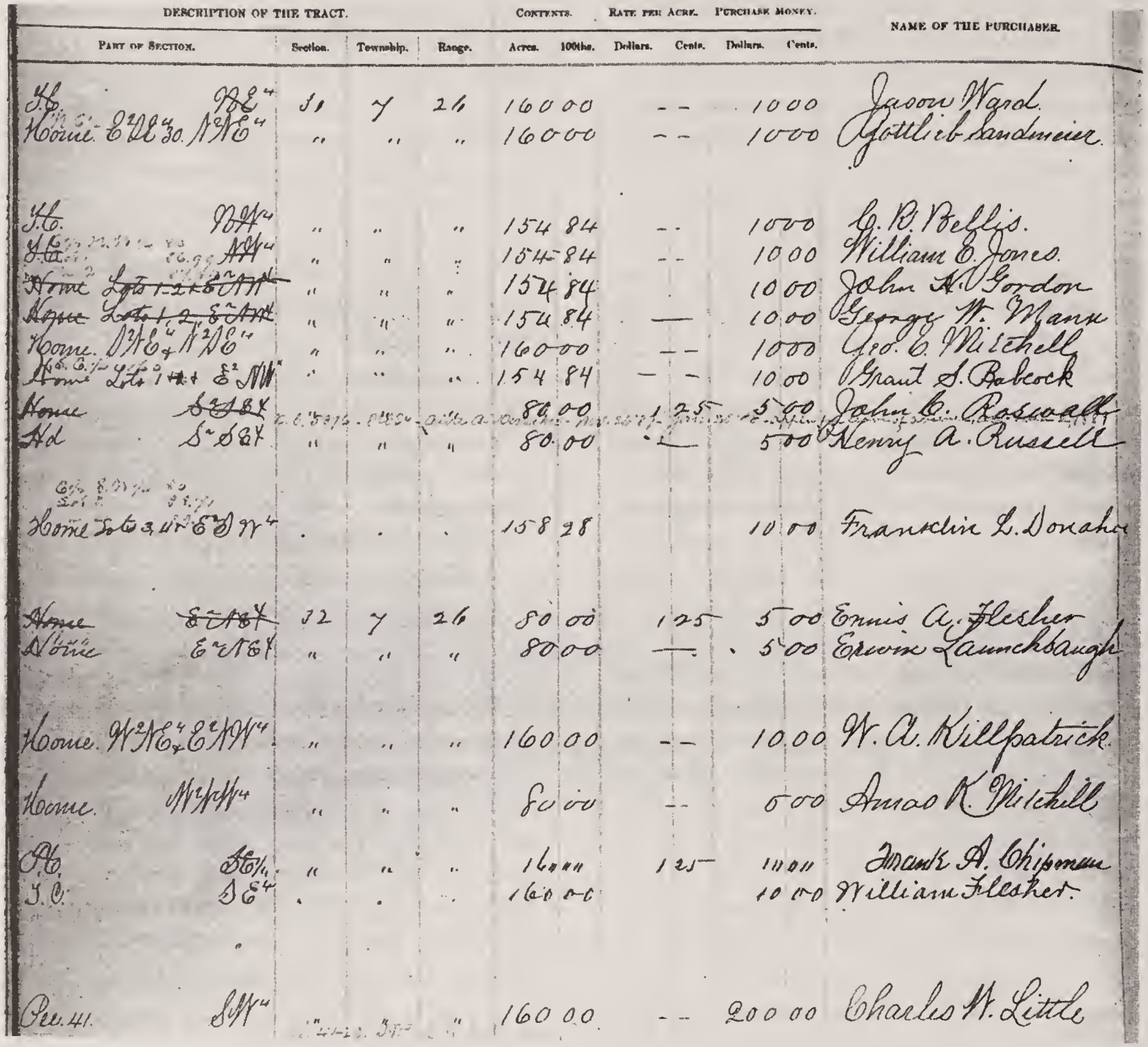
49.OP9 Legal descriptions by township and range of the lands within the jurisdiction of each land office are given in the undated **index to land offices** (4 vols., 8 in.), {UD 2320}. The land office identifiers include the date of establishment. The entries are arranged alphabetically by State with one exception. Those for Idaho, which should be in volume 1 are in volume 2. The States covered by each volume are shown below:

1. Alabama–Indiana
2. Idaho–Missouri
3. Montana–Oklahoma
4. Oregon–Wyoming

Each volume includes a table of contents giving name of State, relevant page numbers, and meridian.

49.OP10 Additional information about the headquarters tract books and their use is found in NARA's Reference Information Paper Number 114, *Research in the Land Entry Files of the General Land Office*, compiled by Kenneth Hawkins, which was formerly General Information Leaflet Number 67.

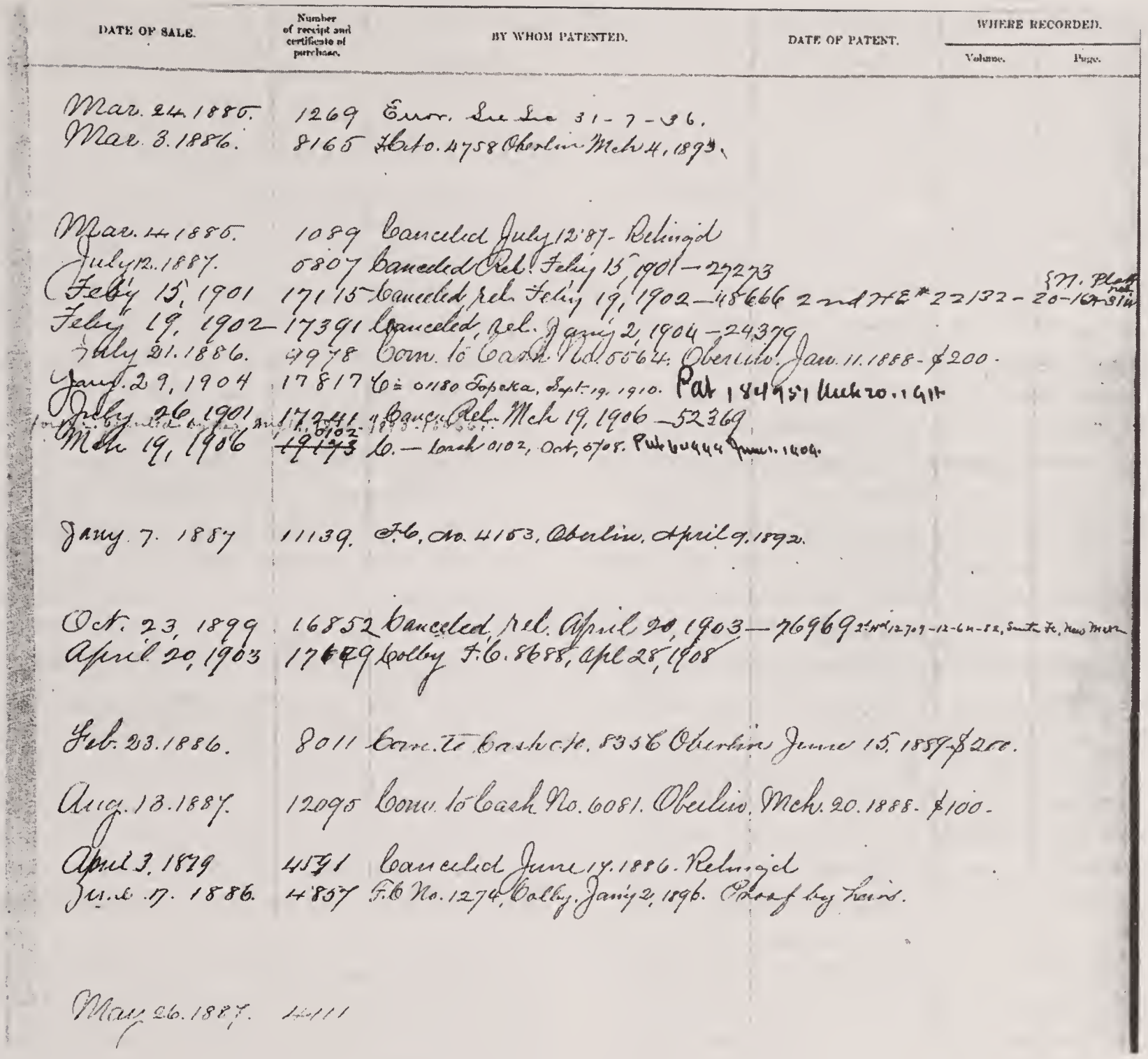
49.OP11 Each land office maintained a set of tract books covering lands in its jurisdiction. The books were transferred from one land office to another when jurisdictional boundaries changed or land offices closed. When the last land office in a State closed, the tract books usually were sent to the General Land Office in Washington, DC, but some were placed in local depositories. The local tract books for those States covered by the headquarters tract books described above have since been placed in NARA's regional archives, but those for the States administered by the Eastern States Office are held in the National Archives Building. Unfortunately, the sets of volumes



Description of the Tract. Part of Section.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Contents. Acres.	100ths.	Rate per Acre. Dollars.	Cents.	Purchase Money. Dollars.	Cents.	Name of the Purchaser.
H. NE4	31	7	26	160	00	--		10	00	Jason Ward.
Home. E2 SE4 30. N2 NE4	"	"	"	160	00	--		10	00	Gottlieb Sandmeier.
H. NW4	"	"	"	154	84	--		10	00	C. B. Bellis.
H. NW4	"	"	"	154	84	--		10	00	William E. Jones.
~~Home Lots 1-2 E2 NW4~~	"	"	"	154	84			10	00	John H. Gordon
~~Home Lots 1, 2 E2 NW4~~	"	"	"	154	84	—		10	00	George W. Mann
Home. S2 NE4 + N2 SE4	"	"	"	160	00	--		10	00	Geo. E. Mitchell
Home Lots 1 + 2 + E2 NW4	"	"	"	154	84	—	—	10	00	Grant S. Babcock
~~Home S2 SE4~~				80	00	1	25	5	00	John C. Roswall
Hd S2 SE4	"	"	"	80	00	—		5	00	Henry A. Russell
Home Lots 3, 4 + E2 SW4	.	.	.	158	28			10	00	Franklin L. Donahoe
~~Home E2 NE4~~	32	7	26	80	00	1	25	5	00	Ennis A. Flesher
Home E2 NE4	"	"	"	80	00	—		5	00	Erwin Launchbaugh
Home. W2 NE4 + E2 NW4	"	"	"	160	00	--		10	00	W. A. Killpatrick.
Home. W2 NW4	"	"	"	80	00	--		5	00	Amos K. Mitchell
P.C. SE1/4	"	"	"	160	00	1	25	10	00	Frank A. Chipman
T.C. SE4	.	.	.	160	00			10	00	William Flesher.
Pre. 41. SW4	"	"	"	160	00	--		200	00	Charles W. Little

Copy of Kansas tract book for sections 31 and 32, Township 7 South, Range 26 West. {UD 2106, vol. 75, p. 35}

making up the **local tract books** (557 vols., ca. 76 ft.), {UD 869A through UD 869V, with gaps}, are far from complete for some States. For example, there are 3 volumes for Minnesota, 13 for Iowa, 2 for Illinois, and 2 for Indiana. An undated looseleaf notebook and a bound volume serve as an **index to local tract books and plats** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 2324}, for Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, and Wisconsin. Entries in the index are by township and range, and like the index maps, they give the number of the volume containing entries for a particular area. The index for Arkansas covers only the first 6 volumes of the 44 volumes available for Arkansas. Also available are two copies of the **"Eastern States" map index to tract books** (2 vols., 1 in.), {ZZ 2323}, which includes maps of Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, and Missouri, compiled some time after 1935. Researchers seeking information about land files for the States in this group are advised to contact the Eastern States Office,



DATE OF SALE.	Number of receipt and certificate of purchase.	BY WHOM PATENTED.	DATE OF PATENT.	WHERE RECORDED. Volume.	Page.
Mar. 24. 1885.	1269	Error. See Ser 31-7-36.			
Mar. 3. 1886.	8165	Hdto. 4758 Oberlin Mch 4, 1893.			
Mar. 4 1885.	1089	Canceled July 12'87 - Relinqd			
July 12. 1887.	0807	Canceled Rel. Feby 15 1901 — 27273			
Feby 15. 1901	171 15	Canceled rel. Feby 19, 1902 — 48666	2 mdse 2 2132 - 20-16	31 Plats	
Feby 19. 1902	17391	Canceled, rel. Jany 2, 1904 — 24379			
July 21. 1886.	9978	Conv. to Cash. No. 5564. Oberlin. Jan. 11. 1888 - $200.			
Jany. 29, 1904	17817	6= 0180 Topeka, Sept. 19, 1910.	Pat 1849 51 Mch 20. 1911		
Feby 26, 1901	17241	Canc. Rel. Mch 19, 1906 — 52369			
Mch 19, 1906	~~17173~~ 0102	to. — Lonch 0102, Oct, 5708.	Pat 604444 June. 1904.		
Jany. 7. 1887	11139.	F.C. No. 4153. Oberlin. April 9. 1892.			
Oct. 23, 1899	16852	Canceled, rel. April 20, 1903 — 76969	2 mdse 1209-12-64-82, Santa Fe, New Mex.		
April 20, 1903	17649	Colby F.C. 8688, Apl 28, 1908			
Feb. 23. 1886.	8011	Conv. to Cash etc. 5336 Oberlin June 15. 1887 $200.			
Aug. 13. 1887.	12095	Conv. to Cash No. 6081. Oberlin. Mch. 20. 1888. $100.			
April 3. 1879	4591	Canceled June 17. 1886. Relinqd			
June 17. 1886.	4857	F.C No. 1274 Colby. Jany 2, 1896. Proof by Lands.			
May 26. 1887.	11911				

Bureau of Land Management, for assistance. The office is currently located at 7450 Boston Boulevard, Springfield, VA 22153. It has a computerized index of patented land entries in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, available on the BLM web site at *www.glorecords.blm.gov*. Complete entries from this index give the information needed to locate the case file at NARA. Since the computerized index covers only patented entries, it does not serve as an index to the pre-1820 entries and many thousands of canceled or relinquished land case files. File information on these cases must be obtained from the tract books held by the Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Office.

49.OP12 The local tract books are filed with the records of Division "D" (Mail and Files), and information regarding the number of tract books available for each State and their date spans can be found in the Division "D"

(Mail and Files) section of the State lists in the Supplement to this guide. Tract books for Idaho, Oregon, and Washington are among the records reproduced in the National Archives microfilm publications:

Federal Land Records for Idaho, 1860–1934 (M1620, 23 rolls);

Federal Land Records for Oregon, 1854–1908 (M1621, 93 rolls); and

Federal Land Records for Washington, 1860–1910 (M1622, 72 rolls).

These publications include registers of land entries kept by local land offices (Idaho), and registers and abstracts of land entries kept by local land offices (Oregon and Washington).

49.OP13 The records of the Division also include press copies of **notices of land withdrawals and restorations received from various divisions, 1907–28** (ca. 5 ft.), {A1 868A}, sent to Division "O" for posting on the appropriate tract books. These notices are generally press copies of letters sent by the divisions, chiefly Divisions "L" and "N," to Registers and Receivers notifying them of changes to be posted to their tract books. In some cases the notices are accompanied by blueprint or other types of plats. The tracts in question may be described in the body of the letter or in attached lists. The press copies are annotated to show the date they were received in Division "O" and the date of posting. As shown by the list below, the series is divided into several subseries based on division of origin or type of land transaction.

1. Withdrawal notices received from Division "N," 1907–27 (ca. 2 ft.), for coal lands in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, as well as Arizona, New Mexico, and Alaska territories. The records are in four post binders and several folders.
2. Restoration notices and plats for coal lands, 1907–13, in North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington (3 in.).
3. Withdrawal notices received from Division "L," 1908 (ca. 1 ft.), for national forest lands in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and Arizona and New Mexico Territories. The records are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory and thereunder by name of forest, and name of land office in a few instances. Folder headings show name of State or Territory, national forest, and the land office having jurisdiction. Some forests fell within the jurisdiction of two or more land offices and separate files were maintained for each office.
4. Withdrawal and restoration notices received from Division "N," 1911–28, (5 in.), for "Petroleum, oil shale, petroleum and nitrogen, phosphate, Helium, etc. etc.," in California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico Territory. The folders are filed in alphabetical order by name of State.

49.OP14 Also included are some post-1912 materials. These consist of restoration notices received from several divisions relating to lands reserved for various purposes, 1919–25 (1 ft.), arranged in rough chronological order in two post binders and a few folders, and letters and plats relating to oil and gas structures, 1920–27 (3 in.).

49.OP15 Among the **divisional "Scrapbooks" of circulars, orders, and other issuances pertaining to public land matters, ca. 1866–1924** (see 49.16), is one volume containing administrative and procedural directives and notices issued during 1909 and a partial volume containing similar documents for the period 1912 to 1917.

DIVISION "P" (TIMBER DEPREDATION, SPECIAL SERVICES, AND FIELD SERVICE DIVISION)

49.P1 Division "P," which went through several name changes before becoming the Field Service Division in 1907, actually had its beginnings in the Department of the Treasury.

49.P2 An act of Congress dated March 2, 1831, made the unauthorized cutting or removal of timber from the public lands an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. Timber agents charged with safeguarding timber resources operated under the supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury until 1852, when management of the timber interest appears to have been transferred to the Department of the Interior. Letters in the Division "C" letter book (see 49.C19) show that on June 3, 1852, the Secretary of the Interior ordered the timber agents to submit statements of the accounts and finances connected to their office, and he appointed new timber agents in 1853. On January 28, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office notified the timber agents that the Secretary had "committed the whole subject of the Timber Agency to the care and direction" of the General Land Office. In November 1855 the Commissioner informed the timber agents of the Secretary's decision to discontinue the Timber Agency system and directed them to submit their final accounts. One month later, on December 24, 1855, the Commissioner issued a circular informing the Registers and Receivers of the district land offices that they were now responsible for seizing and selling all timber illegally cut on public lands and depositing the proceeds with the U.S. Treasury. They were also charged with reporting the cases to the proper district attorneys for prosecution of those offenders who had not reached an accommodation with the General Land Office. In emergencies they were authorized to "deputize" reliable persons to assist in investigations. Eventually Special Agents were appointed to investigate and collect testimony.

49.P3 Given the many problems inherent in protecting the public timber, the Commissioner of the General Land Office recommended in the annual reports for 1874 and 1876 that timber lands be surveyed and sold in order to protect the public's interests. Lack of funds forced the dismissal of timber agents in Arkansas, Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Montana, and Arizona Territory in 1877. In 1878, however, Congress enacted legislation dealing with the policing and disposition of timber on the public domain. Two acts appropriated a total of $32,500 to cover the expenses of clerks engaged in investigating fraudulent land entries, trespasses on the public lands, and cases of official misconduct ($7,500), and the expenses of suppressing depredations upon public timber lands ($25,000). By the time the Commissioner submitted his annual report for fiscal year 1878, Special Agents were operating in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and their work is discussed in the Commissioner's report. Two other acts, passed on June 3, 1878, concerned the disposition of timber in specific States and Territories. One permitted the citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to harvest timber for mining and domestic purposes, and the other authorized the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory. Congress appropriated $40,000 in both 1879 and 1880 to meet expenses entailed in the protection of timber on the public domain, and timber agents were employed in Alabama, Colorado, California, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, Michigan, Oregon, Wisconsin, and in New Mexico, Washington, and Wyoming Territories.

49.P4 Initially, Division "C" (Public Lands) handled matters relating to timber depredations and trespass, but in 1877 those functions were transferred to a newly created Timber Division, also known as the Timber Depredations Division. On April 18, 1883, the Chief Clerk of the GLO notified the division chiefs that the name of the "Timber Division" was being changed to the Special Services Division. The Division was to be responsible for "all matters relating to depredations on the public timber and other lands of the U.S. and of fraudulent entries of public lands whether agricultural or mineral," except for those relating to swamp lands; the supervision of all Special Agents appointed to examine and report upon all cases of fraudulent entry of public lands; and the examination of mineral surveys. Activities reported by the Division for fiscal year 1883 included investigations of fraudulent preemption, homestead, timber culture, timber land, desert land, and donation entries; illegal fencing; and measures taken to protect the public timber and the destruction by fire of coal fields in the Black Hills district of Dakota Territory. Also noted in the annual report was the expense involved in protecting the timber in northern Minnesota from depredation by individuals from sparsely timbered areas in Canada.

49.P5 The dual mission of the Division—to supervise the investigation of fraudulent entries or unlawful enclosures of the public lands and all depredations upon public timber—led to the establishment of two distinct branches as discussed in the Division's 1888 annual report. The Fraudulent Entry Branch was responsible for action upon fraudulent and illegal entries of public land; action upon unlawful enclosures of public land; preparation of copies of entry papers and other documents for use in courts and other legal procedures; and the preparation of general and special reports. The Timber Depredation Branch was responsible for action upon complaints and reports of alleged depredations upon public timber; making general and special reports; examination of agents' weekly reports; and docketing instructions to agents and other officers. Functions common to both branches included instructing Special Agents in their duties and assigning them to work in the field for which they were best qualified; answering legal inquiries and furnishing information on the status of cases to attorneys and other interested parties; examining Special Agents' monthly salary and expense accounts in connection with their weekly reports; preparing copies of official papers for the use of Special Agents, Registers and Receivers, and U.S. attorneys, and for retention in the files when the originals were required for legal proceedings; and examining charges of illegal and unprofessional practices of attorneys before local offices and formulating decisions regarding their disbarment from practice.

49.P6 The number of Special Agents working under the two branches varied from year to year, depending upon annual appropriations. They generally were part-time employees, and the annual reports usually begin with a statement regarding the number of agents employed and the hours they worked. The 1888 report concerning the work of the Special Agents involved in protection of the public lands is typical: "During the year 36 agents were employed in the investigation of fraudulent entries and otherwise protecting public lands from illegal appropriation; the aggregate length of service being three hundred and eighty-two months and ten days, equivalent to the employment of 31 agents for the whole year and 1 agent for ten months and ten days." The work of these Special Agents and the supervising staff was usually reported in terms of number of cases and reports of fraud referred to the Special Agents for investigation; number of hearings ordered; number of cases held for cancellation and canceled and cases examined and passed; the number of hearings

awaiting action and Registers' and Receivers' reports; and other letters pending. Many of the annual reports include statistical tables showing actions taken by type of case and by State and Territory.

49.P7 Two acts passed by Congress on March 3, 1891, changed the emphasis of the work of the Special Agents for timber depredations. One act (26 Stat. 1095) provided for the creation of forest reservations, and an amendatory act (26 Stat. 1093) authorized the issuance of permits to bona fide users to cut timber free of charge on nonmineral public lands in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming, the Territory of Utah, and the district of Alaska. The permit system was intended to eliminate the speculative use of public timber, and in his 1892 annual report the Commissioner noted a shift in the work of the Special Agents for timber from investigating and reporting cases of unlawful appropriation of public timber to implementing the provisions of the 1891 legislation. They were instrumental in the creation of six forest reservations—three in Colorado, and one each in New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming—and were responsible for much of the work involved in the issuance of the timber permits. The Commissioner recommended the hiring of some 20 Special Agents who would promulgate and explain the intents and effects of the permit law, assist applicants in securing permits, and visit the lands covered by the permits to determine whether conditions were being met. In 1893 the provisions of the 1891 permit act were extended to the New Mexico and Arizona Territories. Because timber speculators found ways to exploit the permit act, it failed to reduce the number of timber depredation cases. In 1897 the Commissioner noted that 370 such cases had been reported during the year.

49.P8 The 1891 act that authorized the creation of the forest reservations failed to include provisions for their protection and administration, and 6 years passed before the Secretary of the Interior was authorized by an act of June 4, 1897, to promulgate rules and regulations governing the reservations. Also in 1897 six Special Agents for forests (one of whom was Gifford Pinchot) and Forest Supervisors were appointed to patrol the reserves and enforce the observance of the regulations. The number of reservations had increased to 30 by the following year, and the forest reserve staff was up to 11. An increase in appropriations for fiscal year 1899 financed the establishment of a graded force of officers to manage the reservations. The forest reservations were grouped into 11 districts. Each district was headed by a Forest Superintendent who had jurisdiction over Forest Supervisors, who were responsible for forest rangers. The rangers' primary duties were to patrol the reserves, prevent forest fires and timber trespasses, and supervise authorized logging activities. At the same time, three branches were set up within the Division to protect and regulate the use of timber on unreserved public lands. One was responsible for the issuance of timber permits, another for timber sales, and the third for the prevention of timber depredations.

49.P9 In his annual report for 1900 the Commissioner noted that the number of forest reservations had increased to 38. The size of the forest service force fluctuated depending upon the appropriation and the time of the year. The greatest number of rangers was employed during July to October, when the danger of forest fires was greatest. His report includes a lengthy discussion of land withdrawals for several proposed forest reservations. The divisional report includes lists of proposed national parks and temporary withdrawals of lands reserved as possible forest reserves or parks, and a related appendix provides a detailed discussion of the proposed Petrified Forest, AZ, Pajarito, NM, and Shoshone Falls, ID, national parks. On March 1, 1901, administration of the forests was trans-

ferred from Division "P" to the newly established Forestry Division ("R"). Although responsibility for investigating and reporting on trespass cases in forest reserves was moved to the Forestry Division, investigations of timber trespass on public lands remained the responsibility of Division "P." In fiscal year 1902, Division "P" reported 482 cases of trespass upon public lands. Among these was one case concerning 210,000 tons of coal taken unlawfully.

49.P10 To secure a more efficient administration of the law governing the Special Agents a circular dated July 20, 1904, provided for the establishment of nine field districts (later called divisions), each headquartered at a U.S. land office. The districts were composed of a Special Agent, referred to as Chief, who supervised the work of other Special Agents operating within the area of his jurisdiction. There were nine original districts:

First District–Washington;
Second District–Oregon;
Third District–California, Nevada;
Fourth District–Idaho, Montana;
Fifth District–Colorado, Utah, Kansas, Oklahoma;
Sixth District–Arizona, New Mexico;
Seventh District–North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska;
Eighth District–Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan; and
Ninth District–Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas.

49.P11 In July 1906, Division "P" was charged with the adjudication of agricultural claims within the forest reserves, and the records pertaining to such claims along with the entries and pending reports were transferred to the Division from the Forestry Division. Also, by July 1906, the number of field districts had increased to 12 with headquarters in Seattle, WA (District 1), Portland, OR (2), Oakland, CA (3), Helena, MT (4), Denver, CO (5), Santa Fe, NM (6), Cheyenne, WY (7), Duluth, MN (8), New Orleans, LA (9), Fargo, ND (10), Spokane, WA (11), and Los Angeles, CA (12).

49.P12 In March 1907, two months after he had resigned from the General Land Office to become a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Harry H. Schwartz was recruited by the Commissioner to direct the work of the Field Divisions. By the end of March, Schwartz was on duty, signing letters as Chief of the Special Services Division even though the Commissioner's recommendation for his appointment to the position was not made to the Secretary of the Interior until April 12, 1907. On April 24, 1907, the name of Division "P" was changed to the Field Service Division, and Schwartz continued as Chief of the Division until February 1908, when he was promoted to an administrative staff position titled Chief of Field Service, which, according to the 1909 *Register of the Department of the Interior* (see 49.A35.11), was separate from Division "P." The GLO entries in the 1909 *Register* lists Schwartz with the executive officers as "Field service, chief" and John D. Yelverton as Chief of the Field Service Division. The Chief of Field Service was to supervise the operations of the Special Agents and other divisional employees in the field; the Chief of Division "P" was responsible for action on reports of investigations of alleged frauds and trespasses by Special Agents and other work performed by the Division staff in the Washington office. On March 22, 1909, Yelverton issued a memo to the clerks in his Division acknowledging that "Much confusion is evident in the preparation of letters for signature. The Field Service work proper is under the direct supervision of the Chief of Field Service and, generally speaking, all letters initiating and directing the progress of field work should be prepared for his signature." All letters, related instructions and calls for reports concerning investigations conducted by the field force, including those

involving timber trespass and unlawful enclosure work, were to be signed by the Chief of Field Service. Exceptions were letters dealing with authorizations for expenditures, adjudications of an entry, applications, degree of liability and other matters which required the Commissioner's signature. Schwartz's outgoing letters were duplicated in the Division's press copy volumes. As a result the letters sent volumes include letters from both the Chief of Division "P" and the Chief of Field Service, although copies of letters written by Schwartz and his successor as Chief of Field Service were also maintained as a separate series.

49.P13 In 1912 the Commissioner included in his annual report (pp. 16–23) a detailed "Comparison between the old and present systems of handling cases," that indicates "graphically the additional work" devolving upon the Field Service force. The statement compares the methods of handling forest lieu selections; scrip, preemption, and townsite cases; and timber and stone entries. He also addressed the ways of conducting inspections of local land offices and investigations of isolated tracts, railroad land grants, individual lieu selections, various rights-of-way applications, and water companies involved in irrigating desert entries; investigations under the Carey Act, including withdrawals, segregations, and lists for patent upon alleged reclamation of the land; and examinations of power sites and related withdrawals, State selections, and Indian allotments. He concluded his discussion by stating that the "necessity for many of the very big land suits which are now in progress would never have arisen had an examination of the character now demanded been made. . . ."

49.P14 The separation of the Field Service and Division "P" lasted until March 3, 1913, when the Commissioner ordered the consolidation of Division "P" and the Field Service as the Field Service Division, designated as "FS." Division "FS" was abolished on February 20, 1925, and the majority of its functions transferred to Division "K." Its remaining functions were carried on by the Division of Investigation between 1925 and 1931.

49.P15 Investigations mentioned in the Commissioners' annual reports, and undoubtedly reflected to some degree in the records, involved mineral land in Arkansas fraudulently classified as agricultural lands (1885); "irrigation" ditching by cattlemen in Wyoming Territory that diverted watersheds for the exclusive use of watering cattle (1886); speculation on coal lands in Colorado, Washington, and Wyoming Territory (1889) and fraudulent declaratory statements for coal lands (1899); all matters relating to soldiers' additional homestead applications under sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes (1903); and Indian allotments for non-reservation Indians (1897, 1903).

49.P16 In 1903 some of the Division's Special Agents, in cooperation with representatives of the Office of Indian Affairs, resumed investigations of allotments made to wandering and improvident Indians under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, and its 1891 amendment. In 1897 and 1898 the Special Agents had reported on nearly 400 such allotments, most of which proved to be illegal or fraudulent or both. The Indians had been defrauded by unscrupulous attorneys and timber speculators. The new examinations were to determine whether the allotments were suitable for homes, whether the settlement requirements were being met, and what, if any, adjustments had to be made.

49.P17 For many years, the annual reports included statistics on reports of unlawful enclosures of public lands, the number of acres involved, the number of cases recommended for litigation, and the number of cases where fences were removed. The illegal fencing of an estimated 4,431,980 acres of public domain grazing lands by cattlemen was discussed in the Division's report for 1884, and the report

for the following year includes a three-page statement of cases of unlawful fencing, giving names of "occupants and locality and area of tracts." In 1886, the Division reported that 375 unlawful enclosure cases covering approximately 6,410,595 acres had been reported. In 1888 a statement showing the location, area, and status of unlawful enclosures of public land reported as of June 30, 1888, arranged by State or Territory and thereunder by county, covers most of 12 pages. This statement also lists the names of the individuals or companies involved. Special Agents examined as many cases as possible and in those instances where they were unable to remove the fences, they recommended proceedings to compel removal. The number of cases of unlawful enclosure brought to the attention of the General Land Office declined greatly after Congress passed an act on February 25, 1885, to prevent unlawful occupancy of the public lands. The act declared the enclosure of public lands without title unlawful and punishable by fines and imprisonment and authorized the President to take whatever measures necessary, including the employment of civil or military force, to remove and destroy unlawful enclosures. In response to complaints, U.S. attorneys could institute civil suits to be heard by U.S. district and circuit courts and by territorial district courts. Suits involving enclosures of less than 160 acres of land had to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. In 1892, the Commissioner of the General Land Office reported that no reports of unlawful enclosures had been received during the fiscal year, noting that the Division had adopted the practice of advising parties to direct their complaints to the U.S. attorneys. In the years that followed, the General Land Office's involvement in such cases was greatly reduced, consisting largely of referring reports to the U.S. attorneys. In 1901, however, the Division reported that its Special Agents were assisting the Justice Department by conducting investigations to furnish U.S. attorneys prima facie evidence for judicial proceedings. The agents were required to report every unlawful enclosure they observed, to serve notice to remove the fences within 60 days, and, in cases of noncompliance, to promptly lay the facts before the appropriate U.S. attorney for action.

49.P18 The annual reports of the various Commissioners contain many lengthy discussions of the difficulties involved in policing the public timber lands and eventually the forest reservations. These include reviews of timber access and forest protection legislation and discussions of the deficiencies of the laws and resulting abuses (1890, 1897, 1900). They identify the classes of depredators such as mill and mine owners, timber contractors, speculators, turpentine distillers, bark contractors, and contractors who took timber to manufacture railroad ties and to supply wood to fuel steamboats, and discuss the effects of these depredations on the environment. The forests were also depleted by forest fires and damaged by sheep grazing. In his 1898 report the Commissioner stated that next to forest fires, sheep grazing posed the most serious difficulty in administering certain forest reserves, and the 1899 annual report treats the ill effects of sheep grazing at some length. Many of the recurring problems facing the General Land Office in its attempts to protect the public timber and the forest reserves are addressed in the 1900 annual report. These include lieu selections for reconveyed or relinquished tracts in forest reserves, the elimination of agricultural lands in the reserves, conservative lumbering, reforestation, sales of timber from forest reserves and unreserved public lands, and free use of timber by bona fide users.

49.P19 Two issues hampering the General Land Office's effectiveness in prosecuting cases are also discussed in the Commissioners' annual reports. The Commissioners repeatedly recommended the passage of legislation compelling witnesses to appear to testify at land

office hearings, attributing the witnesses' refusal to testify to fear of intimidation by parties interested in the disputed land, an unwillingness to testify openly against their neighbors, and the belief that they had done enough by furnishing information for the Special Agents' reports. This situation was partially rectified by an act passed in January 1903 authorizing the compulsory attendance of witnesses in matters requiring hearings before Registers and Receivers, but only at hearings held in the county where the witnesses were subpoenaed. Activities at some hearings are documented by two **contest hearing dockets, 1907–32** (ca. 6 in.), {A1 2392}, consisting of form reports arranged numerically by contest number and collected in post binders. One docket covers hearings held during the period 1907 to 1912 at the land office in Fort Sumner, NM, while the other covers hearings at Alliance, NE, at a later period. The forms give the contest number, case title, serial number of application, kind of land entry, date of entry, legal land description of the tract involved, and a summary of the hearings. The dockets probably are samples of a much larger series.

49.P20 In addition to being handicapped by the absence of witnesses at hearings, most Special Agents lacked legal training. This deficiency, combined with departmental rules regarding their testimony, put them at a disadvantage at hearings before the Registers and Receivers when they faced trained lawyers familiar with public land law. In 1894 the Commissioner recommended the employment of at least six special attorneys to supervise the Special Agents. By preparing the cases, conducting the hearings, and cross-examining witnesses, they would provide the expertise needed to win the cases. These problems and the subjects discussed above are reflected in the Division's records.

49.P21 The records of the Lands and Railroad Division in Record Group 48, Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, include several series closely related to the work of Division "P," most notably the relatively large series, **records relating to timber trespasses and fraudulent land entries, 1877–82**. Those records are discussed in *The Trans-Mississippi West, 1804–1912: Part IV, A Guide to Records of the Department of the Interior for the Territorial Period, Section 1, Records of the Offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Railroads* (1996).

49.P22 The records of Division "P" can be divided into three categories: correspondence, primarily letters sent; case files; and control dockets or registers. Because Division "FS" was not established until 1913 most of its records fall outside the parameters of this guide. However, a few series created by Division "P" were continued by Division "FS," and those records are discussed in this chapter. Foremost among these are the **timber trespass case files, 1909–25** (49.P61), **timber permit case files, 1909–25** (49.P66), **"FS" fraudulent entry and mineral case files** (49.P72), and **unlawful enclosure case files, 1909–27** (49.P75).

Correspondence Records

49.P23 In January 1877 Division "C" began a register of incoming letters concerning timber depredations and trespass on public lands. When Division "P" was established to handle those matters, the register was transferred to the new Division where it became the first volume of a series that was maintained until 1907, although the format of the registers changed in 1899. From January 1877 to mid-March 1899 the entries in the **registers of letters received, January 1877–March 1907** (40 vols., ca. 10 ft.), {UD 906}, are arranged by State or Territory and thereunder in rough chronological order by date of letter. Entries in successive volumes are arranged chronologically by date of receipt. The entries give file number, date and subject of letter, name of correspondent, date of receipt, and action taken. Pasted at the front of

volume 1 is a list of bound Division "P" records and their volume numbers. Covered are dockets of cases entered, fraudulent entries, homestead contests, timber trespass, and trespass cases; registers of letters received and copies of letters sent regarding lands, timber, timber trespass, and special subjects; the numerical index; and registers of reports submitted by Special Agents and timber trespass cases. All of these series are described in more detail in this chapter.

49.P24 For comparatively brief periods of time, the Division maintained two additional sets of registers. Entries in the **numerical registers [index] of letters received, July 1883–July 1899** (11 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 908}, are arranged by year and thereunder numerically by GLO letter number. They show file number and date, name of writer, date of receipt, and to whom charged. Entries for letters out of numerical order and cross-references to related letters are shown in red ink. Entries in the third set of **registers of letters received, 1887–91** (14 vols., 3 ft.), {UD 907}, are arranged in alphabetical segments by the first letter of surnames or office and thereunder in rough chronological order by date of receipt. These entries give file number, name and location of writer, subject of letter, date of receipt, and action taken.

49.P25 If they are extant, the letters covered by the three sets of registers may be filed in the large series of miscellaneous letters received (49.DM27) maintained by Division "D" (Mail and Files), or as part of the many case files among the records of Division "P."

49.P26 During the period covered by this guide, Division "P" created and maintained several series of letters sent. The bulk of the letters sent are found in several press copy series, with each series having its own sequence of volume numbers, usually shown on the spines. The result was numerous press copy volumes all bearing the same number. To avoid confusion, the Division at some point assigned consecutive numbers to all the press copy volumes beginning with 1 and ending with 1234. The numbers for each volume were pasted on the front covers with the numbers for every 10th volume also pasted on the spines to act as guides since the new volume numbers were not visible when the volumes were shelved. To assist in information retrieval using the new numbers, the Division compiled a general subject index covering all of the Division's press copies. A copy of the index is inserted in volume 1, the first volume of the timber trespass set of press copies (see 49.P27). The index entries, the relevant volume numbers, and the corresponding series master location numbers are shown below:

Accounts, Special Agents, 1206–1214 (UD 879);
Chiefs of Divisions, 186–198 (UD 880);
Miscellaneous & Registers & Receivers, 198–969 (UD 875);
Private, 1228 (UD 877);
Reclamation, 1230 (UD 882);
Registers & Receivers & Miscellaneous, 198–969 (UD 875);
Reports, Weekly, 1225–1227 (UD 877);
Requisitions, 1215–1227;
Soldiers Additional Homestead Entries, 604-752 (UD 875);
Special, 1229 (UD 881);
Special Agents, 198–434, 970–1205 (UDs 875, 878);
Timber, 1–185, 568–969 (UD 874); and
Time Reports, 1231–1234.

Letters concerning fraudulent entries are in the "Registers & Receivers & Miscellaneous" volumes. The volumes of "Requisitions" and "Time Reports" are missing, probably disposed of as housekeeping records. The contents of all of the letters sent volumes are chronologically arranged.

49.P27 Transcripts of letters prepared in Division "C" until March 1879 are in the **record copies of miscellaneous letters sent (Timber), 1849, 1851–1887** (29 vols., ca. 5 ft.), {UD 872}.

Prepared for the signature of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, these letters are addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, officials of the Department of the Treasury and other Government agencies, Registers and Receivers, Special Agents and timber agents, Surveyors General, attorneys, and private persons. They concern reports of timber depredations on public lands, investigations conducted by Special Agents and timber agents, the disposition of unlawfully cut timber, civil and criminal actions taken against offenders, appointments of Special Agents and their instructions, and related matters. The year and letter number of related letters received are entered in the margins. The volumes all contain alphabetical indexes by name of addressee or office. Letters to Registers and Receivers are indexed by name of land office. Some letters in these volumes are duplicated in the **press copies of letters sent regarding timber trespass, 1879–1902** (185 vols., ca. 18 ft.), {UD 874}, which essentially extends the series of timber trespass–related letters through December 1902. Each press copy volume contains an alphabetical index to names or offices of addressees and to persons mentioned in the letters.

49.P28 Although the individual record books and press copy volumes contain indexes, it appears that the Division also maintained a separate comprehensive index covering both series. A sample is **index to letters sent, A–L , July 1882** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 871}, which includes references to press copy volume 23 {UD 874} and record book volume 10 {UD 872}. The entries show date of letter, press copy volume number and page of the duplicated letter, page of the record book transcription, and subject of letter. The entries are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory, subject, and name of addressee.

49.P29 Fraudulent entries are dealt with in the **record copies of miscellaneous letters sent (Land), 1883–88** (44 vols., 8 ft.), {UD 873}. Like the timber trespass letters, these letters were sent by the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, officials of other Government agencies, Registers and Receivers, Special Agents, Surveyors General, attorneys, and private persons. Subjects covered include the appointment of Special Agents, instructions to them regarding actions to be taken in cases under investigation and in legal proceedings, the cancellation of fraudulent entries, and the transmittal of papers to the Secretary of the Interior. Annotations in the margins of the record copies give the year and letter numbers of related letters received, initials of clerks, and the volume and page number of the duplicate press copy. All but the final volume in the series contain alphabetical indexes to addressees. Indexes for the letters in that volume can be found in the volumes 129, 130, and 131 of the **press copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers and miscellaneous persons, 1883–1910** (771 vols., ca. 84 ft.), {UD 875}, which extends the series through October 31, 1910. Among the subjects covered by the letters are reports of alleged fraudulent entries, reports on the condition of improvements on claims under investigation, lands withdrawn for forestry purposes or under coal land laws, instructions to Registers and Receivers on actions to be taken based on Special Agent reports, reviews of decisions made by the Registers and Receivers, appointments of Special Agents, and form letters concerning suspended entries pending investigation. Also included are form letters endorsed by the Board of Law Review regarding protests over lands withdrawn as coal lands, which advise claimants of the necessary procedures to be followed to obtain patent. Despite the series title, most of the letters in the first volume of this series are addressed to Special Agents. The volumes include alphabetical indexes to names or offices of addressees. References to letters to Registers and Receivers are under the names of

the land offices. Also included are references, usually in red ink, to the names of persons mentioned in the letters.

49.P30 Special Agents, agents in charge, and, eventually, almost exclusively, Chiefs of Field Divisions, were the recipients of the letters duplicated in **press copies of letters sent to Special Agents, 1891–1910** (236 vols., 26 ft.), {UD 878}. The letters concern assignments, instructions regarding procedures, investigations of fraudulent entries, unlawful enclosures, soldiers' additional homestead applications, Indian allotments, timber depredations, and related matters. Also included are form letters informing the Special Agents that particular land entries had been suspended on the basis of their reports. Each volume is indexed by name of Special Agent or other recipient and by name of individuals mentioned in the letters.

49.P31 Press copies of letters sent by the Commissioner through June 1908, and thereafter primarily by the Chief of the Field Service, make up the **letters sent relating to coal land investigations, 1907–11** (4 vols., 5 in.), {UD 909A}. Directed for the most part to the Chiefs of the Field Divisions, these are largely letters transmitting lists of lands to be investigated to determine the accuracy of their classification as coal lands. Copies of the lists are included. The amount of information given in the lists varies: some are enclosures showing the names of the entrymen and the type of entry involved, while others consist solely of legal land descriptions given in the body of the letters. A few letters ordered the investigation of lieu selections. Interspersed are letters to the Registers and Receivers, some forwarding township maps showing the location of coal deposits and prices assigned to the tracts. The volumes are indexed by names of Field Division Chiefs and land offices and occasionally by subject.

49.P32 The volumes labeled "Rights of Way Privileges and Etc."contain **press copies of letters sent relating to rights-of-way privileges, 1908–10** (2 vols., 3 in.), {UD 909B}. Many of the letters addressed to Chiefs of the Field Divisions transmitted lists of rights-of-way granted within their Divisions during the period June 1908–August 1910. The lists show name of the applicant, legal land description of the tracts involved, name of land office, date of legislation authorizing the right-of-way, date the application was filed, and date of approval. Some later letters concern investigations of conditions regarding easements. Since some of the rights-of-way crossed portions of the forest reserves, a few letters are addressed to the Forester of the Forest Service. The letters were signed by either the Assistant Commissioner or the Chief of Field Service. The volumes are indexed by name of State, land office, and forest reserve. Inserted in volume 1 are lists for California, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington, showing rights-of-way granted from 1895 to 1908 for reservoirs, canals, ditches, and flume lines. The entries are arranged alphabetically by name of applicant and show location, date of authorizing act of Congress, date application was filed, and date it was approved.

49.P33 Letters from the Commissioner; the Secretary of the Interior; the Director, geologists, and other officials of the U.S. Geological Survey; the Chief of the Field Service; and Chiefs of Field Divisions make up the **correspondence with the Geological Survey, 1910–17** (ca. 5 in.), {UD 936AR}. Many of the letters concern the implementation of the 1910 agreement regarding the Survey's cooperation with Field Service investigations of coal and mineral entries and Indian allotments, and the extension of the agreement to cover oil and phosphate deposits. Most of the letters are carbon copies, but a few letters from Survey officials are originals. The letters are arranged chronologically by date.

49.P34 Assessments of the job performances of the Special Agents for timber and fraudulent entry and letters regarding other

personnel matters requiring the attention of the Commissioner are found in the **press copies of letters sent (Private) by the Division Chiefs concerning Special Agents, 1883–93** (4 vols. 6 in.), {UD 877}. Other addressees include the Secretary of the Interior, Registers and Receivers, and GLO division chiefs. Subjects covered include job assignments, status of cases, appropriations, staffing recommendations, synopses of cases, rulings, and decisions, salaries, leaves of absence, and other administrative matters. The volumes include alphabetical indexes to names and subjects.

49.P35 Monthly reports and letters from the Chief of Division "P" and the Field Service make up the **press copies of letters sent regarding Special Agents' accounts, 1900–10** (9 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 879}. The reports, submitted on printed forms to the Chief of the Division of Accounts, show for each Special Agent the number of hours worked and expenditures incurred. Interspersed are letters to the Chief Clerk regarding appointments, requests for leave, and related matters. The volumes are indexed by name of Special Agent, with varying degrees of thoroughness, through mid-1907.

49.P36 The letters, reports, and memorandums duplicated in the **press copies of "Special" letters sent by the Division Chief, 1900–3** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 881}, provide a glimpse of the internal workings of the Division. Included are letters from the Chief of the Division to the Commissioner, the Chief Clerk, and other GLO division chiefs, as well as copies of a few letters received by the Division Chief from clerks within the Division. Many of the documents concern the work of particular Special Agents, and performance reports in 1901 and 1902 grade the productivity of all the Special Agents. Other items of interest are a report to the Commissioner dated November 7, 1901, explaining how assignments were made, and an undated six-page report titled "Unlawful Fencing on Public Lands," which includes a lengthy extract from a report on fencing problems in Nebraska. The volume includes an index to the names of individuals mentioned in the documents and to some subjects, such as fencing. Similar letters prepared for the signatures of the Chief of Division "P," the Commissioner, and the Chief of the Field Service, make up the **press copies of letters sent by the Division Chief, 1899–1900, 1905–10** (14 vols., 1 ft.), {UD 880}. The letters are addressed to the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, Chief Clerk, Recorder, and chiefs of other central office divisions. Included are copies of a few letters received. The letters concern the status of investigations, suspension of entries, case settlements, progress reports, deposits of funds in the Treasury, personnel matters, requisitions, and appropriations. Some of these volumes are indexed by name or office of addressee and by name of individuals and companies mentioned in the letters. The first volume in the series covers the period February 1899 through June 25, 1900.

49.P37 Duplicates of some of the letters signed by Harry H. Schwartz as Chief of Field Service that are in the series described above are found in the **office records of the Chief of Field Service, 1907–10** (15 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 880A}. Eight of the volumes contain letters and issuances received and copies of letters sent, primarily those that were written by Schwartz as Chief, either for his signature or that of the Commissioner, although letters signed by others are also included. Likewise, the remaining volumes contain carbon copies of letters sent by Schwartz, his Assistant Chief, his successor as Chief, and the Commissioner. Interspersed are a few letters prepared for the signature of the Secretary of the Interior. The contents of both sets of volumes are arranged chronologically with some overlapping from volume to volume. All but one of the volumes are indexed by name of addressee.

49.P38 Letters, memorandums, reports, and newspaper clippings make up the **office records of the Chief of Field Service relating**

to cooperation with the Forest Service, 1908–15 (4 in.), {UD 936AO}. Included are copies of letters prepared for the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Forester, and State officials; letters exchanged between the Chief of Field Service and the Chiefs of Field Divisions and interoffice memorandums; and letters received from Forest Service personnel, and Registers and Receivers. Among the several reports in the file are two from 1910 that deserve mention. One is the report of a conference held on September 26, 1910, between representatives of the Forest Service and the Interior Department to discuss the handling of claims to lands within the national forests; the other is a 68-page report on the alleged coal trespass by the San Pedro Coal and Coke Co. on the rejected Socarro land grant in New Mexico (see 49.P72 for information about the related case file). Another interesting item is a suggestion dated September 28, 1910, made by a district forester that the General Land Office revise the language used when notifying entrymen that charges have been preferred against their entries. The records are arranged chronologically, although many of the documents have items of earlier dates as attachments.

Additional Records Relating to Special Agents

49.P39 Unless the physical nature of the documents dictated the manner in which they were duplicated, the clerks were uncharacteristically careless when making the **press copies of reports submitted by Special Agents, 1884–1909** (97 vols., ca. 10 ft.), {UD 885}.Unlike other press copy series, the majority of the documents were reproduced on the left-hand pages and in some instances documents were copied upside down. The unusual placement, added to the fact that many of the documents are barely legible, makes the series difficult to use. The volumes contain copies of "Reports of Fraudulent Claim or Entry," some narrative reports and letters, and daily activity reports for some Special Agents, arranged by name of Special Agent and thereunder chronologically, although many of the reports are not dated. Covering letters that would have provided a date are not included. Some of the original reports may be found in the series of **miscellaneous letters received** (49.DM27) maintained by the Mail and Files Division or in the Division "P"case files. Reports submitted in 1908 and later may be found in the serial patent case files (see 49.DM50, 49.DM51). Relatively few of the Special Agents are represented in this series. Their names, the number of volumes for each, the geographical area(s) covered by their reports, and the date span of the reports, are shown in Table 49.P39. In three instances reports from two Special Agents are included in the same volume.

49.P40 Some of the reports covered by Table 49.P39 are recorded in the **registers of reports submitted by Special Agents, 1883–1903** (25 vols., ca. 6 ft.), {UD 883}. Entries show file number (GLO letter number), date of receipt, date of letter, subject of report, and action taken. For the period August 1, 1883, to July 31, 1886, the registers are arranged in chronological segments, i.e., August 1, 1883, to December 31, 1885, with two volumes for each segment, each volume covering a portion of the alphabet. After August 1, 1886, each volume covers the entire alphabet. Entries in the volumes are arranged by name of Special Agent, thereunder numerically by file number and in rough chronological order. The volumes are indexed by name of Special Agent.

49.P41 The receipt of earlier periodic activities reports and a few other communications are recorded in the **registers of weekly reports submitted by Special Agents, 1882–83, 1900–3** (4 vols., 9 in.), {UD 884}. The first volume, covering the period 1882 through March 1883 records submissions from Special Agents for

TABLE–49.P39

Reports Submitted by Special Agents, 1884–1909 {UD 885}

Name	No. of Vols.	Area Involved	Date Span
Alfred R. Bone	2	Minnesota	1897–98
Matthew R. Barr	2	Louisiana	1884–86
N B. Booth	5	New Mexico	1890
James L. Brower	1	Arkansas/Missouri	1899–1900
Clayton G. Coleman	1	New Mexico	1886–87
Samuel J. Colter	14	Minnesota	1902–8
Richard A. Conner	1	Louisiana	1889
Addison A. Crane and	½	Minnesota	1898
William W. Miller	½	Minnesota	1896–97
William C. Crawley	1	Kansas	1896–98
Frank B. Defrees	2	Minnesota	1900-1
George B. Dickinson	1	Colorado	1896–97
James Dwyer	1	Michigan	1901–4
Clarence T. Foraker	4	Minnesota	1905–8
Charles T. Fowler	1	Arkansas	1899
Francis M. Goodwin	3	Michigan/Minnesota	1903–4
Albert L. Gray	1	Wisconsin	1893–94
Warren I. Griffin	3	Minnesota	1898–1902
Charles B. Hardy	1	Missouri	1901
Samuel M. Howry	1	Louisiana	1900
Fred Hoisington	1	Minnesota	1902
Harry L. Hulburt	2	Michigan/Minnesota	1904–5
Thomas J. Jenkins	1	Arkansas	1903
William Jibb	6	Arkansas	1901–4
A.R. Johnson	1	Wisconsin	1897
George D.D. Kirkpatrick (Examiner of Surveys)	1	Utah	1904–5
A W. Knox	1	Arkansas	1901
George M. Laird	2	Minnesota	1906–8
Albert W. Layman	5	Minnesota	1904–8
Frederick LeSueur and	1 ½	Minnesota	1894–97
Michael A. Meyendorff	½	Minnesota	1898–99
Michael A. Meyendorff	1	Minnesota	1898
Michael A. Meyendorff	1	Idaho	1898
Michael A. Meyendorff and	½	Idaho	1901
Harry H. Schwartz	½	Idaho	1889–1900
Michael A. Meyendorff	1	South Dakota	1899–1902
Burgess W. Marshall	1	Arkansas	1904–5
William W. Miller (see Crane)			
Martin A. O'Coner (sic.)	2	Minnesota	1902

Robert Pelham	3	Minnesota	1898–99
Bowman H. Peterson	1	Louisiana	1898–1900
Morris Rosenbach	1	California	1897
Terrence E. Ryan	2	Colorado	1897–1901
Terrence E. Ryan	2	Kansas	1904–5
Charles A.M. Schlierholz	10*	Arkansas/Missouri	1896–1903
Harry H. Schwartz (see Meyendorff)			
Francis A. Springer, Jr.	1	Minnesota	1904
Adelbert D. Thorp	2	Minnesota	1901–2

* Volumes numbered 9 and 11 deal with soldiers' additional homestead entries. Volume 5 is missing.

timber. The second and third volumes are both for the period April 1 to July 31, 1883, with the second volume covering submissions from the timber agents and examiners of surveys and the third volume submissions from Special Agents for fraudulent land entries. Entry headings in the three volumes are similar. The entries show date of receipt and file (letter) number, name of writer and location, date and subject of communication, legal land description of the tract involved, and action taken. The entries for the individual agents are arranged chronologically by date of receipt and thereunder numerically by letter number. Few of the entries in the second and third volumes include land descriptions. While the majority of entries in these volumes are for weekly reports, a few other communications are registered as well. Entries in the fourth volume give only the dates and file numbers of the reports submitted by Special Agents during the years 1900–3 with the entries for each Special Agent arranged by year and thereunder by month and day. Each of the four volumes is indexed by name of agent or other correspondent. These volumes were probably retained as samples of a much larger series.

49.P42 The **register of cases handled by Special Agent Nicholas J. O'Brien, 1897–1903** (1 vol., 1/4 in.), {UD 883A}, is probably a good example of the workload carried by most Special Agents in the field. The entries, in a paperbound volume titled "Transcript of my book of record of Cases up to July 18, 1903, N.J. O'Brien," are recorded on printed folio forms used to track investigations of alleged fraudulent land entries. Shown for each case are the name and post office address of the entryman, legal land description of the tract involved, kind of entry and date, number of entry, dates of final proof and final certificate, number of final certificate, date of office instructions, date of examination, date of report and number, and remarks. O'Brien, a veteran who received a pension of $8 per month, began working for the General Land Office in 1890. He was stationed in Denver, CO, during the years covered by the list, and shortly thereafter he served as Chief of the District. During the period 1905–6 he was on the Commission to Appraise Lots and Blocks in Townsites on the Uintah Indian Reservation. His original appointment was from Wyoming and he was assigned to the Laramie office during the last years of his employment with the General Land Office, which ended about 1920.

49.P43 Henry Brace, Charles W. Greene, and Miesse Jacob Wilson are the Special Agents represented in the **press copies of letters sent by Special Agents Brace, Greene, and Wilson,**

1889–99 (2 vols., 1 in.), {UD 876}. Brace and Greene were stationed in Santa Fe, New Mexico Territory, and copies of their letters are in the same volume. Most of the Brace letters, 1889, are addressed to the Commissioner and concern office supplies and improvements made by entrymen on claims under investigation. One letter, dated November 9, 1889, is addressed to a possible informant regarding the date of a meeting with him and "as many good citizens as convenient to get together that are willing to assist me in getting at the facts as they exist in that section of the Territory." Some of his letters are badly faded. The Greene letters, which are all dated June 11, 1897, warn certain residents of the Territory that they may be violating the timber trespass laws. Wilson was stationed in Duluth, and his letters (1 vol., 1899) to the Commissioner generally concern the status of his cases.

49.P44 Letters and telegrams from the Commissioner and others regarding timber trespass investigations and related matters make up the bulk of the **letters received by Special Timber Agent William F. Prosser, 1879–84** (2 vols., 5 in.), {UD 876A}, who was stationed in Washington Territory. The documents are pasted in volumes titled "Letters." Three newspaper articles concerning forest fires are pasted on the inside front cover of the second volume, and copies of printed circulars and instructions, some from 1881, are dispersed throughout the collection. The documents are arranged chronologically .

49.P45 Several Special Agents were involved in monitoring and investigating the activities of a controversial "socialist" settlement that claimed timber land in the area that became Sequoia National Park. Letters from the Commissioner, the Secretary of the Interior, Special Agents, and Inspectors; Special Agents' reports; affidavits; land entry papers; and appeals constitute the bulk of the **records relating to the Kaweah Cooperative Colony of California, ca. 1885–1935** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 967}. An unsuccessful attempt in October 1885 to form a combine to exploit the "Giant Forest," by means of a mass filing under the Timber and Stone Act was foiled when the General Land Office, suspecting fraud, temporarily withdrew the lands from entry in December 1885, and suspended the applications. The Kaweah Colony was founded soon after and the members proceeded to construct a road to facilitate removal of the timber on the suspended claims. When the General Land Office began investigating these activities, the Colony's board of trustees, some of whom were among the original applicants, insisted that the settlers had a legitimate right to the timber. The Colony persisted in its logging activities in defiance of the act of Congress of September 25, 1890, which withdrew the land from settlement by establishing the national park.

49.P46 Days after passage of the Congressional act, Special Agent Andrew Caldwell submitted an undated account of his efforts to locate the various stands of "giant" trees in the Stockton and Visalia land districts. Referring to the Kaweah Colony's "squatter claims," he declared, "These Townships, with the 'Giant Forest' in its center would make the grandest Park in the world, and it would be an irreparable loss to posterity to have the only large and perfect body of Sequoia Giganteas fall into private hands, to be soon cut down and obliterated forever, simply to gratify and possible enrich the leaders of a body of misguided enthusiasts." In another report, this one dated April 6, 1891, he refers to members of the colony and its financial contributors in the "Middle and Eastern States," as "misguided dupes," victims of a "'bunco game' par excellance," stating that the trustees of the colony "resort to every dishonest means in their power to keep up the delusion," that "they will get Patents for these timber lands [held in common] which they state are worth $20,000,000., and then they will sell lumber to the outside world and members will join the colony by the

thousands!" Some Special Agents reports are interfiled with the trifolded documents, but the two cited above are filed separately in box 4 along with one of October 22, 1889, from Special Agent B.F. Allen; a letter of December 18, 1890, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior; and a lengthy report from Special Agent G.V.N. Ogden dated December 21, 1891, with the Commissioner's letter of transmittal to the Secretary of the Interior. Listed below are copies of documents included in the exhibits accompanying Ogden's report that relate to organizations created as a means of gaining control of the timber lands claimed by the trustees:

1. Prospectus of "The Co-operative Land Purchase and Colonization Association of California";
2. Articles of Incorporation of the "Tulare Co-operative and Giant Forest Railroad Company";
3. Articles of Incorporation of the "Giant Forest Wagon and Toll Road"; and
4. Articles of Incorporation of the Kaweah Co-operative Colony.

49.P47 In 1934, James J. Martin, who identified himself as the "former Secretary and official administrator of the Colony during the several years of its existence," submitted a "Memorandum" to President Franklin D. Roosevelt asking him to order an investigation of the persecution of the Kaweah Colony "by a former Governmental Administration" and to "take such action for the redress and restitution of the Colony as in his judgment the case may warrant." The memorandum and several other letters from Martin to the President's Secretary are in a substantial file which is also filed in box 4. The last document in the file is a copy of a letter of May 21, 1935, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office informing Martin that an investigation had shown that the "proceedings heretofore taken by this Department in this case were justified." The name of James J. Martin is the only one that appears on all four of the exhibits listed above.

49.P48 Records relating to the case of U.S. v. William Walker, Transferee of Thomas Jones, 1886 (1 vol., ca. 2 in.), {UD 1030}, involving timber land cash entry no. 9022, Olympia Land Office, Washington Territory, document Walker's appeal of a cancellation of entry notice based upon a report made by Special Agent John Graves. Graves maintained that the land was agricultural in nature and not subject to entry under the act of June 3, 1878. The volume contains the manuscript transcript of the hearing held before the Register and Receiver at Olympia, as well as related correspondence and documents. Included is a statement from Graves protesting the decision of the Register and Receiver to confirm the entry.

49.P49 Records relating to investigations of land entries in Oklahoma, 1898–1900 (5 in.), {UD 945}, consist of docketed case files, numbered 1–140, with many gaps, a few unnumbered case files, and office files, mostly relating to Special Agent Forrest McKinley. Included are letters received from the Commissioner and other individuals; drafts and copies of letters and a few weekly reports sent by McKinley and others; papers relating to McKinley's accounts; and letters and other documents concerning the removal of Special Agent Arnold F. Leach. Most of the case files, which are arranged numerically, are for fraudulent entries. The correspondence files are arranged chronologically by date of letter. Fraudulent entries in Washington State that were investigated by Agent Michael A. Meyendorff are enumerated in the undated, oversize "Record of Alleged Fraudulent Entries of Public Lands" included in the series of **oversize proclamations of land sales and other records** discussed in 49.11.12.

49.P50 Investigation reports and letters exchanged between Field Service officials, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Chief of Field Service, and the Director of the U.S. Reclamation Service make up the **corre-**

spondence and other records relating to reclamation projects, 1908 (1 in.), {UD 882A}. The records concern the Fort Shaw, Salt River, Yuma, and Truckee-Carson irrigation projects, and the Lower Yellowstone reclamation project. The Fort Shaw project was part of the large Sun River reclamation project and the Fort Shaw file includes two maps showing aspects of the Sun River project. In 1909 the Chiefs of the Field Divisions were directed to investigate all pending entries in areas withdrawn under the Reclamation Act of 1902. Copies of the instructions and lists of the areas withdrawn for each reclamation project constitute the **press copies of letters sent by the Assistant Chief of Division "P" regarding reclamation projects, March–May 1909** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 882}. The Special Agents were to determine the entryman's compliance with the land laws. The volume is indexed by name of the division chiefs and thereunder by reclamation office.

49.P51 Some personal information about 15 Special Agents who served as Chiefs of Field Divisions can be found in the **correspondence and other records relating to Chiefs of Field Divisions, 1903–24** (ca. 3 ft.), {UD 936P}, covering all, or most, of their employment by the General Land Office and not just their term as Chief. Also included is a file, 1907–20, for John D. Yelverton, the Chief of Division "P" and Chief of Field Service, containing documents relating primarily to his travels in the field as well as some providing information about his appointment to the General Land Office and his early assignments. The files consist largely of letters and memorandums received and sent by the Chiefs, the Commissioner, the Chief of Field Service, Registers and Receivers, Special Agents who served in the various Field Divisions, and other interested parties involved in investigations. The records concern appointments to office; assignments; performance assessments; leaves of absence; inspections; investigations of fraudulent entries, timber trespass cases, and charges made against the Chiefs and other Special Agents; office supplies and equipment; property reports; expenditures; and related matters. Shown in Table 49.P51 are the names of the Special Agents represented in this series, the location of their division headquarters, and the overall date span of their files. A few files include photographs sent to the General Land Office in response to a 1908 directive requiring the Chiefs to submit photographs of themselves. Also included in some files are newspaper clippings relating to cases referred to in the documents. The clippings in the file for Antoine Paul, however, concern the circumstances of his death. While traveling by boat to LaBelle, FL, he suffered a heart attack and fell overboard. The 1924 materials in the McEniry file relate to an investigation of his alleged interests in oil and gas leases. The contents of the files are generally arranged in reverse chronological order. In the last box of the series are two files relating to World War I matters. The first concerns those GLO field employees serving in the military and the draft status of others, while the second, labeled "Espionage," concerns persons alleged to be German sympathizers.

49.P52 Among the **records relating to charges lodged against persons, 1908–23** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 934}, are files for Special Agents Harry B. Durham, Ira Flocker, Glen R. Metsker, and Horace Wilcox, and Samuel J. Colter, Chief of the Duluth Field Division in Minnesota. The files, arranged in rough alphabetical order, generally include letters, reports, and, in some instances, copies of hearings. A related series, **charges against Special Agents and other officials, 1910–18** (5 in.), {A1 934A}, includes correspondence, statements, and reports dealing with assault charges made against Special Agent James P. Lavin, who, upset about his failure to get a promotion, was involved in an altercation with a U.S. attorney.

49.P53 The **records relating to charges lodged against Special Agent Frank E. Johnesse, 1911–12**, (2 in.), {UD 936I}, concern Johnesse's testimony on behalf of the

Special Agent Leroy O. Moore. One of the numerous Special Agents employed in the Field Service, Moore was Chief of the Field Division headquartered in Santa Fe, NM, in 1908. {UD 936P}

TABLE - 49.P51

Special Agents Represented in the Correspondence and Other Records Relating to Chiefs of Field Divisions, 1903–24, {UD 936P}

Name	Location	Dates
Adelbert Baker	Cheyenne, WY	1906–15
Andrew Christensen	Portland, OR	1908–16
Samuel J. Colter	Duluth, MN	1903–15
George W. Comerford	Spokane, WA	1907–15
Henry C. Cullom, Jr.	Sacramento, CA	1903–14
George E. Hair	Salt Lake City, UT	1904–13
Clinton H. Hartson	Boise, ID	1908–10
Gratz W. Helm	Los Angeles, CA	1908–14
Eric C.W.S. Lyders	San Francisco, CA	1908–10
Matthew D. McEniry	Denver, CO	1905–16; 1924
Leroy O. Moore	Santa Fe, NM	1904–12
Antoine Paul	Gainesville, FL	1904–14
Winfield W. Scott	Enid, OK	1903–10
Linus L. Sharp	Portland, OR	1904–15
Elisha D. Stanford	Little Rock, AR	1905–14

Centerville Mining and Milling Co. in a case involving the company's attempt under the placer mining laws to claim 6,880 acres of valuable timber on contiguous lands in Idaho that had no remaining mineral value. Other questionable activities were uncovered during the course of investigations conducted by Inspector E.B. Linnen and Timber Cruiser C.W. Richie. Included are copies of a 35-page report of July 21, 1911, and accompanying exhibits submitted by Linnen; a report from Richie, dated February 19, 1912; letters from the Commissioner, the Secretary of the Interior, Chiefs of Field Divisions, Special Agents, and Johnesse; a transcript of Johnesse's testimony; photographs and maps; and a handwritten note dated February 26, 1912, reading "Take up Johnesse's resignation. We will accept it." The records are arranged in rough chronological order.

49.P54 Lists of Special Agents make up the bulk of the **rosters of Special Agents and related correspondence, 1901–32** (5 in.), {UD 936AU}. Some of the later rosters also include information on mineral examiners, timber cruisers, and other employees in the Field Divisions. The letters concern such matters as general instructions, hours worked, and performance. The documents are arranged in rough chronological order.

49.P55 Personnel and administrative matters pertaining chiefly to Special Agents and their requirements are the subjects of three relatively small series of trifolded documents. The first series, **records relating to personnel matters concerning Field Service Special Agents, 1902–14** (4 in.), {UD 943}, is arranged alphabetically by name of Special Agent and consists of cards listing significant actions regarding their employment and related correspondence. Much

of the correspondence concerns assignments, but a few items contain charges made against particular Special Agents. The second series, **administrative correspondence relating to Field Service Special Agents, 1903–9** (5 in.), {UD 943B}, is arranged chronologically by date of letter. The series is a mix of letters received and sent by the Commissioner, Secretary of the Interior, Chief of the Field Service, division chiefs, and others concerning employment and personnel matters, assignments, organizational changes, expenditures, requisitions, and supplies. Included are documents from March and April 1907, concerning the organization of Field Divisions headed by Chiefs having responsibility for all land cases within their jurisdiction requiring work by Special Agents. The third series, **records concerning supplies for Field Service Special Agents, 1907–10** (2 in.), {UD 943A}, includes chronologically arranged correspondence with manufacturers and others regarding bids and purchases of typewriters, file cabinets, cameras, and other equipment needed by employees in the field.

49.P56 A small volume titled **"Property Account of Special Agents," 1889–97** (1 vol., 3/4 in.), {UD 909F}, lists supplies and equipment furnished to the Special Agents and the price of each item. The entries are arranged by name of Special Agent, and the volume is indexed alphabetically by name of Special Agent.

Records Concerning Timber Matters

49.P57 The Government's appeal of a decision made by the Register and Receiver is the subject of the **records of the case of U.S. v. William Walker, transferee of Thomas Jones (timber cash entry no. 9020, Olympia, Washington Territory), 1886** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 1030}. The Government maintained that the land claimed under the entry was actually agricultural in nature, but the Register and Receiver had decided otherwise. The records consist of the appeal briefs presented by both sides, the transcript of the hearings held at the Olympia land office during the summer of 1886, and a few related documents.

49.P58 The origin of the **record of timber trespass cases, 1878–99** (14 vols., 3 ft.), {UD 894}, may be discussed in the Commissioner's annual report for 1881. As the Commissioner explained, the need for an expeditious means of determining all actions taken in each trespass case without resorting to the relevant files and correspondence led to the development of a register in which the trespass cases were entered in chronological order and the exact status of each case noted from the date of first report up to the last action taken. Given its early beginning date and the information recorded, this series could be the record the Commissioner referred to. If so, the information concerning individual cases can be retrieved effectively only through the use of the comprehensive alphabetical **index to timber trespass cases, 1878–98** (1 vol.), {UD 893}, which gives the names of the trespassers, the State or Territory involved, and the volume number and page number where the information is recorded. Entries in the 14 record volumes give date of receipt and file number of communication, name of trespasser, date and subject of communication, legal land description of the tracts involved, and action taken. The documents received and actions taken in each case are listed in chronological order. Entries in volume 1 are in alphabetical segments by surname of trespasser, but that arrangement was abandoned in subsequent volumes. When necessary, entries for individual cases were continued from volume to volume. The dates of the cases recorded in the volumes overlap, with no clear-cut chronological arrangement by volume and no arrangement by State or Territory or land office. Although some documents listed in the volumes are dated as late as 1899, the latest cases recorded originated in 1887.

49.P59 The **timber trespass docket books, 1887–1907** (67 vols., 6 ft.), {UD 896}, are a more accessible source of information than the record books described above. The dockets also serve as a register of documents and actions taken regarding unnumbered and numbered trespass cases. Following the index in the first volume for each of the States and Territories represented in the series are a few pages that cover unnumbered cases originating between 1887 and 1897. The entries give name of agent, date and file numbers of reports and letters, name and address of trespasser and of purchaser, legal land description and character of land, date of trespass, amount of timber or lumber removed by trespasser, amount offered in settlement and when to be paid, amount accepted and date agent notified, date civil suit recommended and amount sued for, result of civil proceedings, date and number of criminal suits, and results. The entries are arranged in rough chronological order by date of report. The documents cited in these unnumbered cases are among the consolidated **miscellaneous letters received** (49.DM27) maintained by Division "D" (Mail and Files). Beginning about 1897, cases generally were numbered, and the volume entries for those cases are arranged numerically by docket number and thereunder chronologically by date of document. The information recorded for these cases is essentially the same as that for the earlier cases. The docketed materials make up the timber trespass case files discussed below in 49.P60. Each volume in this series is indexed alphabetically by name of trespasser and purchaser. For the most part the volumes are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory; but cases for Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska are recorded in the same volume and the individual volumes for North Dakota and South Dakota are filed out of alphabetical sequence with a volume for Dakota Territory. Researchers interested in North and South Dakota should be aware that the early unnumbered cases for those States are recorded in the "Dakota" volume, which also includes entries for docketed cases 1–45. Cases 1–37 are for North Dakota, and those for South Dakota are designated 38–45. For some reason earlier documents for South Dakota were not placed in case files, but they may be found in the series of miscellaneous letters received cited above. Cases recorded in the individual volumes for the two States begin with case number 38 for North Dakota and case number 46 for South Dakota. A peculiarity concerning the size of the volumes in this series should be noted. Whereas volumes in most series are uniform in size, in this series the initial volume for each State or Territory is approximately 15 inches tall with subsequent volumes for each area about 11 inches high. Areas represented include Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Dakota Territory, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Iowa/Kansas/Nebraska, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The numbers of volumes available for each area are listed in the Supplement to this guide.

49.P60 The **docketed timber trespass case files, ca. 1896–1910** (42 ft.), {UD 902}, consist of trifolded reports and correspondence arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory and thereunder numerically by docket number. The contents of the files usually are identified on the cover sheets. The basic document in each file is the Special Agent's "Report of Trespass," which gives the name of the trespasser, legal land description of tract involved, character of the land, diagram showing location of tract, amount of timber cut, date and nature of trespass, quantity of timber or lumber and value, names and addresses of contractors and purchasers, date of Special Agent's examination, and brief of Special Agent's testimony. Also included are statements concerning the nature of the trespass (whether willful and intentional), the cost of the investigation, and the Special Agent's recommendation for action. A typical case file, such as

Arizona Trespass Case number 12, involving timber cut for the Grand Reef Mine, consists of an amended Special Agent's report recommending settlement, a "Proposition of Settlement" form completed and signed by the manager of the mine, explaining the circumstances of the trespass and agreeing upon a price for the timber, a letter from the Secretary of the Interior approving the terms of the settlement, a letter to the Commissioner from the Special Agent stating that he had informed the mine manager of the Secretary's acceptance, and another stating that the money had been paid. Cases involving hearings and trials are usually more extensive, and sometimes entertaining. For example, a Special Agent's report of March 23, 1898, found in Arizona Trespass Case File 14 refers to the editor of the *Phoenix Daily Gazette* as "a demagogue and ignoramus of a very sublime and pronounced type," who was making "a vigorous protest" against the Commissioner's ruling of February 26, 1898, "classifying mesquite as timber." Areas represented in the series include Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The overall span of case numbers for each area is shown in the Supplement to this guide. It should be noted that the first South Dakota case is numbered 41. Cases 38 to 40, listed in the Dakota timber trespass docket discussed above, appear to be missing, but information about their contents can be obtained from the docket entries.

49.P61 A second set of docketed **timber trespass case files, 1909–25** (70 ft.), {UD 902A}, contains correspondence and reports on timber trespass cases, including Special Agent reports, copies of letters from the Commissioner, affidavits of trespassers, bids for the lumber, and related documents. The materials were placed in flat files arranged numerically by docket number, A1–A4782. On May 23, 1910, the Government Contests Division ("U") was created. The Chief of the contest section of Division "P" was put in charge of the new division, which was staffed by clerks from Division "P." The contest files were transferred to the custody of Division "D" (Mail and Files) where "Confidential" cover sheets were placed on all Special Agent reports and other confidential documents for easy retrieval. To prevent attorneys from being influenced by the reports, the "Confidential" materials were removed when the case files were called for by the attorneys or other unofficial persons. When the case file was returned, the documents were returned to the file. As a result, the bulk of the timber trespass files are marked "Confidential." Division "U," as such, lasted less than one year. In April 1911 the Government Contests Division became Division "R," the former Division "R" having been abolished in February 1911. Press copies of letters sent by Division "U" and its successor are in **miscellaneous letters sent, November 1908–December 1948** {A1 2010}.

49.P62 Paperbound volumes make up the **record of cases of timber trespass investigated and reported on by Special Agents, 1894–1904** (13 vols., 3 in.), {UD 895}, in Arkansas, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Eight of the volumes cover cases reported by Special Agents in Minnesota. The formatted pages provide for entries showing names and addresses of trespassers and purchasers, legal land description of tract involved, character of the land, date trespass was committed, amount of timber or lumber involved, position and condition of timber at time of examination, value of timber or lumber, date of report, amount offered in settlement and when to be paid, amount accepted and date trespasser was notified, date of payment, date civil suit instituted and amount sued for, result of suit, date criminal suit instituted, and result of trial. Entries are arranged chronologically by date of report. The volumes are arranged alphabetically by State and thereun-

der alphabetically by name of Special Agent where applicable. Alphabetical indexes to the names of the trespassers are found at the back of the volumes. Some reported cases are also recorded in the timber trespass dockets described in 49.P59. The docket entries often provide more complete information about the outcome of the cases.

49.P63 A volume titled "Homestead Contest Docket" was used as a **docket of applications for permits to cut timber on public lands, 1891–June 30, 1894** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 887}, submitted in accordance with the amendatory act of March 3, 1891. Entries show case number, GLO letter number and date, date of application, name of field office and legal description of tract, name of applicant (person or company), and actions taken. The entries for some States show only the county involved rather than the legal land description. Arranged by State or Territory and thereunder numerically by case number, the entries, as shown by an informal table of contents, are for applications filed in Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. Inserted at the front of the volume is an alphabetical index to the name of applicant. Applications received after June 30, 1897, are recorded in the set of **timber permit docket books, 1897–99** (7 vols., 7 in.), {UD 899}; the docket covering July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1897, has not been located. Entries in the docket books, which were specifically formatted for recording the permit process, show case number, name and address of applicant, year and GLO letter number of the application, and dates entered under some or all of the following headings: amendment called for, case to Secretary, permit approved by Secretary, permit transmitted to Register and Receiver, date of receipt of permit, expiration of permit, permit canceled, permit returned, application rejected and Register and Receiver notified, attorney notified of action in case, and case to agent. Miscellaneous actions are also entered. The first volume in the series covers Alaska and North and South Dakota, but there are no entries for North Dakota and only two for South Dakota. Other volumes cover Arizona and New Mexico; Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada; and Wyoming. Entries are arranged numerically by case number. Each volume includes an index to the names of the applicants.

49.P64 The registers described above show that applications for permits were received as late as 1898, but copies of the permits issued by the Commissioner after 1895 are not included in the bound **permits to cut public timber, 1891–95** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 898}, even though the volume includes numerous unused permit forms. The completed forms, signed by the Commissioner and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, give name and address of the applicant, a description of the tract to be logged, expiration date of the permit, and terms of the agreement, including a statement that the trees removed had to exceed 12 inches in diameter. Attached to each form is a township diagram showing the location of the tract covered. An annotation in the margin of the diagram gives the case number and name and address of the applicant. Following the expiration of the permit a cancellation notice was written in red across the face of the permit and the date the Register and Received were notified of the cancellation was entered in the top margin of the permit. The permits are chronologically arranged by the Secretary's approval date. An index to the name of the persons or companies receiving the permits is included in the volume.

49.P65 The applications for permission to cut and remove timber from nonmineral lands are found in most of the **docketed timber permit case files, 1891–98** (10 ft.), {UD 900}, along with letters from the Secretary of the Interior approving the permits, letters acknowledging receipt of the permits, and monthly statements showing the amount of timber disposed, amount remain-

ing, name of purchasers, address of purchaser (town and State) and amount. Also found in some files are reports of Special Agents and letters regarding matters affecting the permits. The files are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory and thereunder numerically by docket number. Areas represented include Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. The number of cases and overall date span of the records for each area are listed in the Supplement to this guide.

49.P66 Reports of the Chiefs of Field Divisions to the General Land Office, applications and permits to remove timber, and related correspondence make up the docketed **timber permit case files, 1909–25** (40 ft.), {UD 903}. The files are arranged numerically by docket number, B1–B4021. Like the **timber trespass case files** (49.P61), the majority of these case files have "Confidential" cover sheets.

49.P67 Timber sales case files, 1898–1900 (1 ft.), (UD 901}, include petitions to have timber offered for sale under the act of March 3, 1891, applications for the purchasing, cutting, removing and disposing of timber from Government land, reports of Special Agents on the tracts involved and the value of the timber, and related correspondence. The records are arranged alphabetically by name of State or Territory and thereunder numerically by case number. The areas represented are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. Wyoming file number 20, the last file in the series, which dates from 1892 and is unlike the other case files, appears to have been added at a later time. The number of cases and overall date span of the records for each area are shown in the Supplement to this guide. Some of the cases are listed in a **timber sales docket, 1898–99** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 901A}, which is recorded in one of the "Timber Permit Docket" volumes. The entries are arranged by State and thereunder numerically by case number. They give the case number, the name and address of the applicant, year and GLO letter number of papers in the case, and dates and nature of actions taken. The volume is indexed alphabetically by name of applicant.

49.P68 Burned timber case files, 1910–11 (5 in.), {UD 905}, consist of correspondence exchanged between the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Secretary of Agriculture, Chiefs of Field Districts, and individuals or companies applying for permission to cut fire-killed timber. Included are reports from Special Agents and timber cruisers regarding the condition of the timber. The records are arranged numerically by case number, D1 to D6, with some cases relating to more than one applicant. The requests came from individuals or companies located in Minnesota, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

49.P69 Chronologically arranged letters and telegrams, 1911–12, from timber cruisers, Special Agents, and Chiefs of Field Divisions concerning fires in Wyoming, Idaho, California, Montana, and Colorado are among the **records concerning Field Service activities following forest fires on public lands, 1911–31** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 936L}. The records deal with the origin of the fires, criminal liability (if any), and the extent of damage sustained. Also included are reports of expenditures made by the General Land Office for fire prevention and suppression.

Records Concerning Fraudulent Entries, Unlawful Enclosures, and Related Matters

49.P70 The series of volumes titled **"Record of Alleged Fraudulent Land Entries," 1893–1905** (31 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 998}, consists of paperbound dockets used by the Special Agents to maintain a complete record of every case of alleged fraudulent land entry they investigated and reported. Each of the folio pages is formatted to show the name of the Special Agent, land district, and State, and the individual entries show name of entryman, legal land description of tract, date and type of

entry, date and number of final certificate, date agent was instructed to investigate, date of investigation, date and number of report, date of hearing, date of suit, and remarks giving final disposition of case. The relevant case numbers are not shown. Although the Special Agents were instructed to index the entries, not all of them did. Some Special Agents are represented by more than one volume, but some volumes contain entries for two Special Agents. Inserted into two of the volumes are reports on timber trespass cases. The volumes are arranged by name of Special Agent and thereunder numerically by report number.

49.P71 Like the timber trespass cases discussed above (49.P60, 49.P61), the fraudulent entry cases are in two parts, one consisting of trifolded documents and the other made up of flat files. Among the documents found in the files are reports from Special Agents; timber trespass and fraudulent entry reports; letters from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior, officials of the Department of Justice, Chiefs of the Field Divisions, Registers and Receivers, attorneys, defendants, individuals alleging fraud, and other interested persons; legal documents such as briefs, affidavits, depositions, testimony, and other statements; lists of stockholders in various companies and annual reports; land classification reports, township diagrams, maps, and copies of deeds and other related documents. The trifolded **fraudulent entry case files ("P"), 1883–ca. 1910** (ca. 90 ft.), {UD 890}, are in boxes labeled "Forest Contest Dockets," but they actually concern contests arising under various public land laws regarding not only forest reserves but also timber trespass, unlawful enclosures, saline reserves, reclamation projects, mineral lands, soldiers' additional homesteads, leases, and the sale and disposition of timber. Forgery, perjury, theft, and official misconduct figure in some of the cases. Some of the early cases were handled by Division "R" and returned to Division "P" for filing. The files are arranged numerically, 1–64958, with many gaps. Some of those files are found in the "FS" segment of the series discussed below.

49.P72 Documents for most of the cases active in 1910 and for those originating thereafter were placed in flat files and arranged numerically by case number, 96–67521. The amount of materials found in these **"FS" fraudulent entry and mineral case files, ca. 1900–25** (ca. 144 ft.), {UD 891}, ranges from a single card identifying related documents to multipart files, some containing exhibits and copies of other documents that predate 1900 and antedate 1925. One of the more substantive case files (no. 57839, ca. 7 in.) concerns the coal trespass committed by the San Pedro Coal and Coke Co., in Socorro County, New Mexico, which occurred during the period 1881 to 1893 when the Company mined nearly 6 million tons of coal worth an estimated $2,296,549.03. The case was not initiated until 1909, and it involved the land grants to the town of Socorro and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Company. The file includes copies of documents, some dated as early as 1800, presented to the Court of Private Land Claims, among them copies of depositions and survey notes of lands granted to various individuals. Documents relating to the railroad include copies of waybills for coal hauled by the railroad and copies of court proceedings in 1895. An envelope accompanying the file includes an oversize blueprint map showing the underground workings of the Company's "Mine no. 2 and Portion of Connection between Mine No. 1 and Mine No. 2," five photographs showing mine buildings and environs attached to the map, and the English edition of "The Second Annual Report of Ferrocarriles Nacionales de México (National Railways of Mexico) for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1910." Many of the case files concern coal and oil land in Alaska. The majority of these case files have "Confidential" cover sheets. **Oversize exhibits** (ca. 11 ft.), {UD 891A}, are filed separately.

49.P73 Access to the "P" and "FS" case

files discussed above is through two indexes that are part of the blanket series **alphabetical and numerical indexes of the Division of Investigations, 1900–31** (244 ft.), {A1 1486A}. A numerical index (18 ft.), covering both sets of cases, is arranged by case number (1–67520), but some numerical segments are missing. A general alphabetical index (67 ft.) is arranged by name of individual or organization involved in matters handled by the Division and its predecessors. The cards usually show name of individual or organization, name of land office, alphabetical division designation, subject, action taken, and file number, which could be a case number, an index number for the patented and unpatented serial case files (see 49.DM50 and 49.DM51, respectively) or a miscellaneous letters received number (49.DM27). Similar references to index numbers for the patented and unpatented serial case files and miscellaneous letters received numbers are found in the State index (ca. 43 ft.), which is arranged alphabetically by name of State and thereunder by categories: Surveyor General, State (grants, selections, and indemnities), and land offices. All of the States covered by this guide, except Texas, are represented in the index, although the amount of material for each varies greatly. Also available are two name indexes arranged alphabetically. Entries in the larger series, ABCD–Zylks (ca. 63 ft.), refer to the land entry files and show name of entryman, type of entry and number, land office, and letter received number or other file number. The file numbers may refer to case files but it is not clear which series of files is involved. The smaller index (ca. 16 ft.) is incomplete, with entries for Aamodt–Sly that include references to land entry files, letters received, and unidentified files. The segment for Sm–Z is missing.

49.P74 An investigation by Special Agent Burdett Thayer of what was referred to as the "Miner Cases" led to the fraudulent entry hearing held at the U.S. Land Office at Roseburg, OR, documented by the **transcripts of testimony in the "United States v. Joel V. Warne, Entryman, Julius E. Miner and Reuben S. Goodfellow Transferees," 1894** (4 vols., 5 in.), {UD 1196}. Warne was one of 28 persons who allegedly filed timber cash entries on behalf of Julius E. Miner. In addition to testimony, volumes 1 and 4 contain exhibits, including Warne's deposition, his "Timber and Stone Lands–Sworn Statement," and copies of deed records. The hearings for the other persons involved are not among the records and may not be extant.

49.P75 Correspondence and reports of unlawful enclosure submitted by Special Agents make up the bulk of the **unlawful enclosure case files, 1909–27** (11 ft.), {UD 904}. Part of the report form is a township diagram showing the inclosed area. Persons responsible for the enclosures were notified that they had either 60 or 30 days to remove the fences or arrange them in a manner that allowed the public full access to and use of the public lands. Once that was accomplished they were to report by affidavit to the Chief of the Field Division. Failure to comply could cause the institution of a lawsuit by the Department of Justice. The amount of material for each case varies, but, in addition to the reports, the files may include letters from Chiefs of Field Divisions, Special Agents, and representatives of the Department of Justice; affidavits of removal; affidavits from witnesses; and notices of court proceedings, payments of fines, and removal of the fences. The files are arranged numerically by case numbers C-1 to C-914.

49.P76 Undocketed case files, arranged chronologically and numerically by GLO letter numbers, make up the **oversized numbered case files ("Big File"), 1896–1911** (2 ft.), {UD 982}. They relate to several alleged fraudulent entries and official misconduct, and Table 49.P76 identifies the number, general subject, State or Territory involved, and date span covered by each file.

TABLE - 49.P76

Oversized Numbered Case Files ("Big File"), 1896–1911 {UD 982}

File Number	Subject	Date Span
1902–19012	Lily Park Stock Growing Association, Colorado	1902–4
1902–127662	Homestead applications, Idaho	1905–10
1902–168025	Mineral lands, California	1900–7
1904–137173	Lily Park Stock Growing Association, Colorado	1886–1904
1904–190841	Fraudulent entries, Oregon	1904–5
1905–75547	Conspiracy to defraud, California	1905–10
1906–34579	Sale of Fort Stevenson Abandoned Military Reservation, North Dakota	1896–1908
1906–45161	Contested mining claims, Arizona Territory	1906
1908–157081	Collection of illegal fees, New Mexico Territory and Kansas	1908–9 1908–11
1908–175848	Official misconduct charges, land office officials at Las Cruces, New Mexico Territory	1908–9

The kinds of documents found in the 1906 file concerning charges of collusion in the sale of the Fort Stevenson lands are fairly typical of those in the other files. A 1906 letter from an individual whose attempt to purchase some of the land had been thwarted apparently sparked a review of the sale, and the file contains numerous letters, copies and originals, concerning the disposition of the reservation, including two from 1896 saying that settlers were prepared to squat on the land illegally. After a postponement of the sale originally scheduled to be held in February 1901, the entire reservation, which had been offered in several parcels, was sold to a single bidder on October 2, 1901. After several potential bidders charged collusion, an investigation was conducted, and a formal hearing held in February 1902. In addition to the correspondence, the file contains affidavits, the investigation report, a transcript of the hearing, a copy of a brief submitted by the purchaser submitted in March 1902 in response to a protest against the lands being patented, a blueprint plat, newspaper clippings, and the decision of the Secretary of the Interior regarding the legality of the sale. In 1908, the writer of the 1906 letter once again tried to get the matter reconsidered, but no further action was taken. An 1899 **valuation list** of the Fort Stevenson lands (see 49.K43) and a file in the **abandoned military reservation files** (49.K41) relating to the disposition of reservations are among the records of Division "K."

49.P77 The **correspondence concerning an unlawful enclosure by Oliver M. Lee, Almagordo, NM, 1905–7** (ca. 1 in.), {UD 904A}, recounts the conflict between Lee, a cattleman, and settlers on public lands in Otero County. In late 1905 two settlers wrote to Secretary of the Interior E.A. Hitchcock complaining about Lee's unlawful fencing of public lands and his acts of intimidation, namely filling their wells and burning their building materials. In response, Special Agent F.C. Dezendorf visited the area and interviewed the parties involved. Despite his success in securing the removal of the fences the situation continued to deteriorate. In August 1906, settler A.J. Smith wrote to Secretary Hitchcock that fol-

lowing the Special Agent's departure from the region "a bunch of armed cattlemen have been doing all they could imagine to intimidate the settlers, tearing their fences down, polluting their wells, and riding over their homesteads 'armed to the teeth.' I for one have left my claim for the present, my crop being all destroyed." Lee further harassed Smith and two other settlers by digging a ditch across their claims without their permission. In December 1906, Dezendorf reported that an attempt to obtain an indictment against Lee had failed because "Lee had too many friends on the [grand] jury. . . ." In early 1907 an armed confrontation between Lee and his cowboys and the settlers ended in the shooting of one of the settlers. In a letter of April 23, 1907, the final document in the file, the Commissioner of the General Land Office briefed the Secretary of the Interior on the facts in the case and recommended that the Attorney General "be requested to give such instructions to the United States Attorney for the District of New Mexico as will insure proper and vigorous action in the premises." In addition to Dezendorf's reports, which contain information about the parties involved, their homes, and conditions in Otero County, the file includes copies of his correspondence with the Commissioner and the U.S. Attorney for the District of New Mexico, correspondence between the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior, and the letters exchanged between the Secretary and the settlers. The file is arranged in two chronological segments with some duplication.

49.P78 A partial index to the fraudulent entry and unlawful enclosure case files is incidently provided by the **"Record of Court Cases," 1909–11** (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 1239}. Entries in the first volume, which are recorded in a volume titled "Cancellation Record," provide information on the status (suits recommended, lost, closed, or won) of timber trespass suits, suits to vacate patents, unlawful enclosure suits, and rights-of-way suits, as well as data on indictments, convictions, and acquittals for timber trespass, unlawful enclosure, conspiracy, perjury, and miscellaneous cases. For most categories the entries are arranged by year, thereunder by month (July 1909–June 1910), and thereunder by State. Several sets of entries are useful for index purposes. Those for recommended timber trespass suits are arranged by month and thereunder by State and show case numbers, the amount of fines, and names of parties involved. The entries for timber trespass suits won show case number, whether won by judgement or compromise, amount of fine and amount paid, and name of party involved. State entries for recommended suits to vacate patents include case number and acres involved, and, beginning in March 1910, the names of individuals involved. Entries for unlawful enclosure cases "instituted" list case numbers for files found in both the unlawful enclosure and the fraudulent entry case file series, and, beginning in April 1910, the names of individuals involved. Entries for unlawful enclosure cases "won" show case number, number of acres fenced and, beginning in April 1910, names of individuals involved. Lists of indictments for timber trespass, conspiracy, and perjury, arranged by State and thereunder alphabetically by name of individual, also show some case and court numbers. Other entries in the volume include a listing, arranged by State, of individuals convicted in timber trespass, unlawful enclosure, conspiracy, and perjury cases and their fines, and several statistical tables, arranged by month, giving various sets of figures for civil and criminal cases handled during the period July 1909 through June 1910. The volume is minimally indexed by subject only; names of individuals are not included. While the second, smaller, volume, covering the period July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911, contains similar information, it usually is recorded by month, thereunder by topic, and thereunder by State. This volume is not indexed.

49.P79 "Cancellation Record" volumes were used for the **record of hearings, 1909–11** (2 vols., 2 in.), {UD 1240}, which emphasize the cost of hearings for cases handled by the various land offices. Listed on page "A" of the index in the first

volume are the names of Special Agents and disbursing agents and the amounts charged against appropriated funds. A few additional pages in the index are used to record information about expenses incurred by particular Special Agents. Pasted inside the front cover is an index listing the 17 Field Divisions and the land offices within their jurisdictions annotated with the page numbers of the pertinent entries. The land office entries show for each hearing during the period July 1909 to July 1910, the type of land entry involved, entry number, date of hearing, name of applicant, town or city of residence, amount expended, and remarks regarding the hearing or action taken. Included are the GLO letter numbers of pertinent letters received. Similar entries for the period July 1910 to July 1911, are in the second volume, which is indexed by name of land office. Inserted in this volume are letters dated June 1, and July 1, 1911, containing financial data for cases worked in conjunction with the Department of Justice, and a copy of a report on GLO-assisted cases in the Department of Justice in January 1911.

49.P80 Some entries in the **summary cards of actions taken on criminal cases relating to public lands, ca. 1903–20** (3 ft.), {UD 936AX}, include file numbers for a few cases found in each series of case files. The preprinted 3- by 5-inch slips provide for information relating to indictments, convictions, and acquittals. Entered on the slips are name of defendant and State or Territory, indictment date and offense, conviction date and fine or term, and acquittal date. Additional information may be provided by comments and annotations showing land entry number, GLO letter numbers and possibly case file numbers. The series consists of three sets of slips, each arranged alphabetically by State and thereunder by name of defendant. The second and largest set pertains to indictments brought during the tenure of Divisions "P" and "FS."

Other Records

49.P81 A relatively small series of **reports of inspections, 1908–9** (10 in.), {UD 927}, submitted to Division "P," consists of reports on land offices, offices of the Surveyors General, and a few reclamation projects, with each set of reports arranged alphabetically by name of office or project. Some of the files contain only a single page, but the more complete reports include comments on personnel, work load, and office conditions. Found at the end of the series are property reports for the field division offices. A more extensive set of inspection reports and related records are among the records of Division "A" (see 49.A25 and 49.A26).

49.P82 Volumes labeled "Entry Docket" serve as **registers of contest cases referred from other Divisions, 1884–1888** (10 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 886}, for investigation. The volume entries, generally relating to alleged fraudulent land entries, show date the land entry was withdrawn; type of land entry; number of declaratory statement, original entry, and final certificate; name of party involved; year and letter numbers of Special Agent's report and other documents received; dates when an investigation and hearing were ordered, and when an entry was ordered to be held for cancellation, cancelled, sustained, or returned; and remarks. Entries in each volume are for specific States or Territories, and they are arranged by land office, and thereunder chronologically. A list giving information about the contents of the volumes appears below.

Vol. no.	States or Territories
143	Minnesota (Duluth)
144	Arizona, New Mexico (index tabs missing)
145	Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska (volume includes an index by name of land office)
146	Arizona, California, Michigan, New Mexico, Wisconsin (volume includes an index by name of land office)
147	Dakota Territory (index tabs; a list of disbarred attorneys is pasted on inside of front cover)
148	Dakota Territory and

	Gainesville, Florida (index tabs)
149	Nebraska (volume index includes names of land offices and references to letters sent)
150	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming (volume includes an index by name of land office)
151	Alabama, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming (index tabs)
152	Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska (index tabs)

49.P83 Entries in the **register of land entry cases handled by Division "P," ca. 1906** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 886A}, show the Division "P" file number, type of land entry, GLO letter number or land entry number, name of land office, action taken, date, initials of clerk, and the Division to which the case was referred. The cases are listed in no particular order. Attached to pages 67–70 are typed lists of agricultural entries received from land offices in Montana and referred on September 21, 1906, to Division "C" for "appropriate action." The papers in the cases are found in the land entry files (see 49.DM41 et al.). The volume is not indexed.

49.P84 In 1907 the Chiefs of the Field Divisions were instructed to use case summary cards in lieu of bound registers to record all actions taken on each case in their jurisdiction. Entries on the 5- by 8-inch cards include the field division number; name and address of defendant; township and range; name of land district; name and address of original complainant; tract book status (type of entry, number, date, and other pertinent information); nature of the case (type of entry involved); cross-references; a full legal land description of the tract involved; and dates and nature of actions taken. The cards are arranged in four series listed below.

1. **Field Division Cases Reported, Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin, ca. 1903–35** (ca. 6 ft.), {UD 1330}. The cards for the three States are interfiled and arranged alphabetically by name of defendant or complainant. Filed at the end of the series are small sets of cards for each State covering closed cases, and probably added at a later date.
2. **Field Division Cases Reported, North Dakota and South Dakota, ca. 1900–35** (ca. 6 ft.), {UD 1332}. These cases are arranged by State and thereunder alphabetically by field office and by name of defendant or complainant. The field offices represented are Dickinson, Minot (with cards for Devils Lake interfiled), and Williston, ND, and Bismarck and Lemmon, SD.
3. **Summary Case Cards, ca. 1910–55** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 936AW}. These cards are arranged in four segments, only one of which, the soldiers' additional entry cards (ca. 3 in.) falls within the time frame of this guide. They are arranged alphabetically and cover the period 1910–15.

49.P85 Cards for a later period for two of the trans-Mississippi Southern States are found in the series titled **summaries of cases handled in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, 1923–33** (1 ft.), {UD 933}. These cards are arranged by State and thereunder alphabetically by name of defendant or complainant. There are two sets of cards for Louisiana and three for Mississippi.

49.P86 The chronologically arranged entries in the **docket of appeals from rejections by Registers and Receivers of applications to file for and enter lands within forest reserve, 1891–98** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 888}, show date and number of letter, application and permit dates, description of tract, name of entryman, and action taken. An alphabetical index to the names of the entrymen is inserted at the front of the volume.

49.P87 A volume labeled "Bill Book" contains **press copies of letters sent to the Secretary of the Interior relating to proposed leg-**

islation, 1904–8 (1 vol., ca.1 in.), {UD 909C}, involving specific timber trespass, fraudulent entry, and swamp overflow cases. The two 1908 letters addressed to the Chairman of the House Committee on Claims were drafted by Division "P" for the Secretary's signature. The letters are arranged chronologically. The index contains only three entries.

49.P88 A volume titled **"Memoranda of Reports, Instructions, Estimates, Etc. Special Service Division," 1897–1903** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 909D}, provides references to specific documents relating to a variety of subjects regarding work performed by the Division. The subjects are entered in red ink in the left margin, with additional information and the document reference shown in the body of the page. The following list of subjects taken from page 4 is typical: Indian Reservations, proceeds of sale of products; islands; water resources; Osage Reserve; burned timber, contested homestead claim; pine for lodge poles; and railroads. Many of the document references are to the "Forest" press copy volumes that were transferred to the Forestry Division ("R") when it was established in 1901.

49.P89 A post-bound set of **monthly reports of work accomplished, 1910–13** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1054}, consists primarily of statistical accounts on printed forms detailing the work done in both the Washington office and the field from August 1910 through February 1911, and narrative reports thereafter. The narratives focus on "the result of work through the Department of Justice cases. . . ." The reports are arranged in reverse chronological order.

49.P90 An **informal register of Division "P" employees, 1898–1903** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 909G}, lists the names of Special Agents, Forest Reserve Supervisors, rangers, and Division clerks. Entries for Special Agents give dates of appointments and notes regarding assignments and transfers. Entries for Forest Supervisors give only the name of the Supervisor and the forest reserve to which he was assigned. Entries for the rangers are arranged by State and give the names of ranger, forest reserve, Superintendent, and Supervisor, and relevant GLO letter numbers. Also included is a list of Special Agents as of July 1902 (pasted on the inside front cover), a select list of Special Agents and the names of the politicians who recommended them, and a list of reserves, arranged by State, where sheep grazing was allowed.

49.P91 Small quantities of material relating to several different topics make up the **miscellaneous records of Division "P," 1906–23** (5 in.), {UD 909E}. Included are letters and a 1908 order relating to the tracking of case files, 1906–10; lists of tracts in several States and lieu selections in Oregon reported to be in coal zones according to plats prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey, with working papers and a few township plats, 1907; documents concerning a 1908 Supreme Court ruling; a list of "Most Important" cases pending in the Department of Justice, 1911; and statements regarding oil suits in California, ca. 1913–23.

49.P92 A compilation of authorities and "Memoranda Dockets" compiled by John V. Wright, a law examiner in the Chief Clerk's office and Frank L. Campbell, a former Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior, are the related records in the series of **case files and related records concerning the disbarment of attorneys and Special Agents, 1888–1926** (ca. 19 ft.), {UD 892}. The disbarred individuals were prohibited from dealing with the General Land Office and other agencies of the Interior Department. The Wright docket covers cases 1 through 211, but the entries are in no apparent order. An index arranged by name of defendant provides the page number of the relevant entry, which gives the case number, name of the attorney or other official involved, and a chronological list of actions taken. Pasted on the inside front cover is a copy of a poem titled "Advice to a Young Lawyer," written in 1832 by Hon. Joseph Story. Entries in the Campbell volume are similar to those in the Wright volume, but

these are arranged by case number, 211 to 375 and 379. This volume is also indexed by name of defendant. Pasted at the back of the volume is a 1911 memorandum containing a schedule of undocketed records found in bundles in the "rooms occupied by the Law Board." A third volume is a listing of documents from various cases establishing authorities for the following subjects: attorney, rights of Attorneys, illegal contracts, appearance vs. former client, disbarment, causes for, amendment, charges, defenses, evidence, proceedings, jurisdiction to disbar, and nature of proceedings to disbar. The volume also served as a "Docket of work in P from Apr. 1, 1911," and the index entries refer to that work. Most of the pages cited in the index have been removed. The case files include briefs, statements from character witnesses, transcripts of testimony, reports, and correspondence consisting of letters from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, Special Agents, Registers and Receivers, attorneys, and other interested parties. They are arranged numerically, 1 to 385 with case files 13, 61, and some unnumbered files found in the last four boxes of the series. Access to the case files is also provided by an undated **numerical index to "FS"attorney files** (2 in.), {A1 892A}, which was compiled on 3- by 5-inch slips arranged by case number, 1–385. Entries give the name of attorney, city of practice, and case file number. Nearly all of the names entered in a volume titled **"List of Attorneys, Ag[en]ts, and Notaries Public and U.S. Commissioners," 1887–1920** (1 vol., 14 in.), {UD 1225}, are of attorneys and agents located in Kansas who were recognized by the General Land Office. A few entries are for individuals from Colorado, Missouri, and Washington. The entries give name, city or county, and State of residence. Most of the names were registered between 1881 and 1894, but a few were entered later. The entries are in alphabetical segments. Found at the back of the volume are letters from four firms authorizing attorneys to represent them. Most of the pages are headed Attorneys and Agents. Notaries and commissioners, if any, are not identified as such. Noted on the inside front cover, under the heading "List of N Gs," are the names of 18 individuals or firms. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary Unabridged* (1993) lists "NG" as an abbreviation for "no good."

49.P93 Letters exchanged between the Chief of the Field Service and the Chief of the Accounts Division regarding the availability and expenditure of funds for the various programs conducted by the Field Service make up most of the **records relating to appropriations, 1910–20** (10 in.), {UD 936AA}. Also included are copies of letters to the Commissioner, Members of Congress, the Chief Clerk, and GLO employees in the field. The records are arranged chronologically by date of document. The quantity of pre-1913 material is relatively small (ca. 1/2 in.).

49.P94 Among the **divisional "Scrapbooks" of circulars, orders, and other issuances pertaining to public land matters, ca. 1866–1924** (see 49.16), is a compilation (11 vols., ca. 3 ft.), of administrative and procedural directives and notices issued during the period 1882 to 1911, which was maintained by clerks of Division "P" for ready reference. The volumes contain chronologically arranged copies of published and unpublished orders, circulars, regulations, legislation, and instructions regarding office conduct and work procedures issued by the Chief Clerk, Chiefs of other Divisions, the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, and the Secretary of the Interior. The date spans of some volumes overlap because the scrapbooks were simultaneously maintained by different clerks. For example, two of the scrapbooks in the first box are identified as being from the files of Miss Annie F. McCardle.

49.R1 In fiscal year 1886, the staff of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior was expanded to include officials called Inspectors of the Public Land Service (later Special Land Inspectors), who were not part of the General Land Office. Early in 1887, an Inspector of the Public Land Service named Edward A. Bowers submitted a report recommending the establishment of "a Forestry Bureau (or Division of Public Timber Lands in the General Land Office)" with complete control and management of all timber lands withdrawn from the public domain. **Bowers' "Plan for the Management and Disposition of the Public Timber Lands," March 12, 1887** (1 item, 1/2 in.), {UD 918F}, touched on many of the subjects considered in the discussion of the records of Division "P." Bowers proposed the withdrawal of timber lands from settlement, "selling only such timber as may be unnecessary to preserve"; the location of the public timber lands "by surveys and examiners"; the creation of a bureau or division dealing solely with the management of the timber lands; and the sale of public timber under a license system, "retaining the land as a permanent timber reserve." The report also dealt with forest fires, their causes, prevention, and effect, and timber depredations and attendant punishment. The report is typed, but handwritten additional comments were added. This report was found in a box of miscellaneous records not identified by division. Given its date, the report may originally have been received by Division "C" or retained in the Commissioner's office, but considering its relevance to the Forestry Division, it is now filed with the records of Division "R." No action was taken either by the Department or the General Land Office at that time, and management of the timber resources remained the business of the Special Services Division ("P") until 1901.

49.R2 On March 3, 1891, Congress passed an act (26 Stat. 1103), that concluded with an article authorizing the President, "from time to time," to set aside by "public proclamation" forest reservations in any State or Territory having public lands "wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not." Although the administration of these reservations was entrusted to the General Land Office, it was not until June 4, 1897, that legislation was approved providing for the management of the reserves. The work of managing the forests and the other timber lands on the public domain continued to be conducted by Division "P," until March 1, 1901, when the newly established Forestry Division assumed the work involving the creation and administration of forest reserves. Because many timber-related functions remained outside its jurisdiction, the new Forestry Division did not have the complete responsibility for managing the public timber resources that Bowers had envisioned. Division "R," as it was designated, was made up of a Chief, 2 Principal Examiners of Land Claims and Contests, clerks and copyists, and the field force established under Division "P," consisting of a Forest Inspector, 10 Forest Superintendents, 22 Forest Supervisors, and a fluctuating number of forest rangers, more than 250 in 1901. It had jurisdiction over 41 forest reserves embracing an estimated 46,410, 209 acres.

49.R3 The forestry field force was reorganized during the winter of 1901–2. Forest Superintendents were assigned duties of local inspectors, freeing them of office work and allowing them time to travel through their reserves and file necessary reports concerning the condition of the reserves and the performance of the supervisors and rangers. Forest Supervisors were given direct charge of their respective reserves thereby eliminating delays in communication formerly caused by the need to transmit reports and other messages through the superintendents' offices. The rangers were graded into three classes based

on knowledge and experience. During fiscal year 1902, the Division handled changes to existing forest reserves and managed the creation of 15 additional reserves. It temporarily withdrew lands considered for proposed forest reserves from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposal and reviewed applications for lieu selections, petitions for sale of timber from reserve lands, and demands for free use of forest reserve timber. The forestry force patrolled the reserves—protecting them from fires and trespassers—cut trails, and supervised timber sales, the free use of timber and wood, and grazing matters.

49.R4 By 1903 the Division had been charged with investigating and reporting on trespass cases in forest reserves, a responsibility previously exercised by Division "P," and in April 1903 its responsibilities were broadened to include the lieu selection work formerly done by Division "N." This work consisted of reviewing lieu selection cases to ascertain whether publication and posting were necessary, determining whether proofs were sufficient, and examining the records for mineral or other conflicts with the selected land. On April 21, 1904, Congress passed an act providing for lieu selections in exchange for private lands within Indian reservations extended by Executive order, and the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company applied to select 214,987.51 acres of land in the Clayton, NM, land district in lieu of lands located in the Zuni and Navajo Indian reservations in New Mexico Territory (see 49.R33 for related records).

49.R5 Early in 1905 the focus of the Division changed. On January 21, 1905, the Division assumed responsibility for work done on military bounty land warrants and scrip. This entailed determining all questions affecting military bounty land warrants, Revolutionary bounty land scrip, agricultural college scrip, Surveyor General scrip, and all Indian and private land scrip, including old Virginia military bounty land warrants. Many of these cases had stood suspended for more than 50 years with patents withheld because of some technical objection to the assignment of the warrants. The Division was to implement a recently adopted policy of passing such cases to patent in the absence of caveat or protest on the theory that if actual fraud had been perpetrated it would have already been discovered. In the absence of other objections, the great lapse of time should have cured or waived other purely formal defects. Shortly after gaining this new responsibility, the Division lost much of its primary function. An act of Congress approved February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. L, 1296), authorized the transfer of the work connected with the administration of the forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture. The General Land Office, however, continued to be responsible for the surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, relinquishing, reconveying, certifying, and patenting of forest reserve lands. On March 3, 1905, Congress repealed those portions of the acts of June 4, 1897, June 6, 1900, and March 3, 1901, providing for the relinquishment of land situated within forest reserves and the selections of other lands in lieu thereof. However, contracts entered into before the passage of the act would be honored. Records relating to some of these outstanding contracts are discussed below (see 49.R37 et al.).

49.R6 The Commissioner's annual report for fiscal year 1906 shows that the Forestry Division had been renamed the Forestry, Scrip, and Warrant Division. Several functional changes occurred during July 1906. The Division was made responsible for all pending cases under the armed occupation of Florida act of August 4, 1842, the graduation act of August 4, 1854, and the lieu selection act of April 21, 1904; and all suspended and unpatented cash entries under the credit system act of May 10, 1800. To offset the new duties, the Division's responsibility for adjudicating agricultural claims within the forest reserves was shifted to Division "P." In November 1906,

the Division's remaining forest-related functions were transferred to Division "L" (Drafting). The forest reserves were designated national forests in 1907, and the annual report for that year shows that the forest section of Division "L" (Drafting) had examined proposed withdrawals, made withdrawals and restorations, and reported to the Secretary of the Interior upon the creation of new enlarged or reduced national forests, duties formerly assigned to Division "R." Division "R," designated the Lieu Selection, Scrip, and Warrant Division by the Chief Clerk on April 24, 1907, had adjudicated lieu selections under the acts of June 4, 1897, and April 21, 1904, and assigned and located land warrants issued for services in the U.S. Army before the act of March 3, 1855, soldiers' additional homestead entries, and various classes of land scrip and old suspended entries under acts of 1800, 1842, and 1854.

49.R7 Division "R" was abolished by order of the Chief Clerk on February 14, 1911. Division "K" was made responsible for all matters relating to military bounty land warrants, preemption declaratory statements, scrip, credit system entries and forest lieu selections; Division "P" was to handle work involving soldiers' additional homestead applications. In April 1911 the Government Contests Division, which had been designated Division "U," became Division "R." For a record dating from this incarnation of Division "R," see 49.R47.

49.R8 For purposes of this guide, the records allocated to Division "R" relate primarily to its forestry and lieu selection functions. Military bounty land warrants, preemption declaratory statements, scrip, and credit system records are described elsewhere. As indicated above, the Forestry Division, short-lived as it was, is a good example of the General Land Office's practice of shifting responsibility for particular functions from one division to another, a practice reflected by many of the forest-related series, which are amalgams of records recreated by Divisions "P," "R," "L," and "FS."

Correspondence Records

49.R9 The **registers of letters received, 1899–1909** (17 vols., 4 ft.), {UD 920}, were begun by Division "P" and continued by Divisions "R" and "L." The entries, arranged chronologically and thereunder numerically by GLO registration number, give the GLO letter number, name of writer, date of letter, date received, subject, and action taken. Entries for letters recorded out of numerical order are in red ink. The volumes are indexed alphabetically by name of correspondent, with letters from Registers and Receivers listed under the name of the land office. Some of the letters received by Divisions "P," "R," and "L," during the period 1898–1914 are in the **"Miscellaneous Forest File"** discussed below (49.R11). Others may be filed in the large series of **miscellaneous letters received** (49.DM27) maintained by Division "D" (Mail and Files), or in the national forest files discussed in 49.R19. Some letters assigned to Division "R" clerk Harrison W. Happy were given new letter numbers, 974 1/2–1032, and registered again in a volume labeled **"Forest Docket, Correspondence, Selected Subjects," 1905–6** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 909}. These entries show the new letter number, the date and GLO letter number, type of land entry involved, name of the correspondent, legal land description of the tract involved, subject of letter, and name of land office. The volume is indexed by name of correspondent.

49.R10 Entries in the **select subject index to letters received from forest officers and publications, 1898–99** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 921}, are arranged in four sections as shown in the volume's index, namely: Legislation Needed, Mailing List, Suggestions by Forest Officers and Others, and Returns of Topographic Surveys. The Suggestions section is the largest, covering "Fires" (with a subheading for Reward for

Information); "Patrolling Reserves" (with subheadings for Services of Rangers, Tools, and Arrests); "Miscellaneous Matters"; and "Sheep." Most of the references are to letters and consist of the year and GLO letter number and a brief summary of content such as, "Collins suggests that reports by Supervisors & Rangers be forwarded to Superintendents in duplicate." A few are to publications such as reports, circulars, bulletins, magazines, and newspaper articles. Entries in the Returns of Topographic Surveys Section are arranged by name of forest reserve and consist of year and letter number, date, source (usually Division "E"), and a note as to filing location. The Mailing List (six pages) includes the names of individuals, forestry schools and associations, and magazines and newspapers. References in the Legislation Needed section are under 17 subheadings. Suggestions for changes often cite State or Canadian laws.

49.R11 Many letters received and copies of some of the Commissioner's letters sent were placed in the multidivision series called **"Miscellaneous Forest File," 1898–1914** (9 in.), {UD 917B}, which is arranged chronologically by year and, for the most part, thereunder numerically by GLO letter number. The correspondents include the Secretary of the Interior, Régisters and Receivers, officials of the U.S. Geological Survey, the Office of Indian Affairs, Forest Superintendents, Forest Supervisors, timber inspectors, chiefs of various GLO divisions, and officials of organizations. The letters concern the administration of the forest reserves, surveys and examinations of forest reserves, changes in boundaries, land entries on forest lands and the adjustment of claims, rights-of-way, proposed forest reserves and national parks, proposed legislation, supplies, and publications. Included in the 1904 materials is a fairly lengthy "General Report on Lands" in the Uintah Forest Reserve. A relatively small group of letters and lists of items furnished make up the **papers used for trials in Oregon, 1901–17** (ca. 3 in.), {UD 917C}.

49.R12 The Division's letters sent are in three chronologically overlapping series, each of them reflecting specific areas of the Division's responsibilities. The letters in each series are arranged chronologically and the volumes are usually double indexed in varying degrees of detail, with one index in black ink for the names or offices of correspondents and one in red ink for the name of persons and some subjects mentioned in the letters. Letters to Registers and Receivers are listed under the name of the land office.

49.R13 The General Land Office's practice of shifting responsibility for specific functions from one division to another is exemplified particularly well by the series of **press copies of letters sent concerning timber permits, forest reserves, and land withdrawals and restorations, 1891–1908** (164 vols., 17 ft.), {UD 911}, which was maintained by three different divisions and reflects an apparently seamless transition. Volumes 1 to 61 contain letters prepared in Division "P." Letters drafted by Division "R" begin in volume 61 and continue through most of volume 149, while those written in Division "L" occupy the last few pages of volume 149 and continue through volume 164, the final volume is the series. Most of the letters were prepared for the Commissioner's signature and were addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers, Special Agents, Forest Supervisors, the Forester, the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, State and local officials, heads of lumber companies and timber associations, and private persons. They concern applications to cut and remove timber from forest reserves, the selection of land for forest reserves, withdrawals and restorations of lands in forest reserves, grazing matters, and instructions and personnel matters regarding Forest Supervisors and forest rangers before February 1, 1905, when jurisdiction over the forest reserve force was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Interspersed are letters from the Division Chief to other divisions,

particularly Division "C," concerning the status of forest reserve lands. Some volumes include copies of Presidential proclamations creating forest reserves that are accompanied by maps showing the boundaries of the reserve.

49.R14 Another series begun in Division "P" and continued by Division "R" is the **press copies of letters sent relating to forest lieu selections, 1900–1909** (229 vols., 27 ft.), {UD 910}, which consist largely of letters from the Commissioner to Registers and Receivers with some to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, Members of Congress, Registers and Receivers, attorneys, entrymen, and other interested persons, concerning applications to select lands in exchange for forest reserve lands, requirements governing such applications, and contested applications. Included are form letters, some signed by the Chief of the Division. Many of the forms are so faint they are illegible. However, the information added to the forms, such as name of addressee and/or land office and legal land descriptions of the tracts selected and surrendered, has not faded. Enclosed with some letters are copies of lists of approved selections, such as the one with a letter of December 22, 1908, transmitting to the Secretary of Agriculture, "a list by forest reserves of reconveyances accepted during the period between July 1, 1908 and December 1, 1908," showing the name of the entryman, legal land description and acreage of each tract, and date of approval. The entries are arranged by name of State and thereunder by name of forest.

49.R15 The indexes to these volumes include numerous references to Frederick A. Hyde and/or his company. An investigation begun in 1902 resulted in the indictment of Hyde and three other persons by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in February 1904 for conspiring to defraud the U.S. Government of lands in California and Oregon. He was one of two persons subsequently convicted in June 1908 in a case characterized by Commissioner Fred Dennett in his annual report for 1908 as "one of the most, if not the most, important case that has ever been prosecuted by the United States against persons charged with attempts to defraud the Government out of its public lands." Dennett provides a lengthy discussion of the case (pp. 25–27) and its ramifications and states that the "investigation led to the dismissal of four employees of this Office as being directly or indirectly in the pay of the alleged conspirators, and to the removal from office of a Forest Superintendent, a Forest Supervisor, and a number of other officials." The records of the case (no. 24141) are among the **criminal case files, 1863–1934**, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in Record Group 21, Records of the District Courts of the United States. Among the GLO records are **exhibit materials relating to litigation cases, 1887–1917** (ca. 11 ft.), {A1 2388}, which include binders and scrapbooks containing copies of handwriting samples and documents used in the Hyde case involving forest lieu selections in Idaho. Included are hotel registers from the St. Louis Hotel, Duluth, MN, for the period October 31, 1905, to February 4, 1906, and the Hotel McNeil, Eveleth, MN, for September 18, 1905, to February 13, 1906. Letters regarding Hyde's rejected selections in Idaho, 1900–1, and a corrected draft of a January 1903 letter to him regarding a relinquished tract in the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve in California are among the **records relating to lieu selections filed by Mollie Conklin, F.A. Hyde, and others, 1900–7**, (see 49.R36), and information about some of his suspended lieu selections can be found in **records relating to the examination of the operations of F.A. Hyde and his associates, 1905–8**, (49.R39). References to his selections are found in many of the other records discussed below.

49.R16 Most of the **press copies of letters sent regarding warrants, scrip locations, and soldiers' additional homestead entries,**

1905–11 (60 vols., 6 ft.), {UD 912}, were prepared for the signature of the Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office. Addressees include the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Registers and Receivers, other GLO division chiefs, other Government officials such as the Commissioner of Pensions, and the Adjutant General and Auditor of the War Department, the attorneys, entrymen, and individuals inquiring about the use of warrants and "soldiers scrip." Included are copies of periodic reports by the Chief of Division "R" listing warrants, scrip, and soldiers additional entries sent to the Recorder. List 135, dated November 9, 1908, has entries for one military bounty land warrant; soldiers additional homestead entries filed at Devils Lake, ND, and Valentine, NE; Revolutionary bounty land scrip entered at Harrison, AR, Natchitoches, LA, and Jackson, MS; Surveyor General scrip filed at New Orleans, LA, and Jackson, MS; a preemption cash entry from Seattle, WA; a cash entry from Glenwood Springs, CO; and Osage trust and diminished reserve lands entries from Dodge City, KS. This series also includes form letters, most of which are legible.

Records Relating to Forest Reserves and National Forests

49.R17 The **docket books of the Forestry Division, 1900–1906** (2 vols., ca. 4 in.), {UD 913}, provide a record of action taken on entries in forest reserves. Entries in the first volume show case number, GLO letter number, names of correspondent and land office, legal land description of the tract involved, and date and nature of action taken. Most of the entries show two case numbers. The entries were originally numbered 1–188 in black ink, but some of the entries in the 5 through 70 sequence were renumbered with stamped red numbers, 10 to 33. Beginning with entry 71 all of the entries are renumbered in red, 34 through 152. Entries in the second volume are numbered consecutively, 1–973. In addition to the entry number, the entries in this volume provide the same kind of information shown in the other volume. Many of these entries also show the type of land entry involved. Some of the letters cited in the first volume can be found in the comprehensive series of **miscellaneous letters received** {UD 180} maintained by Division "D" (Mail and Files) and discussed in 49.DM27. Documents listed in the second volume may be found in the relevant land entry case files.

49.R18 The **forest reserve docket books, 1891–1907** (13 vols., 2 ft.), {UD 915}, record letters received and actions taken relating to the establishment of forest reserves. This series also was begun in Division "P" and continued by both Division "R" and Division "L." The entries in the volume maintained by Division "P" show date and GLO registration number of the letters received, name of correspondent, whether the writer favored or opposed the proposed reserve, and date and nature of action taken. The volume is alphabetically indexed by name of forest reserve. The favored and opposed headings are missing from the volumes maintained by Divisions "R" and "L." Entries in these volumes show date and GLO letter number, name of writer, subject of the letter, date of reply, addressee, and nature of reply. The volumes are indexed by name of forest reserve. Volumes 2 through 11 are marked "Forestry Division"; volumes 12 and 13 are marked "Drafting Division." It is obvious from the handwriting that entries in the later Division "R" and Division "L" volumes were made by the same clerk who either was transferred with the function to Division "L," or who made entries in the earlier volumes following the transfer. A comprehensive **index to forest reserve docket books, 1891–1907** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 914}, provides the volume and page numbers for all entries relating to each forest reserve.

49.R19 Letters listed in the docket books are found in the **national forest files, 1891–1955**, (127 ft.), {UD 918}, which contain letters from the

1/18.

(4—559.)

U. S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
RECEIVED MAY 5 1899

~~168~~ 172

54910

Dept Agriculture
Forester

Date, May 4 . 1899

SUBJECT:

Makes report as requested by letter May 2 1899 rel changes boundary of Priest River Forest Reserve. Trans papers &c

Acknd May 5, 1899

File with case.

May 27/99 - To Secy - rel. early survey of reserve and adjacent lands.

Referred to Div. P Over

May 27/99 - To Secy - rel. survey prior to changes.

June 7/99 - To Supt. Glendinning. Peyton Ger

Copy of a photograph taken by Gifford Pinchot, Forester, Division of Forestry, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The photograph is one of several that were enclosed in a letter of May 4, 1899 (1889–54910) from Pinchot to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, regarding changes in the boundary of the Priest River Forest Reserve in Idaho. {UD 918 (letter), UD 918A photo}

Secretary of the Interior; reports from Special Agents and Forest Supervisors; copies of Executive orders, proclamations, and laws; photographs; and maps all concerning changes in the status and boundaries of the forest reserves that became national forests. Also included is correspondence exchanged with the Department of Agriculture concerning the withdrawal of lands within the forests for administrative sites such as ranger stations and copies of letters to Registers and Receivers with attached map sheets authorizing the withdrawals. Files for some national

forests may include records relating to more than one forest reserve. An example, is the file for the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, which includes records relating to the Columbia, Rainier, and Washington forest reserves. The records in the series are arranged alphabetically by name of forest, thereunder by subject, and thereunder chronologically. With the exception of Iowa and Louisiana, all of the States and Territories covered by this guide, including Texas, are represented. The forests for which files exist are listed in Table 49.R19 and by State in the Supplement to this guide. Also found in this series is a set of files for a proposed Shoshone Falls National Park in Idaho.

49.R20 A few **reports, photographs, and maps removed from the national forest files, 1892–1910** (2 ft.), {UD 918A}, are arranged chronologically and thereunder numerically by GLO letter number. The chronological listing below shows the year and letter number, the name of the forest or proposed forest reserve, and the type of record.

1892–122695	Gifford Pinchot National Forest, WA (photographs of Mt. Rainier area)
1892–145081	Gifford Pinchot National Forest, WA (ca. 107 photographs submitted with Special Agent C.A. Mosier's report)
1893–25021	Proposed Clear Creek Forest Reserve, CO (newspaper notices)
1894–92146	White River Forest Reserve, CO (map)
1897–1407	Black Hills Forest Reserve (map)
1898–26816	Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve, CA (photographs and newspaper notices)
1898–12274	Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve, CA (photographs and newspaper notices)
1898–12278	Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve, CA (photographs and newspaper notices)
1898–131263	Lake Como, MT (photographs)
1899–54910	Priest River National Forest, ID, WA (photographs)
1899–85031	Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve, MT (photographs)
1899–113114	Prescott Forest Reserve, AZ (report on proposed extension)
1900–144957	Unidentified photographs
1900–152574	Proposed forest reserve, Southeastern New Mexico Territory (report)
1900–164324	Payson Forest Reserve, UT (map)
1901–143476	Wichita Forest Reserve, OK (report)
1901–194411	Kootenai Forest Reserve, MT (map)
1903–27325	Gila River Forest Reserve, NM (report and map)
1903–163226	Yellowstone Forest Reserve, MT and WY (report)
1904–180085	Payette Forest Reserve, ID (map)
1903	Washington Forest Reserve (Protest against extension)
1905–188384	Holy Cross Forest Reserve, CO (map)
1908	Michigan National Forest, MI (township plats)
1910	Medicine Bow Forest Reserve, CO and WY (returned letters)

An undated and otherwise unidentified album of photographs from Idaho includes images of Buffalo Hump and Crystal Butte, Alligator Lake at the base of Buffalo Hump, Buffalo Lake, distant views of the towns of Buffalo and Callender, and shots of the Buffalo Hump Syndicate's saw mill and a saw mill on Lake Creek. The album and some undated and unidentified mounted photographs are filed in the last box of the series.

49.R21 In 1903 the Commissioner reported on the compilation of a book containing the proclamation establishing forest reserves and all subsequent proclamations modifying or superseding the reserves. This book probably was the basis of the **"Chronological Record of National**

TABLE-49.R19

Forests Represented in the National Forest Files, ca. 1891–1955 {UD 918}

Forest or Other Site	Location	Forest or Other Site	Location
Alabama	Alabama	Carson	New Mexico
Allegheny	Pennsylvania	Cascade, see Willamette	
Angeles	California	Cedar Lake and Yakima	Washington
Angelina (*see* Texas)		Challis	Idaho
Antelope Valley		Chattahoochee	Georgia
(proposed, *see also*		Cherokee	Georgia,
San Gabriel)	California		North Carolina,
Apache	Arizona		Tennessee
Arapaho	Colorado	Chelan/Washington	Washington
Arkansas, see Ouachita		Chippewa	Minnesota
Ashland	Oregon	Choctawhatchee	Florida
Ashley	Utah	Chugach	Alaska
Audubon	Colorado	Chibola	New Mexico
		Clark	Montana
Bartlett Lake State Park	New Mexico	Clearwater	Idaho
Battlement Mesa	Colorado	Cleveland	California
Bear River	Utah	Cochetopa	Colorado
Bear Tooth	Montana	Coconino	Arizona
Beaverhead	Montana	Coeur d'Alene	Idaho
Bellevue (Savanna)	Illinois	Colorado	Colorado
Benning	Georgia	Columbia, see	
Bienville	Mississippi	Gifford Pinchot	
Big Belt	Montana	Colville	Washington
Big Hole	Montana	Conecuh	Alabama
Big Horn	Wyoming	Coronado	Arizona
Bitterroot	Montana	Crater	Oregon
Blackfeet	Montana	Crazy Mountain	Montana
Black Hills	South Dakota	Croatan	North Carolina
Black Mesa	Arizona	Crook	Arizona
Blue Mountain	Oregon	Crow Creek	Wyoming
Boise	Idaho	Cumberland	Kentucky
Boone	North Carolina	Custer	Montana
Bridger	Wyoming		
		Dakota	North Dakota
Cabinet	Montana	Datil	New Mexico
Cache	Utah	Deerlodge	Montana
Calaveras	California	Deschutes	Oregon
California, see Mendocino		De Soto	Mississippi
Caribbean	Puerto Rico	Diamond Mountain	California
Caribou	Idaho	Dixie	Arizona, Utah

Forest or Other Site	Location	Forest or Other Site	Location
Eldorado	California	Kanikow	Washington
Elkhorn	Montana	Kansas	Kansas
Eustis	Virginia	Kisatchie	Louisiana
		Klamath	California
Fairview	Utah	Kootenai	Idaho, Montana
Fishlake	Utah		
Flathead	Montana	La Sal	Colorado, Utah
Florida	Florida	Lassen	California
Fort Hays	Kansas	Leadville	Colorado
Francis Marion	South Carolina	Lee	Virginia
Fremont	Oregon	Lemhi	Idaho
		Lewis and Clark	Montana
Gallatin	Montana	Lincoln	New Mexico
George Washington	Virginia	Lolo	Montana
Gifford Pinchot	Washington	Los Padres	California
Gila River	New Mexico	Louisiana	Louisiana
Grand Canyon	Arizona		
Grand Mesa	Colorado	MacClellan	Alabama
Green Mountain	Vermont	Madison	Montana
Griffith	California	Malheur	Oregon
Gunnison	Colorado	Manistee	Michigan
		Manti	Utah
Harney	South Dakota	Manzano	Arizona,
Hawaii	Hawaii		New Mexico
Hayden	Wyoming,	Mark Twain	Missouri
	Colorado	Marquette	Michigan
Helena	Montana	Meade	Maryland
Hell Gate	Montana	Meadow Creek	Idaho
Henry's Lake	Idaho	Medicine Bow	Colorado,
Hiawatha	Michigan		Wyoming
Holy Cross	Colorado	Mendocino	California
Holly Springs	Mississippi	Michigan	Michigan
Homochitto	Mississippi	Minam, see Whitman	
Humboldt	Nevada	Minidoka	Idaho, Utah
Humphreys	Virginia	Minnesota	Minnesota
Huron	Michigan	Mississippi	Mississippi
		Missoula	Montana
Idaho	Idaho	Moapa	Nevada
Inyo	California	Modoc	California
		Mono	California
Jackson	South Carolina	Monongahela	Virginia, West Virginia
Jefferson	Montana		
Jemez	New Mexico	Montezuma	Colorado
		Mount Baker	Washington
Kaibab	Arizona	Mount Hoffman	California

Forest or Other Site	Location	Forest or Other Site	Location
Mount Hood	Oregon	Sam Houston	Texas
		San Bernardino	California
Nantahala	Georgia, North and South Carolina	San Francisco Mountains	Arizona
Natural Bridge	Virginia	San Gabriel	California
Nebraska	Nebraska	San Isabel	California
Nevada	Nevada	San Juan	Colorado
Nezperce	Idaho	Santa Barbara	California
Nicolet	Wisconsin	Santa Fe	New Mexico
Norton Bay	Alaska	Santa Monica	California
		Sawtooth	Idaho
Ocala	Florida	Selway	Idaho
Ochoco	Oregon	Sequoia	California
Okanagan	Washington	Sevier	Utah
Olympic	Washington	Shasta	California
Osceola	Florida	Shawnee	Illinois
Ouachita	Arkansas	Shoshone	Wyoming
Ouray	Colorado	Shoshone Falls	Idaho
Ozark	Arkansas	Sierra	California
		Silver Mountain	Nevada
Park Range	Colorado	Sioux	Montana, South Dakota
Paulina	Oregon		
Payette	Idaho	Siskiyou	California, Oregon
Pend Oreille	Idaho	Sitgreaves	Arizona
Pike	Colorado	Siuslaw	Oregon
Pike's Peak	Colorado	Snoqualmie	Washington
Pisgah	North Carolina	Stanislaus	California
Plumas	California	Standing Stone Experimental	Pennsylvania
Portales	New Mexico		
Powell	Utah	St. Joe	Idaho
Prescott	Arizona, New Mexico	Stony Creek	California
		Sumter	South Carolina
Priest River	Idaho	Superior	Minnesota
Rainier	Washington	Tahoe	California
Rio Grande	Colorado	Tallagega	Alabama
Robert Fechner Memorial	Virginia	Taos	New Mexico
Rogue River	Oregon	Targhee	Idaho, Washington
Roosevelt	Colorado	Teton	Wyoming
Routt	Colorado	Tobyhanna	Pennsylvania
		Toiyabe	California, Nevada
Sabine	Texas	Tongass	Alaska
Salmon	Idaho	Tonto	Arizona
		Trinity	California

Forest or Other Site	Location
Turtle Mountain	North Dakota
Tuscayan	Arizona
Uinta	Utah
Umatilla	Oregon, Washington
Unaka	North Carolina
Uncompahgre	Colorado
Upton	New York
Wallowa	Oregon
Wasatch	Utah
Washakie	Wyoming
Weiser	Idaho
Wenatchee	Washington
White River	Colorado
Whitman	Oregon
Wichita	Oklahoma
Willamette	Oregon
Wind Cave	South Dakota
Wyoming	Wyoming
Yellowstone, see also Bridger	Wyoming
Yuba	California

Forests Proclamations and Executive Orders," 1891–1947 (14 vols., 4 ft.), {UD 937}, which is a compilation of printed proclamations, Executive orders, maps, and occasional letters pasted in bound volumes by Division "O" (Posting and Tract Records). Most documents are annotated with initialed divisional distribution lists and many have cross-references to later proclamations or Executive orders. Proclamations that were superseded are marked "Obsolete." In some instances notices or letters explaining actions taken are attached. Most of the maps included in volumes 1 and 2 were separate documents filed with the proclamations. By the end of 1905, maps were part of the proclamations. Beginning in 1936, the proclamation and other documents were replaced by clippings of notices published in *The Federal Register*, and the maps were eliminated. Each of the volumes contains an index arranged alphabetically by name of forest and occasional national park or other Federal site. Loose copies of **Presidential proclamations and Executive orders establishing various forest reserves and national forests, 1891–1910** (10 in.), {UD 937A}, are arranged by name of forest and thereunder chronologically by date of proclamation or order. For some forests there are as many as four proclamations. A few proclamations are accompanied by lists of individual tracts affected by the proclamations and/or diagrams. Beginning in 1905 the proclamations included maps.

49.R22 The series **data on lands withdrawn for forest reserves in Colorado, 1909** (ca. 3 in.), {UD 918B}, consists of summary sheets and forms showing by township and range the status of the land (public, alienated, surveyed, unsurveyed, and, in some cases, the type of land entries involved) and the acreage for each category. Township diagrams showing the tracts withdrawn are attached to some forms. The series includes data for the Battlement, Gunnison, Holy Cross, Montezuma, Uncompahgre, La Sal, San Juan, and White River forests. Copies of the Executive orders withdrawing the lands are found in some files. The records are arranged by name of forest and thereunder by township and range. Filed with the summary sheets is an undated page of notes concerning actions taken in response to a letter of April 18, 1892, from Senator Henry M. Teller asking that the Colorado delegation be notified before additional forest reserves were created in Colorado. Researchers who are interested in the establishment of forest reserves in California and Oregon may wish to examine the documents identified in the **list of letters directing investigations relating to the creation and enlargement of forest reserves in California and Oregon, March 1891–March 1904** (1/4 in.), {UD 918E}.

49.R23 Requests to restore to settlement lands withdrawn for forest reserve purposes are recorded in the **forest lands elimination application docket book, ca. 1897–1903** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 916}. The entries are arranged by name of forest reserve and thereunder by case number. For each case the entries give name of applicant, legal land description of the tract involved, year and GLO letter numbers of papers in the case (including a brief statement regarding the nature of each document), and date and nature of actions taken. Petitions submitted by individuals and citizen groups seeking to have lands within forest reserves restored to settlement make up the **elimination files, 1898–1903** (2 in.), {UD 916A}. The petitions and related correspondence are arranged by State or Territory, thereunder by name of forest reserve, and thereunder numerically by case number. Included are files relating to reserves in Colorado (Plum Creek and White River Plateau), California (San Jacinto), Idaho (Priest River), New Mexico (Gila River, Pecos River, Pine Mountain, and Zaca Lake), Utah (Uintah), Washington (Olympic), and Wyoming (Teton and the Yellowstone Park timber reserve).

49.R24 A series of **notices of land withdrawals for ranger stations and related records, 1906–49** (ca. 1 ft.), {UD 917A}, begun in Division "L," consists primarily of copies of letters sent to Registers and Receivers notifying them of the withdrawal of lands in national forests for administrative purposes by the Forest Service as requested by the Secretary of Agriculture. The letters are often accompanied by blueprint map sheets showing the locations of the withdrawals and letters from the Secretary of the Interior authorizing the withdrawals. The withdrawal notices are arranged chronologically in six folders. Filed in the first box of the series are two reports on requests for withdrawal for sites for ranger stations, 1906–7, and accompanying documents regarding a nursery site in the Salt Lake Forest Reserve; copies of a 75-page "Memorandum of Requests for Withdrawal of Tracts as Administrative Sites, Suspended Since April 13, 1909, Returned Department of Agriculture"; letters received by the Chief of Division "L" in 1909 from a division clerk regarding the status of work on the on the requests and from the Acting Assistant Commissioner for information about the status of all existing ranger stations and administration sites; and a copy of a 1910 letter to the Secretary of the Interior from the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture requesting copies of the notifications of withdrawals of administrative sites sent to the Registers and Receivers.

49.R25 In October 1897, the Commissioner of the General Land Office instructed Judge Edward Bender, who was employed as a Special Agent, to examine the vicinity of the headwaters of the Gila, Salt, and Verde rivers in Arizona Territory for a site for a proposed forest reservation. The **exhibits for reports of Special Agent Edward Bender relating to forest reserves in Arizona Territory, 1897, and timber reserves in Oregon, 1898** (5 in.), {UD 918D}, consist of instructions; abstracts from articles and other publications; transcripts of interviews; a supplemental report on correspondence; reports by Henry H. Travis on water storage in the Harqua Hala Mountains, mining, and the timber belt; a copy of a speech by William O. O'Neill on Government reclamation of arid lands; maps for the Arizona report; and an artifact, a small sample of White Cedar submitted with an 1898 report on timber reserves in southwestern Oregon. The records are arranged by subject. Register entries show that the reports were "filed with case," but the cases have not been located.

49.R26 Records relating to a proposed change in the boundaries of Battlement Mesa National Forest, 1894 (ca. 5 in.), {UD 923D}, consist of a report by Special Agent Edgar T. Ensign and accompanying diagram, letters of approval, letters suggesting changes, and copies of newspaper notices of the proposed change. A few **letters relating to the Rio Jemez Forest Reserve,**

New Mexico Territory, 1904–8 (1/4 in.), {UD 1483}, concern the enlargement of the reserve.

49.R27 The undated **forest reserve township plats** (9 vols., ca. 2 ft.), {UD 2318}, are arranged by name of State and reserve and thereunder by township and range. Some of the plats are heavily annotated regarding changes. The first plat for each reserve usually shows the date of establishment. The South Dakota entries in volume 7 include plats for Wind Cave National Park. Listed below, by volume number, are the States and reserves represented in the series.

1. Arizona: Black Mesa, Grand Canyon, Prescott, San Francisco Mountains
2. California: Stanislaus, Sierra, San Gabriel, Santa Ynez, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, Trabuco Canyon, Pine Mountain & Zaca Lake, Lake Tahoe, Warner Mountain, Modoc
3. Colorado: Battlement Mesa, Pike's Peak, Plum Creek, South Platte, White River, San Isabel
4. Idaho: Bitter Root, Priest River, Pocatello
5. Oregon: Cascade, Bull Run, Ashland, Baker City
   Wyoming: Yellowstone Park Timber Land, Yellowstone, Teton, Big Horn, Crow Creek, Medicine Bow
6. Montana: Flathead, Gallatin, Lewis & Clark
7. New Mexico: Pecos River, Gila River
   South Dakota: Black Hills, Wind Cave National Park
   Utah: Uintah, Fish Lake, Payson, Manti, Logan
8. New Mexico: Lincoln
   South Dakota: Cave Hills, Slim Buttes
   Arizona: Chiricahua
   Montana: Madison, Little Belt
   Utah: Grantsville, Aquarius, Salt Lake
9. Washington: Olympic, Washington, Mount Rainier

Aside from the information on the spines, most of the volumes do not include tables of contents. Some of the volumes have index tabs, but many are missing.

49.R28 Oversize **township plats for lands in the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana and Wyoming, ca. 1903** (1 vol., 3 in.), {UD 923B}, are bound in a volume titled "The Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana and Wyoming, Ex. Order January 29, 1903, Consolidating Former Reserves and Major Additions Thereto." Included are plats for the former Absoroka Forest Reserve in Montana and the former Teton and Yellowstone forest reserves and Yellowstone Park Timber Reserve in Wyoming. The plats show name of reserve and dates of proclamations and Executive orders.

49.R29 The Cascade Range Forest Reserve, bordering the western boundary of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Oregon, was established by an Executive order of September 28, 1893. The cloth-backed, colored **map of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve in Oregon, 1893** (1 item), {UD 1020}, also shows the Bull Run Timber Land Reserve, which was established by an Executive order of June 17, 1892. In 1907 the forest reserve became the Umpqua National Forest.

49.R30 The **case files relating to land entries in conflict with forest reserve withdrawals, 1903–6** (5 in.), {UD 942}, appear to be a sample of a larger series. The files, arranged numerically, 464–898, with many gaps, originated in Divisions "P" and "R." Most of the files concern appeals of rejected applications. The file jackets give the file number, name of applicant, GLO letter number and year of the initial document, and dates and nature of significant actions. The contents of the files vary but may include rejected homestead application papers, applicant's appeal and affidavit, decision of the Commissioner, and copies of posting instructions sent to the Registers and Receivers. Because there does not appear to be any way to access the files, a list showing the file number, name of applicant, and name of land office is given in Table 49.R30.

TABLE–49.R30

Applicants Represented in the Case Files Relating to Land Entries in Conflict with Forest Reserve Withdrawals, 1903–6 {UD 942}

File No.	Name	Land Office
464	George A. Toulmin	Missoula, MT
473	Martin V. Stewart	Seattle, WA
474	Michael Kairo	Seattle, WA
479	Henry Baker	Rapid City, SD
481	Timothy Pushor	Marysville, CA
485	John Willard Hanck	Glenwood Springs, CO
488	Anna Dinnen	Missoula, MT
489	Nora Cleary	Missoula, MT
490	Elizabeth Cleary	Missoula, MT
494	Manuel Silba	Roswell, NM
498	Albert Schafer	Pueblo, CO
499	Joseph Royce	Susanville, CA
500	Mary Jones	Susanville, CA
516	William M. Sehorn	Marysville, CA
518	Charles A. White	Montrose, CO
536	Caspar W. Sharples	Seattle, WA
540	George W. Tibbitts	Seattle, WA
541	Fred S. Tibbitts	Seattle, WA
542	Carlos P. Watkins	Seattle, WA
553	Andrew H. Larson	Seattle, WA
556	Morani Adair	Prescott, AZ
558	William Smith	Denver, CO
559	John A. Ross	Montrose, CO
563	Thomas J. Burns	Missoula, MT
566	Perry W. Mitchell	Lewiston, ID
567	Myrtle E. Mitchell	Lewiston, ID
568	Robert H. Wallace	Lewiston, ID
569	Sadie Lehman	Lewiston, ID
570	Frank Bogner	Lewiston, ID
571	Peter S. Lanby	Lewiston, ID
579	William J. Ramey	Lewiston, ID
581	Charles Wight	Sacramento, CA
622	Winthrop H. Herndon	Bozeman, MT
637	Northern Pacific Railway Co.	Missoula, MT
661	Laura H. Imus	Vancouver, WA
683	James J. Page	Salt Lake City, UT
706	John E. McFee	Los Angeles, CA
710	John B. Douglas	Seattle, WA
842	Frank C. Case	Rapid City, SD
898	Edward A. Jellison	Susanville, CA

49.R31 The **index to "Agriculture Settlement" reports, 1903–6** (2 vols., 1 in.), {UD 1462}, identifies individuals who were living in reserved areas. The entries, arranged alphabetically by initial letter of surname, give name of claimant, name of reserve, type of claim involved, report number (GLO letter number), and year. The reports, which are filed in the 1901–9 segments (UD 180L and UD 180M) of the consolidated series of miscellaneous letters received, give the name and State or Territory of the reserve; the location of the claim; name and address of claimant or owner; number of persons in the family; type of claim or patent; length of occupancy; information on improvements, including size and construction of house, number and kind of outbuildings, types of crops raised, status of timber and, if cut, whether it was used for improvements or sold, kinds and number of livestock; and examiner's name, date of report, opinion as to validity of claim, and recommendation. The reports were signed by the examiners and the Forest Superintendents.

Records Relating to Lieu Selections

49.R32 The large series of **forest lieu selection entry files** (PI 22 35) is discussed in Division "K " (see 49.K133), but Division "R" maintained a set of **"Miscellaneous" forest lieu selection cases, 1900–10** (ca. 13 ft.), {PI 22 36}, arranged numerically by case number, 1–1147. These cases relate to appeals of decisions rejecting applications. The file jackets give the case number, the year and GLO letter number of the initial letter received, the name and location of the applicant, and the dates and nature of actions taken. For many cases the file jacket is the only record available. For others, such as case no. 6, for A.B. Hammond of Carson City, NV, the file is more complete. Included are letters regarding the rejection of Hammond's application, a copy of the township plat showing the location of his selection, his appeal of the decision of the Register and Receiver and related letters, and the Commissioner's decision. The cases are registered in numerical order and indexed in the volume **"Miscellaneous Cases, Docket A," 1900–10** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 2286}. The docket entries show case number, year and letter number of the application, the name of the case, legal land description of the land involved, nature of the case, and actions taken. The volume is alphabetically indexed by name of applicant. F.A. Hyde is well represented in this volume. His index entry lists 25 pages, some of them containing references to two or more cases in which he figured. A list of cases closed as of September 1, 1908, is pasted on the front flyleaf.

49.R33 An act of April 21, 1904, provided for the exchange of private lands situated within those Indian reservations extended by Executive order, for surveyed nonmineral, nontimbered, vacant lands within the same State. The records constituting **lieu selection Docket 23A relating to the relinquishment of Santa Fe Pacific Railroad lands in the Zuni and Navajo Indian Reservations, 1905–10** (ca. 10 in.), {UD 2296}, are in two parts, one relating to the railroad and the other to the Indian reservations. The Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co. portion of the file includes letters and other communications, 1907–10; a plat showing 214,982 acres selected by the railroad on June 26, 1907; a November 1907 petition from officials and businessmen protesting the railroad's attempt to secure rich agricultural lands in Roosevelt County, NM; a copy of regulations sent to Registers and Receivers governing the exchange of lands under the 1904 act; a 1907 "Affidavit for Selections"; a 1908 listing of rejected applications filed by the railroad; a 1909 list of lands in the Roswell, NM, land district selected by the railroad; a diagram showing the exterior boundary of the railroad's selection and the lands in the selection "left intact" by decision of the Secretary of the Interior on March 3, 1909; abstracts of titles of railroad-owned lands in the

Zuni Reservation; a schedule of lands selected by the railroad; affidavits and depositions; township diagrams; deeds; maps; and a broadside issued by the Clovis Townsite Co. offering assistance in securing "Free Homes in the Santa Fe Lieu Land" for a $10 cash locating fee and a $15 fee at filing, provided the lands weren't patented to the railroad. The reservation portion of the file is much less extensive consisting mostly of correspondence, 1905–11, concerning lands on the Zuni and Navajo reservations. Included is a map of the Zuni Reservation and a blueprint map showing the 1907 boundaries of the Navajo Reservation and additions made in 1907 and 1908. Also included is a 1910 map of the Laguna Pueblo Reservation showing lands that were subject to the 1904 lieu selection act. A policy change apparently prompted the addition of a pencil annotation dated February 1, 1915, stating that the land could not be exchanged.

49.R34 Docket 23A appears to be a sample of the cases, numbered 1A–29A, recorded in the **"Docket of Lieu Selections, Act of April 21, 1904," 1907–11** (1 vol., 2 in.), {UD 2286A}. Like the case itself, the docket entry is in two parts, that for the railroad on page 6 and the reservation portion on page 497. The numbered entries show date and GLO letter number of the application, legal land description and acreage of the tracts involved, name of land office, and actions taken. Cases registered in 1909 and later show serial patent file numbers (see 49.DM50). Unnumbered entries for cases concerning the Navajo and Moqui Indian reservations are found at the back of the volume. The index entries are sparse, including only entries for the Atlantic and Pacific and the Santa Fe Pacific railroads; "Britten & Gray," a law firm; land offices in New Mexico; and the Indian reservations.

49.R35 Rejected forest lieu selections are the subject of many of the entries in the **"Appeal Docket," 1901–10** (1 vol., 1 ½ in.), {UD 2285}, which also covers appeals involving military bounty land warrants, scrip, and other types of land entries. Entries in pages 1–29, arranged by name of land office and thereunder chronologically by year and GLO letter number, generally cover appeals of decisions in the forest lieu selection cases files assigned to Division "K" (see 49.K133). Entries in the remainder of the volume are in rough chronological order by date of initial contact. They give the name of the appellants and land office; date, GLO letter number if relevant, and lieu selection number if relevant; type of entry with relevant numbers; and warrant numbers, acreage, and year of legislation for bounty land entries. Some entries also provide legal land descriptions of the tracts involved. Most entries include information on actions taken. Beginning in 1908 serial patent file numbers are shown. The volume is indexed by name of appellant and land office. The index entry for F.A. Hyde lists 45 page numbers.

49.R36 A list of lands in the Sierra Forest Reserve in California relinquished by G.L. Ramsey, and a draft of a letter prepared in 1903 regarding relinquishments in the Black Hills Forest Reserve in South Dakota by Herbert W. and Mary Coffin are among the **records relating to lieu selections filed by Mollie Conklin, F.A. Hyde, and others, 1900–7** (ca. 1 in.), {UD 923A}. The remainder of the series is about evenly divided between documents concerning multiple fraudulent lieu selections made in the name of Mollie Conklin and the administrators of the Patrick Reddy estate for invalid relinquishments of tracts in the Sierra National Forest in California, and rejected lieu selections in Idaho and California submitted by F.A. Hyde. The Conklin documents included an oversize schedule listing the numbers of all the lieu selections filed, the land offices involved, a legal land description of the tracts selected, and remarks regarding actions taken; copies of power of attorney forms filed by Mrs. Conklin; working papers and notes; and a copy of a letter dated May 24, 1907, stating the basic facts of

the case. Most of the Hyde materials consist of correspondence and other documents, 1900–1, related to the rejection of Hyde's lieu selection application for certain lands in the Boise land district. Included are an abstract of title, motions to review, notices of appeal, brief of appeal, and the decision of the Secretary of the Interior supporting the Register's action. Also included is the draft of a January 1903 letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Register and Receiver at San Francisco regarding insufficient documentation in support of Hyde's lieu selections for land relinquished in the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve in California.

49.R37 A combination of trifolded documents and flat files make up the **records relating to the relinquishment to the Federal Government of privately held lands in forest reserves in the San Francisco Mountains, Arizona Territory, 1898–1917** (ca. 2 ft.), {UD 923}. The trifolded records, 1901–7, including letters received, copies of letters sent, court documents, abstracts of title, diagrams, and plats, constitute the first of four parts. Most of these materials document the consolidation of odd-numbered sections of land for the establishment of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve under an Executive order of April 12, 1902, but some deal with the extension of timber-cutting privileges. The records are arranged by name of the land owners: the Aztec Land and Cattle Co., William F. Baker, Edward and Robert Perrin, the Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Co., and the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co. The flat files, including correspondence for the period 1907–15, undated township diagrams of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, copies of an 1898 contract and 1903 supplement between the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co. and the Arizona Lumber And Timber Co., and abstracts of title to base lands in Coconino and Yavapai Counties, Arizona Territory, make up the second part. The abstracts are arranged in files numbered 1 to 17. Files 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 17 are for the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co.; file 3 for the Perrin brothers; files 4 and 15 for the Aztec Land and Cattle Co.; files 5 and 16 for William F. Baker; and file 6 for the Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Co. File 10 covers lands of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co. and the Arizona Lumber and Timber Co. Included in the correspondence files are blueprint maps of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve and the towns of Flagstaff, Milton, and Williams in Arizona Territory. The Williams map is embellished with sketches of the Grand Cañon Hotel, the Lombard, Good and Company's smelter, the Saginaw Lumber Co. plant, and the Williams electric light plant. The third part of the series consists of data collected for a 1905 report regarding "selections made by certain parties owning lands in the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, to be made in accordance with an agreement made in 1902." The selection lists are arranged by name of the individuals or companies and show the State, land office, entry number, and acreage of each lieu selection made. Recapitulation sheets show for each of the five principal parties mentioned above, the acreage of restricted and unrestricted selections of original holdings and lieu selections, in total and by State. Oversize schedules, probably working papers, make up the fourth part of the series. A township plat book covering lands included in the forest reserve is filed with the records of Division "K" {UD 702A}.

49.R38 In August 1903, the Aztec Land and Cattle Co., Ltd., submitted, for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, general abstracts of title to the tracts represented in the **township plats showing land held by the Aztec Land and Cattle Co. in the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona Territory, 1886 and 1903, 1903** (1 vol., 1/2 in.), {UD 1024}, as a basis for applications for lieu selections. Also in 1903, and for similar reasons, the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co. proposed to reconvey to the United States the tracts shown in the **township plats of the**

Grand Canyon Forest Reserve in Arizona, 1902 (1 vol., ½ in.), {UD 1023}. Both volumes are oversize and paperbound.

49.R39 A small number of documents concerning lieu selections in Oregon and California make up the **records relating to the examination of the operations of F.A. Hyde and his associates, 1905–8** (1 in.), {UD 923E}. A departmental order of January 4, 1905, and a modification of April 21, 1906, suspended certain forest lieu selections in both States. Included in this series is a "Statement of the number of Forest Reserve Lieu Selections in Oregon suspended" by the 1904 order, which shows that Hyde had filed 16 selections totaling 2,277.82 acres. Caught in the suspension were selections made by the parties claiming lieu selections for lands in the San Francisco Mountains Reserve. The Aztec Land & Cattle Co. had 99 selections totaling 19,687.54 acres; the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co., 404 selections totaling 42,348.27 acres; W.F. Baker, 11 for 3,812.54 acres; and Edward B. Perrin, 83 for 19,870.84 acres. On January 11, 1905, the Commissioner wrote to the Secretary of the Interior about patented and unpatented lieu selections in Sections 16 and 36 made by Hyde and his associates. The copy of the letter and its enclosures (116 pp.) is duplicated in the **press copies of letters sent relating to forest lieu selections** (vol. 152, pp. 114–230, UD 910). Related to this letter are copies of documents furnished to A.B. Pugh, an attorney. The first is a list of post office addresses of lieu selectors named in the Commissioner's letter and enclosures and two 1908 lists showing lieu selections in Santa Ynez and Lake Tahoe National Forests "Based on Sections 16 and 36" (15 pp.). Entries on the lists are arranged by lieu selection number and include name of land office, legal land description, and acreage of the selection; legal land description and acreage of relinquishment; and name of selector. "F.A. Hyde & Co." is shown as selector for 7 of the 18 selections listed for Santa Ynez and 13 of the 34 selections listed for Lake Tahoe. Mary Coffin is shown as selector for three of the selections. The lists are accompanied by working papers. The final document in this series is a 1907 list of forest lieu selections suspended under departmental order of January (32 pp.). In a letter to the Secretary of the Interior of March 26, 1907, the Commissioner of the General Land Office recommended that the suspension be revoked on all selections except those made by F.A. Hyde, which were suspended under several other orders pending an investigation for fraud. The entries, arranged by name of selector, give the lieu selection number, the land office, and the acreage involved. The selections are for areas in California and Oregon. Included are listings of all the suspended selections made by the Aztec Land & Cattle Co., W.F. Baker, Edward B. Perrin, and the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co.

49.R40 A 5- by 8-inch **card record of lieu selection cases and serial files applications, 1900–32** (4 ft.), {A1 2370}, that were investigated by Division "P" and its successor, the Division of Investigation, is arranged in two parts, one by serial case file numerical index numbers, 010–075378, and the other by lieu selection application number, LS 4–LS 15316. Entries on both sets of cards show name of defendant, land office involved, actions taken, and dates. The LS cards also give the serial case file index numbers (see 49.DM50).

49.R41 Entries in the alphabetically arranged **list of companies filing articles of incorporation for lieu selection cases, 1900–10** (1 vol., ¼ in.), {UD 1211}, generally give the name of the company and the number of the lieu selection case. Some entries refer to letters received or other files, and a few include additional comments.

49.R42 Several items make up the **miscellaneous documents relating to forest lieu selections, 1903–9** (1 in.), {UD 923F}.

1. A list of lieu selections located in coal areas, ca. 1907 (2 pp.). The entries are

arranged by name of State (Washington, Wyoming, and Montana) and thereunder by name of selector. They give the name of the attorney representing the selector, number of the selection, name of land district, and legal description of the tract involved.

2. An undated list of "Forest Lieu Selections Record of Deeds Filed" (27 pp.). Entries are arranged numerically, 1–2633, with an additional eight entries listed out of order. The entries were made on forms titled "Adjustment List of Lands granted to the . . ." and there are no headings to identify the entry components. However, the entries appear to give acreage figures and information about the location of the deeds or their status if not filed. Names of the selectors are not shown.
3. Working papers of Horace J. Gray, clerk in the Forestry Division, 1903 (20 pp.). The notes, written in pencil and arranged in six numbered parts, appear to be summaries of examinations of lieu selection abstracts. They were compiled in January 1903 and are initialed "HJG."
4. A letter of June 1, 1903, from a clerk in Division "R" to a file clerk in Division "B" returning borrowed lieu selection case files and requesting the return of the withdrawal cards. The cards are with the letter (1 p. with 25 withdrawal cards).
5. A table showing "Entries examined in General Land Office during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909," apparently prepared by the Chief of Division "R" for the 1908–1909 annual report.

Other Records

49.R43 Nearly all of the papers making up the **worksheets for annual reports, 1906–15** (ca. 1 in.), {UD 929}, relate to national forests. Included are pencil drafts of tables, calculations, and copies of lists covering subjects such as "National Forests Established," "National Forests Enlarged," and "Existing National Forests." These particular lists show State or Territory, name of forest, date of proclamation creating the forest or changing boundaries, and estimated area. Also included are printed lists on national forest areas, 1910–15, furnished by the Forest Service and a typed report on the production of U.S., State, and Territorial maps and township plats and other work accomplished in the Drafting Division ("L") that was published in the Commissioner's annual report for fiscal year 1907.

49.R44 Efforts to settle pending cases involving cash entries, including purchases made under the credit system and the Graduation Act of 1854, are documented by two dockets, neither of which includes the names of the entrymen. Volumes titled **"Docket of Cash Entries," ca. 1905–19** (2 vols., ca. 3 in.), {UD 1224}, cover entries made in Arkansas (including a few Spanish claims), Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oregon. The entries are arranged by State, thereunder by name of land office, and thereunder numerically by F.C. number (credit system purchases) or cash entry numbers. They show the actions taken and dates, and in many instances, the dates approved for patent. Some entries include references to the volume and page numbers of the recorded patents while others provide the index number necessary to locate the pertinent serial patent file. Also recorded in a volume titled "Docket of Cash Entries" is the **graduation docket, 1906–10** (1 vol., 1 in.), {UD 1230}, listing entries made under the Graduation Act of 1854 in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio. Entries for some States are found in more than one section of the volume. The entries for each State are arranged by name of land office and thereunder by cash entry number and show actions taken and their dates and the dates some entries were approved for patent. Some entries

are annotated with the index number needed to find the serial patent file.

49.R45 Among the records of Division "R" is a small collection of **publications relating to forestry matters, 1896–1903** (ca. 4 in.), {UD 918C}, that were produced by the General Land Office, the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Geological Survey. The publications are listed below by source, thereunder chronologically.

The General Land Office:

1. *Rules and Regulations Governing Forest Reserves Established under Section 24 of the Act of March 3, 1891* (1900)
2. *Compilation of Public Timber Laws and Regulations and Decisions Thereunder* (1903)

Department of Agriculture,
Division of Forestry:

1. Bulletin No. 5, *What is Forestry?*, by B.E. Fernow (1891)
2. Bulletin No. 6, *Timber Physics. Part I. Preliminary Report*, by B.E. Fernow (1892)
3. Bulletin No. 17, *Check List of the Forest Trees of the United States, Their Names and Ranges*, by George B. Sudworth (1898)
4. Bulletin No. 18, *Experimental Tree Planting in The Plains*, by Charles A. Keffer (1898)
5. Bulletin No. 19, *Osier Culture* by John M. Simpson (1898)
6. Bulletin No. 21, *Systematic Plant Introduction: Its Purposes and Methods*, by David G. Fairchild (1898)
7. Circular No. 12, "Southern Pine–Mechanical and Physical Properties" (1896)
8. Circular No. 15, "Summary of Mechanical Tests on Thirty-Two Species of American Woods" (n.d.)
9. Circular No. 17, "Progress in Timber Physics: Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum) " (1898)

U.S. Geological Survey:

1. Professional Paper No. 7, *Forest Conditions in the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington*, by Arthur Dodwell and Theodore F. Rixon (1902)
2. Professional Paper No. 5, *The Forests of Washington: A Revision of Estimates*, by Henry Gannett (1902)

49.R46 Administrative sites in forest reserves, national parks in California, and withdrawals for tree planting sites are among topics covered by the **select subject file, 1898–1922** (3 in.), {UD 917D}. Included are files containing the following:

1. Lists of administrative sites in the forest reserves, 1909 and 1934, showing the name of the ranger station or other site, the name of the forest, date of requests for withdrawal, and date of withdrawal;
2. Letters, 1901–5, and a newspaper clipping, 1901, relating to the proposed Tooele River, Virgin River Canyon, and Willard forest reserves in Utah;
3. Letters and telegrams to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1898–1902, regarding sheep grazing and other matters concerning Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks, including extracts from the field notes of Isaac N. Chapman's survey of the boundary lines of Sequoia National Park and a map;
4. Papers, 1901–4, relating to the status of sites in Colorado and North Dakota, including Fort Buford abandoned military reservation, Sully's Hill Park, and Grayham's (Graham's) Island wood reservation in North Dakota, and the proposed Medicine Bow Forest Reserve in Colorado and Wyoming;
5. Proclamations establishing the Fruita Forest Reserve in Colorado and the Charleston and Ruby Mountain reserves in Nevada, in 1906, and letters concern-

ing supplemental proclamations for six States, effective July 1, 1911; and

6. Correspondence, 1906–7, regarding the withdrawal of tree planting sites in California, Colorado, Nevada, and Montana.

49.R47 At this point it is hard to interpret the meaning of some of the numbers recorded in the entries in the register of **cases handled by the Government Contests Division, 1910–13** (1 vol., ca. 1 in.), {UD 1010B}, but the entries appear to include the date the General Land Office received the case, name of entryman, type of entry and applicable number, name of land office, and initials of the clerk handling the case. Also included in most entries are the serial numbers required to access the serial patent files (see 49.DM50). The entries are arranged in alphabetical segments, thereunder chronologically by month of receipt in the Division. The entries in each alphabetical segment are numbered consecutively beginning with 1.

49.R48 The series of **divisional "Scrapbooks" of circulars, orders, and other issuances pertaining to public land matters, ca. 1866–1924** (see 49.16), is a compilation of volumes maintained by clerks of several divisions for ready reference. The volumes contain chronologically arranged copies of published and unpublished orders, circulars, regulations, legislation, and instructions regarding office conduct and work procedures issued by the Chief Clerk, chiefs of other divisions, the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Secretary of the Interior. Most of the documents are directed to Registers and Receivers and chiefs of the divisions. The four volumes clearly marked as originating in Division "R" are part of the numbered sequence of scrapbooks for Division "K," which probably inherited them along with forest-related functions from Division "L." The volumes cover the period 1906–20. Items in the last volume dated after 1911 were posted by Division "K."

GLOSSARY OF PUBLIC LAND TERMS

Extracted and adapted from *Glossary of Public-Land Terms,* compiled by Irving Senzel, Branch of Research, Bureau of Land Management, and printed in 1949 for use of the Bureau staff and *The Public Land Records . . . footnotes to American history,* a booklet issued by the Bureau in 1959

The definitions provided here give only the general meaning of the listed terms and are not intended to give a precise legal definition of the various items. Words and phrases in italics are defined elsewhere in the glossary.

Abandoned military reservation—A *military reservation* that has been transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition.

Abstract of land sold—Entries show date of sale, receipt and certificate numbers, name and address of purchaser, description of tract, quantity, price per acre, money paid, amount received in military land script, and remarks concerning the type of land entry.

Accepted survey—An *approved survey* that has been accepted as the official *cadastral survey* of the lands covered.

Acquired lands—Lands in Federal ownership that are not *public lands*, having been obtained by the Government by purchase, condemnation, or gift or by *exchange* for such purchased, condemned, or donated lands or for timber on such lands.

Additional homestead entry—A *homestead entry* that is made by an individual for *public lands* in addition to those already acquired under the homestead laws. The total area covered by the *original homestead* and *additional homestead* entries could not exceed the maximum area allowed for the class of *homestead entry* involved.

Adjoining farm homestead entry—A *Section 2289 R.S. Homestead entry* on *public lands* adjacent to land owned by the *entryman* that had not been obtained by *homestead entry.* When combined the two tracts could not exceed 160 acres.

Adjudication—Legal processing of *applications, entries,* claims, etc., to assure full compliance with the *public land laws* and the regulations.

Adjusted railroad grant—A *railroad grant,* the *adjudication* of which was terminated prior to the *Transportation Act of 1940* because the grantee either had received all the lands to which it was entitled or as much land as it was possible to give to it under the terms of the *grant* (see *unadjusted railroad grant*).

Administrative site—A *reservation* of *public lands* for use as a site for public buildings, ranger stations, or other administrative facilities.

Adverse claim, mineral—See *mineral adverse claim.*

Adverse proceedings—Strictly speaking a *contest;* often, that portion of the contest proceedings which precede the *hearing.*

Agricultural college scrip—*Scrip* issued to certain States, the proceeds from the disposition of which were to be used for the support of agricultural and mechanical colleges.

Allotment—See *grazing allotment* and *Indian allotment.*

Allowed application—An *application* to acquire title to *public lands* that has been accepted and approved as having been filed in full compliance with the requirements of the *regulations;* an *entry.*

Applicant—An individual, corporation, State or local government, applying for rights in, or title to, *public lands* or resources.

Applicant, survey—An individual, corporation, State or local government, requesting the execution of a *cadastral survey.*

Application—A formal request for rights in, or eventual title to, *public lands* or resources.

Appropriated public lands—*Original public domain* lands covered by an *entry, patent, cer-*

tification, or other evidence of *land disposal*. For certain purposes, *public lands* within a *reservation* that contain *improvements* constructed with the aid of Federal funds or are covered by certain classes of leases are also considered *appropriated*.

Approved list or approved clear list—A *selection* that has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Approved survey—A *cadastral survey* for which the *field notes* and *plat* have been approved by the proper supervising officer (see *accepted survey*).

Assessment work—Work required to be performed annually by the *claimant*, in order for him to maintain a possessory right (as against the United States in Alaska and as against third parties in the continental United States) to a *mining claim* for which a *patent* has not been issued.

Base lands—In a *lieu selection* or *exchange*, the lands to which the *applicant* relinquishes his rights as a basis for his selection.

Base line—A line that runs in an east-west direction from an *initial point* and from which are initiated other lines for the *cadastral survey* of the *public lands* within the area governed by the *principal meridian* that runs through the same initial point.

Block—A subdivision of a *town site*.

Bonus—A lump sum paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a *mineral lease*, that is in addition to the rents and *royalties* specified in the lease.

Cadastral engineer—An engineer who executes *cadastral surveys* and who conducts *engineering investigations*.

Cadastral survey—The establishment of land boundaries and their identifications on the ground by *monuments* or marks and their identification in the records by *field notes* and *plats* (see survey for related terms).

Cancellation—An abrogation of a right in the *public lands* because of noncompliance with the *public-land laws* or because of expiration of time limits (see *rejection*).

Cancellation fee—A fee that is required of the *entryman* who makes the first *entry* on public lands following the *cancellation* of a *homestead entry* on such lands through *private contest*. The *fee* is charged to cover the costs of notice to the successful contestant that he has a *preference right* to make a *homestead entry* on those lands.

Cardinal points—The astronomical directions on the surface of the earth, i.e., north, south, east, and west.

Carey Acts—The acts of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 372), and March 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 237, 43 U.S. sec. 643), that provide for *grants* of desert lands to States to be irrigated and reclaimed by the States for disposal to bonafide settlers.

Case files (land-entry papers)—The contents of the files vary. They may include affidavits, transcripts of testimony, briefs, applications, survey maps, correspondence, and deeds; they do include a record of the location (volume and page number) of the official copy of patents issued before July 1, 1908. The case files cover mining claims, adverse mining claims, color of title (determination of ownership), Indian allotments, canceled or relinquished allowed entries, railroad selections, serialized and unserialized applications, mineral investigations, private exchanges, and applications made under Public Law 167 or 359, rights-of-way (P.L. 44LD 513), and withdrawals. They contain information on the type of entry; legal description; acreage; name of entryman; dates of application, final certificate, patent, and settlement; patent reservation; commutations; and cancellations. The tract books can be used to identify specific case files.

Contested mining claims case files—These files contain documents similar to those of the land entry case files discussed above. The cases involve either mining claims that were declared null and void because the con-

testee could not disprove the charges or failed to respond to them or the dismissal of adverse proceedings against mineral entries because the applicant withdrew the application. Typical charges were that the land was nonmineral in character; the land contained insufficient quantities of minerals; the claim was held for purposes other than mineral; and the land was more valuable for public use and/or recreation.

Rights-of-way case files—These files usually contain correspondence, field notes, affidavits, diagrams, plats, maps, and blueprints. They concern the construction of aqueducts, canals, dikes, ditches, pipe lines, reservoirs, transmission lines and powerhouse sites, telephone and telegraph lines, and railroad station grounds.

Cash certificate—A *final certificate* which is issued in connection with a cash entry.

Cash entry—An entry that covers *public lands* for which the *entryman* paid cash or its equivalent.

Ceded Indian lands—*Public lands*, to which tribal title was relinquished to the United States by the Indians on condition that part of or all of the proceeds from their sale or other disposition would be covered into the Treasury in trust for the Indians.

Certification—The act of final approval of a *State selection* by the *Commissioner* (see *clear list*); also, a document that passes title to the selected lands to the State or a document that attests to the truth or authenticity of papers attached to it.

Claimant—An individual, corporation, association, State or local government, etc., asserting title to, or rights in, *public lands*.

Classification—Designation of *public lands* as being valuable, or suitable, for specific purposes, uses, or resources (see *land*, *mineral*, *power site*, and *small tract*).

Classification withdrawal—A *withdrawal* of *public lands* that is made pending examination of the lands to determine their suitability for certain purposes and for *classification* for those purposes.

Clear list—A *selection* that has been prepared for approval by the *Secretary* or the *Commissioner*; also, an official statement from an interested Federal agency or official indicating that no apparent objection exists to a proposed action with respect to *public lands*.

Coal entry—A *cash entry* under laws now repealed, covering *public lands* containing valuable coal deposits or covering such coal deposits only.

Coal license—An authorization to mine coal on the *public lands* free of charge for local domestic use.

Color-of-title entry—A *cash entry* made by an *entryman* who, relying upon erroneous evidence of title, has held, by himself or through his ancestors of grantors, *public lands* for a specified period in good faith.

Commissioner of the General Land Office—The official who headed the General Land Office .

Commissions—See *fees and commissions*.

Commuted homestead entry—A *homestead entry*, not exceeding 160 acres, for which the *entryman* pays the *minimum statutory price* for the land in exchange for reduction in residence and other requirements. Only certain classes of *homestead entries* can be *commuted*.

Conflict—In connection with *adjudication*, any factor with respect to *land status* that serves as a bar to the approval of an *application*. Often, an *application* or *entry* that was filed or *allowed* prior to, or simultaneously with, the *filing* of another application for similar rights on the same lands.

Contest—Formal proceedings against a *filing*, *claim*, or *entry* on charges that it does not comply with the requirements of the *public-land law* (see *Government contest*, *hearing*, and *private contest*).

Contiguous land—Generally speaking, two parcels of land having a common boundary line.

Controvert lands—*Public lands* within the *indemnity limits* of the *grants* to the Oregon and California and Oregon Central Railroad Companies that are within the exterior boundaries of certain *National Forests*, administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and by the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior (see *O.and C. Lands*).

Coos Bay homestead entry—A *homestead entry*, not exceeding 160 acres, on *Coos Bay lands* that are agricultural in character.

Coos Bay lands—*Public lands* in western Oregon that were *granted* to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road but were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by reconveyance.

Copying fees—*Fees* which are charges for copies of official records.

Credit entry—A *cash entry* under certain old laws, now repealed, that permitted installment payments (but see *old cash entry*).

Curative patent—A *patent* that corrects and supersedes a defective patent.

Decision—In connection with *adjudication*, a written statement, signed by the appropriate official, setting forth findings as to law or fact with respect to an *application*, *entry*, or claim.

Declaratory statements—Statements serving as a squatter's notice or declaration of intention to claim preemption rights on land not yet surveyed.

Dependent resurvey—A *cadastral survey* that identifies, re-establishes, and re-marks the land boundaries that were established by a prior cadastral survey.

Desert-land application, State—An *application* filed by a State pursuant to the *Carey Acts* for arid irrigable *public lands*.

Desert-land entry—An *entry* of irrigable arid agricultural *public lands*, under the act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 377, 43 U.S.C. secs. 321 et seq.), as amended, that the *entryman* (or assigns, heirs, or devisees) reclaims, irrigates, and cultivates in part and for which the entryman usually pays $1.25 per acre.

Designation—See *enlarged homestead designation* and *power-site designation*.

Diagram, township or section—A standardized drawing of a *township* or *section* that shows the major *legal subdivisions*.

Director—The official who is the head of the Bureau of Land Management, unless otherwise noted. The Director, among other duties, exercises the functions that were formerly assigned to the *Commissioner of the General Land Office* and to the *Director of the Grazing Service*.

Discovery, mineral—The act of exposing to view a *valuable mineral* on a *mining claim*; also, the physical exposure of the mineral vein or lode or other mineral deposit on the ground.

Disposal, land—A transaction that leads to the transfer of title to *public lands* from the Federal Government.

District land and survey office—A *field office* that combines the functions of a *district land office* and a *Public survey office*.

District land office—A field office that deals directly with *applicants* for the public lands within a specified *land district* and is responsible for the *adjudication* of many classes of *applications* and *entries*.

Drift—The uncontrolled movement of livestock from one range area to another.

Eleven Western States—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Engineering investigation—A technical study which is made by a *cadastral engineer* in connection with *cadastral surveys*, land boundaries, or other surveying problems.

Enlarged homestead designation—*Classification*, prior to the *Taylor Grazing Act*, of *public lands* as being suitable for *enlarged homestead entry*; also, the public lands so classified.

Enlarged homestead entry—A *homestead entry*, not exceeding 320 acres, initiated under the acts of February 19, 1909 (35 Stat. 639), or

June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 531, 43 U.S.C. sec. 218), that provides for the homesteading of nonirrigable agricultural lands in the West.

Entry—In general, an *allowed application* submitted by an *applicant* who will acquire title to the lands by payment of case or its equivalent and/or by entering upon and improving the lands (see *final entry*, *original entry*, and *selection*).

Entryman—An individual, corporation, association, State or local government, etc., that has made an *entry*.

Exchange—A transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land in exchange for other land or timber (see *Indian Reservation exchange*, *National Forest exchange*, *Navajo exchange*, *private exchange*, *State exchange*, and *wildlife refuge exchange*.)

Farm unit—A parcel of *public lands* within a *reclamation project* suitable for a family-size farm that has been *opened* to *reclamation homestead entry*.

Fees and commissions—Payments in the nature of service charges required by law in connection with *applications* and *entries*.

Field examination—An investigation which is made on the ground with respect to the character and use of the *public lands*.

Field notes—The written record of a *cadastral survey* which gives, among other things, the courses and lengths of the boundaries, the locations and descriptions of *monuments*, and a general description of the lands covered by the cadastral survey.

Field office—A branch office of the General Land Office, usually located outside of Washington, DC.

Filing—An *application* that has been submitted to the proper manager or other official (see *district land office*).

Final certificate—A document stating that an *entryman* is entitled to a *patent* provided that no irregularities are found in connection with the entryman's *entry*.

Final commissions—Payments required in connection with a *final entry* (see *fees and commissions*).

Final entry—An *entry* for which a *final certificate* has been issued (see *original entry*).

Final proof—A detailed statement by an *entryman* and witnesses purporting to prove that the entryman has fully complied with the *public land laws* relating to the *entry*.

Final receipt—A receipt acknowledging payment of the moneys required in connection with a *final entry*.

First form reclamation withdrawal—A *reclamation withdrawal* embracing *public lands* that are, or may be, needed in connection with the construction and maintenance of a *reclamation project* (see *second form*).

Five-percent fund—A Federal Treasury account to which are credited 5 percent of the net proceeds from the sale of *public lands* to be paid to the States in which the lands sold are located.

Float—A right of a certain class of *claimants* who were permitted to make *lieu selections* after relinquishment of their rights to valid *private land claims* or *preemption claims*.

Game range—A *wildlife refuge* for certain game animals.

General Land Office—The agency that was formerly responsible for the execution of the *public land laws* relating to *cadastral surveys*, *land disposals*, and to various other activities with respect to the administration and management of the public lands in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Government contest—A *contest* in which the proceedings have been initiated on the basis of charges preferred by a representative of the United States (see *private contest*).

Grant—A gift of *public lands* either in *quantity* or in *place*.

Gross area—Total area of all lands, irrespective of ownership, within the boundaries

of a *township*, *reservation*, or other tract of lands (see *net area*).

Half section—Any two *quarter sections* within a *section* that have a common boundary; usually identified as the north half, south half, east half, or west half of a particular section, e.g., W1/2 Sec. 32 (the west half of Section 32).

Hearing, contest—*Contest* proceedings during which testimony is given by the parties to the contest and their witnesses.

Homestead entry—An *entry* initiated under the homestead laws, that provides for the issuance of patents to *entrymen* who settle upon and improve agricultural *public lands* (see *additional*, *adjoining farm*, *commuted*, *Coos Bay*, *enlarged*, *Indian*, *Kinkaid*, *National Forest*, *original*, *reclamation*, *second*, and *Section 2289 R.S.*).

Improvements—Structures or developments of a permanent nature that tend to increase the value of land, such as buildings, fences, clearings, wells, etc.

Indemnity limits—In *railroad* and *wagon road grants*, the strips of land lying within a specified distance on each side of, and adjacent to, the *primary limits*, within which the grantee could make *lieu selections* for lands lost to the grantee in the primary limits; also, the outside boundaries of these strips (see *railroad lieu selection*).

Indemnity school selection—See *school land indemnity selection.*

Indemnity selection—See *lieu selection.*

Independent resurvey—A *cadastral survey* that supersedes a prior cadastral survey and creates and establishes new land boundaries. The new boundaries may, to some extent, be identical with the superseded boundaries.

Indian allotment—An allocation of a parcel of *public lands* or *Indian reservation* lands to an Indian for his individual use; also, the lands so allocated.

Indian exchange—See *Indian reservation exchange.*

Indian fee patent—An *Indian patent* which conveys fee title.

Indian homestead entry—A *homestead entry* which is made by an Indian.

Indian lands—See *ceded Indian lands* and *Indian reservation.*

Indian patent—A *patent* which is issued to an Indian.

Indian power reserve—A *power site reserve* within an Indian reservation.

Indian pueblo—An *Indian reservation* for the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico.

Indian pueblo entry—A claim by a non-Indian for a *patent* to land within an *Indian pueblo.*

Indian reservation—A *reservation* for the use of native Indians (and Eskimos in Alaska).

Indian reservation exchange—An *exchange* whereby the Federal Government receives title to lands within an *Indian reservation.*

Indian trust fund—An account in the Federal Treasury to which money belonging to Indian tribes is credited (see *ceded Indian lands*).

Indian trust patent—An *Indian patent* which is issued with the condition that title to the land remains for a specified period of time in the United States in trust for the patentee.

Individual lieu selection, railroad—See *railroad lieu selection.*

Initial point—A point established under the *rectangular system of surveys* from which the *cadastral survey* of the *principal meridian* and *base line* controlling the survey of *public lands* within a given area is initiated.

Internal improvement grant—A *grant* made to aid in the construction of roads, canals, railroads, or for other public improvements.

Irrigation district—A private or State water development project that is administered under State laws; also, the lands embraced within such a project.

Isolated tract—A parcel of *vacant public lands*, not exceeding 1520 acres, that is surrounded by *appropriated public lands.*

Kinkaid homestead entry—A *homestead entry*, not exceeding 320 acres (formerly 1640

acres), initiated under the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 547), that provides for the homesteading of nonirrigable agricultural lands in parts of Nebraska.

Land Department—The generalized term adopted in legal literature to denote the *Secretary* and the *Commissioner*, together with their subordinate officials, when acting in their capacity as administrators of the *public land laws*.

Land description—A statement regarding the location of a tract of land that is the basis for the identification of the tract on the ground (see *legal description*).

Land disposal—See *disposal, land.*

Land district—A subdivision of the *eleven Western States* or Alaska, within which the public lands are under the jurisdiction of a *district land office*.

Leasable minerals—Oil and gas; oil shale; coal; potash; phosphate; sodium; sulphur in Louisiana and New Mexico; gold, silver, and quicksilver in certain *private land claims*; and silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada (see *mineral lease* and *mining claim*).

Leave of absence—The authorized absence of an *entryman* or a settler for a specified period of time from the *public lands* upon which the individual has established residence pursuant to the *public land laws*.

Legal allocation of receipts—The provisions of the *public land laws* which determine the distribution of earned money.

Legal description—The description of the location of any particular parcel of land according to the official *plat* of its *cadastral survey*. For example, Lot 3, SE$^1/_4$ NW$^1/_4$ Sec. 6, T. 8 N., R. 20 W., 5th P.M., Arkansas, is the legal description of the following lands in Arkansas: *Lot* 3 of *Section* 6 and the southeast *quarter* of the northwest quarter of Section 6 of the *township* which is 8 townships north of the *base line* of the Fifth *Principal Meridian* and 20 townships west of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Legal subdivision—In a general sense, a subdivision of a *township* such as a *section, quarter section, lot*, etc., that is authorized under the *public land laws*; in a strict sense, a *regular subdivision*.

Legislation, withdrawal in aid of—A *withdrawal* made pending enactment of legislation relative to the *public lands* so withdrawn.

Lieu selection or indemnity selection—A *selection* in exchange for which the *applicant* relinquishes rights or title to other lands that the applicant for some reason cannot or does not wish to acquire or hold.

List, forest—See *National Forest list.*

Location—A claim to *public lands* that is established either by the surrender of scrip or by the initiation of a *mining claim* or a *settlement claim*.

Lode claim—A *mining claim* embracing *public lands* which contain minerals occurring in a vein or lode.

Loss, school land—See *school land deficiency.*

Lot—A subdivision of a *section* that is not described as an aliquot part of the section but which is designated by number, e.g., Lot 2. A lot is ordinarily irregular in shape and its acreage varies from that of a *regular subdivision*.

Meander line—A line established in connection with *cadastral surveys* that outlines the sinuosities of the bank or shore line of a permanent natural body of water.

Meridian, principal—See *principal meridian.*

Military bounty land warrant—*Scrip* issued as a reward for military service.

Military reservation—A *reservation* for the use of the Army Department for military purposes.

Military wagon road grant—See *wagon road grant.*

Mill-site entry—A *cash entry* of nonmineral *public lands* to be used as a mill site for the reduction of ore or in the development of a *lode claim*.

Mineral adverse claim—A notice of *protest* filed by a rival *claimant* against the approval of a *mineral application*.

Mineral application—An *application* to purchase *public lands* that are held as a *mining claim* or are desired as a *mill site* (see *mineral entry*).

Mineral classification—*Classification* of *public lands* as being valuable for a specified mineral (or minerals); also, the *public lands* so classified.

Mineral entry—A *cash entry* of *public lands* that are held as a *mining claim* or are desired as a *mill site*.

Mineral lands—*Public lands* that have been designated as containing, or are known to contain, *valuable minerals*.

Mineral lease—A lease authorizing the development and production of *leasable minerals* from *public lands*.

Mineral location—A *mining claim*.

Mineral monument—A *monument* which is established in connection with a *mineral survey*.

Mineral permit—A permit authorizing prospecting for certain *leasable minerals* on *public lands*.

Mineral reservation—A clause in a *patent*, *certification*, *deed*, or other document of conveyance that retains for the grantor the right to all or certain minerals in the land; also, a *reservation* of Federally owned minerals or of *public lands* containing minerals (see also *mineral withdrawal for classification*).

Mineral rights—Rights that attach only to mineral deposits (see *surface rights*).

Mineral survey—A *cadastral survey* of a *mining claim*.

Mineral withdrawal for classification—A *withdrawal* of *public lands* that are potentially valuable for *leasable minerals* precluding the *disposal* of the lands except with a *mineral reservation* clause unless the lands are found, upon examination or by other competent evidence, to contain a valuable deposit of minerals.

Minerals, valuable—A deposit of a mineral ore or substance that is useful in commerce or the arts, occurring in quantity sufficient to justify its mining and removal for sale; also, any quantity of such ore or substance in a vein or lode, the size and continuity of which are such as to justify the expenditure of the labor and means required to develop a paying mine.

Minimum statutory price—The minimum price established by law for which the *public lands* may be sold. The minimum statutory price does not apply to sales of public lands authorized by Section 14 of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Mining claim—*Public lands* held by an individual or corporation under *public land laws* that provide that the *discovery* of *valuable* (nonleasable) *minerals* on those lands entitles the discoverer to a *patent* for such lands upon the payment of $2.50 per acre for *placer claims* or $5 per acre for *lode claims* (see *mineral application* and *mineral entry*).

Mining location—A *mining claim*.

Monument, survey—A physical object, such as an iron post or a stone, that marks the location of a point established by a *cadastral survey*.

National forest—A forest or watershed *reservation* administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

National forest exchange—An *exchange* whereby the Federal Government receives title to lands within a national forest.

National forest homestead entry—A *homestead entry*, not exceeding 160 acres, initiated under the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 233, 16 U.S.C. sec. 506), which provides for the homesteading within *national forests* of *public lands* classified and listed as more valuable for agriculture than for forestry purposes.

National forest homestead lands—*Public lands* in *national forests* that have been *opened* to *national forest homestead entry*.

National forest lieu selection—A *lieu selection* based upon the relinquishment prior to March 3, 1905, of rights to land within a *national forest*.

National forest list—A list of *national forest homestead lands*.

Navajo exchange—An exchange whereby the Federal Government receives title to lands within the Navajo *Indian Reservation*.

Navajo lieu selection—A *lieu selection* in

connection with which the *applicant* relinquishes rights to land within the Navajo *Indian Reservation*.

Net area—Area of *public lands* within the boundaries of a township, *reservation*, or other tract of lands (see *gross area*).

Non-coal patent, supplemental—A *patent* that is issued without a *mineral reservation* clause covering coal, to supersede in whole or in part a patent which had been issued with coal reserved to the United States.

Noncompetitive lease, oil or gas—An oil or gas *mineral lease* that is issued to the first qualified *applicant* for the lease of *public lands* outside of a known producing oil or gas field at the time of *application*.

Notice—Communication of an official action to all interested parties by registered mail, posting, personal service, or publication.

O. and C. lands—*Public lands* in western Oregon that were *granted* to the Oregon Central railroad companies (later the Oregon and California Railroad Co.) to aid in the construction of railroads but were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by revestment (transfer) of title; the term *O. and C. lands* is often used to include *Coos Bay lands*.

O. and C. exchange—An *exchange* whereby the Federal Government exchanges *O. and C.* or *Coos Bay lands* for other lands.

O. and C. homestead entry—A *homestead entry* not exceeding 160 acres, on *O. and C. lands* that are agricultural in character.

Offered lands—*Public lands* that the *Secretary* or, under old laws now for the most part repealed, the President has authorized to be sold; also *base lands*.

Old cash entry—A *cash entry* under certain old laws, now repealed, that provided for *public-sale entries* and *private entries* (see *credit entry*).

Opening—An action permitting the submission of *applications* for *public lands* that had not previously been available for acquisition under the *public land laws*.

Original entry—An *entry* obliging the *entryman* to comply with further requirements of the *public land laws* before *final certificate* will issue. An *original entry* becomes a *final entry* upon issuance of a *final certificate* (see *original homestead entry*).

Original homestead entry—An *original entry* under the homestead laws; also, the first *homestead entry* made by any individual; also, a homestead entry which was made under the first homestead law, the act of May 20, 1862 (1 Stat. 392), as codified in Section 2289 of the Revised Statutes (see *additional homestead entry* and *second homestead entry*).

Original public domain—All the lands, regardless of whether they are still in Federal ownership or not, that the Federal Government obtained by cession from the 13 original States (1789–1902) excluding the area included within the present boundaries of the State of Tennessee; by the Louisiana Purchase (1803); by the cession from Spain (1819); by the occupation of the Oregon Territory (1846), by the Mexican Cession (1848), by the purchase from Texas (1850), by the Gadsden Purchase (1853); and by the purchase of Alaska (1867). The drainage basin of the Red River of the North, south of the 49th parallel and west of the cessions by the 13 original States, is a part of the original public domain. Authorities differ as to the method and to the exact date of its acquisition by the United States, some holding that it was part of the Louisiana Purchase (see also *public lands*).

Original survey— A *cadastral survey* that creates land boundaries and established them for the first time (see *dependent resurvey* and *independent resurvey*).

Patent—A document that conveys to the patentee legal title to *public lands*, marking the passage of land from Federal to non-Federal ownership (see *certification*). Until July 1, 1908, copies of patents were filed in numerous series largely according to the type of land entry involved, with separate series for the various

classes of warrant and script entries. The location of the official copy of each patent was recorded in the corresponding *case file*. Beginning in July 1908, all patents were filed in one numerical series and indexed alphabetically by name of patentee.

Perfect or perfected patent—A *patent* that has been issued as a supplement to one previously issued because the record copy of the original instrument fails to show that it had been signed by the designated officials.

Place, grant in—A grant for which Congress specifically states or implies, the *legal description* of the public lands that are granted (see *quantity grant*).

Placer claim—A *mining claim* embracing *public lands* that contain minerals not occurring in a vein or lode.

Plat, supplemental—A (*survey*) *plat* which shows new or corrected features for a portion of the area covered by a previous (*survey*) *plat*.

Plat, survey—A drawing showing the boundaries, subdivisions, acreage, and often topography, *improvements*, and other features of an area included in a *cadastral survey*. Developed from official survey notes, these drawings are visual representations of lines surveyed, established, retracted, or resurveyed showing the direction and length of each line, the relationship of adjoining surveys, and the boundaries, description, and area of each parcel of land subdivided. The plats are certified by the preparing officers and authorized administrative officers. Three official plats of survey are generally maintained: the original, filed in the field survey office of the originating Bureau; the official duplicate filed in the Central Office in Washington, DC.; and the triplicate, the public reference copy file usually bound in books and known as the "triplicate original," filed in the land office for the State in which the survey was made.

Posting, tract book—Notation on the *tract books* of an official action with respect to public lands.

Power-site classification—*Classification* of *public lands* as having potential value for water power development; also, the public lands so classified.

Power-site designation—A *power site classification* made under the act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557), June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218), or February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178).

Power-site reserve—A *reservation* of *public lands* that have potential value for water power development.

Preemption entry—A *cash entry*, under laws that are now for the most part repealed, made by a *claimant* who had settled upon and improved *public lands*.

Primary or place limits—In *railroad* and *wagon road grants*, the strip of land lying within a specified distance on each side of, and adjacent to, the right-of-way, within which every odd-numbered *section* (usually) was granted to the grantee; also, the outside boundaries of this strip (see *indemnity limits*).

Principal meridian—A line which runs in a north-south direction from an *initial point* and from which are initiated other lines for the *cadastral survey* of the *public lands* within a specified area. Each principal meridian has a correlated *base line* that runs through the same initial point. Every principal meridian has a distinctive name, for example, Huntsville Meridian and Fourth Principal Meridian.

Private contest—A *contest* in which the proceedings have been initiated on the basis of charges preferred by anyone other than a representative of the United States (see *Government contest*).

Private entry—A *cash entry* covering public lands sold through direct negotiation with the entryman (see *public sale entry*).

Private exchange—Strictly speaking, an *exchange* between the Federal Government and any landowner other than a State (see *State exchange*).

Private land claim—A claim to a tract of land based on the assertion that a right thereto

was initiated by the *claimant* or a predecessor in interest while the land was under the dominion of a foreign government; also, the land so claimed.

Protest—A statement of objection to an *application, entry, claim*, etc.

Proof of entry—A sworn statement by the entryman that he had occupied the land and made the necessary improvements as required by law. The proof might or might not be accompanied by testimony of witnesses as to his occupancy and improvements. Before proof of entry could be made the entryman often had to file an application (an affidavit of the intention to file a claim) and publish a public notice of his intention to make a final proof of entry. An application and proof of entry were filed only on those kinds of land entries that required long residence and improvements on the land.

Public domain—See *public lands*.

Public land laws—Laws passed by Congress concerning the administration of the *public lands* and the resources thereon.

Public lands or public domain lands—*Original public domain* lands that have never left Federal ownership; also, lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government in *exchange* for *public lands* or for timber on such lands; also, original public domain lands that have reverted to Federal ownership through operation of the *public land laws* (see *acquired lands*).

Public land States—The States that were created out of the *original public domain*, viz., Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Public sale entry—A *cash entry* covering *public lands* which were sold at public auction or by other methods of competitive bidding (see *private entry*).

Public Survey Office—A *field office*, one of which is situated in each of the *Eleven Western States* and in Alaska, that holds the *plats, field notes* and other records of the *cadastral surveys* within the State in which it is located.

Quantity grant—A *grant* for which Congress specifies only the number of acres or the general type of *public lands* to be granted and secured by the grantee by making *selections* from available *public lands* (see *place, grant in*).

Quarter-quarter section—One of the quadrants of a *quarter section*; normally a quadrangle measuring approximately 1/4 mile on each side and containing approximately 40 acres, and usually identified as the northeast quarter, northwest quarter, southeast quarter, or southwest quarter of a particular *quarter section*, for example, NW1/4 NE1/4 Sec. 10 (the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of *Section* 10).

Quarter section—One of the quadrants of a *section*; normally a quadrangle measuring approximately 1/2 mile on each side and containing approximately 160 acres, and usually identified as the northeast quarter, northwest quarter, southeast quarter, or the southwest quarter of a particular section, e.g., SE1/4, Sec 6 (the southeast *quarter* of *Section* 6).

Quitclaim deed—A document relinquishing all claim by the United States to lands that had been conveyed to it in connection with some transaction with the General Land Office or its successor the Bureau of Land Management, that had not been consummated.

Railroad grant—A *grant* made to a State or corporation to aid in the construction of railroads (see *adjusted railroad grant*).

Railroad indemnity selection—A *lieu selection* made by a railroad within the *indemnity limits*, based upon rights to *railroad grant* lands lost to the railroad within the *primary limits* (see *railroad lieu selection*).

Railroad lieu selection—A *lieu selection* made by an *applicant* other than a railroad,

based upon the relinquishment of rights to land within a *railroad grant* (see *railroad indemnity selection*).

Reclamation homestead entry—A *homestead entry*, not exceeding 160 acres, initiated under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), which provides for the homesteading of *public lands* within *reclamation projects*.

Reclamation project—A water development project for irrigation of arid lands and for other purposes that is administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Reclamation States—The *public land States* in which the Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to function, i.e., Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Reclamation town lot—A town lot of a *townsite* which is within a *reclamation project*.

Reclamation withdrawal—A *withdrawal* of *public lands* in connection with a *reclamation project* (see *first form* and *second form reclamation withdrawals*).

Reconveyed lands, Coos Bay—See *Coos Bay lands*.

Rectangular system of surveys—The system of *cadastral surveys* by means of which the *original public domain* has been, and is being, subdivided into *townships*, *sections*, and sectional subdivision.

Register (person)—An official in the *General Land Office* who was in charge of a *district land office*.

Registers (documents) Register of applications—Entries record some or all of the following elements: number of application, date of filing, name and address of applicant, county, description of tract, amount of fees, remarks, and in case of mineral lands, the name of mine, and mining district.

Register of applications for mining patents—Entries show the number of application, date of filing, name and address of applicant, name of mine, mining district, county, and description of tract.

Register of mineral entries—Entries record some or all of the following elements: name and address of claimant, name of claim/mine, mining district, county, description of tract, date sold, number of receipt and certificate, purchase price, and remarks.

Register of receipts for mineral lands—Entries give name of claimant, name of claim, date sold, receipt number, description of tract, and purchase price.

Register of patents delivered—Entries, covering all types of land entries, record some or all of the following elements: certificate number, name of patentee, date of patent, volume and page where recorded, name of person receiving patent, and their location.

Regular subdivision—Generally speaking, a subdivision of a *section* which is an aliquot part of 640 acres, such as a *half section* of 320 acres, *quarter section* of 160 acres, and *quarter-quarter section* of 40 acres (see *legal subdivision*).

Regulation—An administrative statement describing the requirements that an *applicant* or *claimant* must meet under particular *public land laws* and describing the procedures to be followed in the execution of such laws.

Rejection—A refusal to accept an *application* on the ground that it was not properly filed, or that it conflicts with the *public land laws* or with public policy (see *cancellation*).

Relinquishment—A voluntary surrender of an *application*, right, or claim.

Reservation—A *withdrawal*, usually of a more or less permanent nature; also, any Federal lands that have been dedicated to a specified public purpose (see also *mineral reservation*).

Restoration—A *revocation* of a *withdrawal* which also effects the *opening* of the *public lands* in the *withdrawal*; also, an action which returns *ceded Indian lands* to tribal ownership.

Resurvey—See *dependent resurvey* and *independent resurvey*.

Returns—Reports submitted by *Registers* listing the transactions completed during a given period in connection with *applications*, *entries*, leases, claims, etc., together with the related papers.

Reversion clause—A clause in an order of *withdrawal* providing that the lands shall revert to their former status after they have served the purpose for which they were withdrawn; also, a clause in a *patent* providing that title to the lands shall revert to the United States upon failure of the patentee to use the lands for the purposes stated in the patent.

Revested lands, O. and C.—See *O. and C. lands*.

Revocation—Generally, an action which cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a *withdrawal*.

Right-of-way—A permit or an easement which authorizes the use of *public lands* for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipe lines, roads, telephone lines, etc.; also, the lands covered by such a easement or permit.

Riparian rights entry—A cash entry, by an owner of *contiguous lands*, of *public lands*, which, owing to erroneous *meandering* of a river, lake, or other body of water, are shown on the original (*survey*) *plats* as water-covered areas.

River improvement grant—A *grant* made to a State to aid in the improvement of rivers.

Royalty—Payment to the United States, by a holder of a *mineral lease*, of a share of his production of minerals from *public lands*; also, payment, by certain lessees of public lands, of a specified percentage of their cash receipts from the leased lands.

Rules of practice—The established procedures within the Department of the Interior that govern the conduct of *contests*, the taking of appeals from official decisions of field officials and of the *Commissioner* and the proceedings on such appeals before the *Secretary*.

Sales of Indian lands account—An account in the Federal Treasury to which are credited receipts from sales of *ceded Indian lands*.

Sales of public lands account—An account in the Federal Treasury to which are credited receipts from sales of *vacant public lands*, exclusive of *ceded Indian lands*.

School land deficiency or loss—An area on account of which a State is entitled to make a *school land indemnity selection*.

School land indemnity selection—A *lieu selection* made by a State to indemnify itself for *school lands* that it did not secure.

School land patent—A *patent* issued to a State to give it additional evidence of title to a *school section* since title to school sections ordinarily passes to a State merely upon filing of the *accepted survey* of the lands.

School lands—The lands included in a *State grant* that was made to aid in the support of common schools.

School section—A *section* of *school lands* that were granted in *place*.

Scrip—A certificate allowing the owner to make a *selection* of a specified number of acres from available *public lands*.

Second form reclamation withdrawal—A *reclamation withdrawal* embracing *public lands* that are susceptible of irrigation from a *reclamation project* (see *first form*).

Second homestead entry—A subsequent *homestead entry* made by an individual who had lost, forfeited, or abandoned an *original* (first) *homestead entry* because of matters beyond the person's control; also, a new homestead entry made by an individual whose *original homestead entry* had been made prior to May 17, 1900, on *ceded Indian lands* for which the price required by law for such lands had been paid or, prior to June 21, 1934, on ceded Indian lands, priced at $1.25 or more per acre; also, a new homestead entry by an individual whose original homestead entry was a *commuted homestead entry* made prior to June 5,

1900. The *public land laws* provide that qualified individuals who had original homestead entries under the above conditions are entitled to the same benefits of the homestead laws as though they had not made a previous homestead entry.

Secretary—The Secretary of the Interior unless otherwise noted.

Section—The major subdivision of a *township*; normally a quadrangle approximately one mile square containing approximately 640 acres and identified by number, for example, Sec. 36 (Section 36).

Section 2289 R.S. homestead entry—A *homestead entry*, not exceeding 160 acres, initiated under the provision of Section 2289 of the revised Statutes, which provides for the homesteading of agricultural lands.

Selection—In general, an *application* to acquire title to *public lands* that is submitted by an *applicant* who acquired the right to apply for public lands either by receipt of a *grant*, by surrender of lands in an *exchange*, by relinquishment of rights to other lands (*lieu selection*), by surrender of *scrip*, or by similar means (see *entry*).

Settlement claim—A claim derived from actual settlement upon the lands involved to a right to make a *homestead entry*.

Sioux half-breed scrip—*Scrip* issued to mixed-blood Sioux Indians in Minnesota under the treaty of July 15, 1830 (7 Stat. 328), and the act of July 17, 1854 (10 Stat. 304). Similar scrip was issued to other tribes as well.

Soldiers' additional homestead entry—A *selection* based on rights of those veterans of the Civil War who had made a *homestead entry* for less than 160 acres to select enough *public land* to make up the difference between the area of their homestead and 160 acres.

State exchange—Strictly speaking, an exchange between the Federal Government and a State (see *private exchange*).

Supervisor of Surveys—The official in the *General Land Office* in charge of the Cadastral Engineering Service of that Bureau.

Surface rights—Rights to land exclusive of *mineral rights*.

Suspended application or entry—An *application* or entry upon which adverse action by the General Land Office has been deferred.

Swamp-land grant—A grant of swamp and overflowed *public lands* made to a State to aid in their reclamation.

Timber and stone entry—A *cash entry* covering *public lands* that are valuable for timber or stone but unfit for cultivation.

Timber application—An *application* to purchase timber or to secure timber for free use.

Timber permit—A permit which authorizes the cutting of timber on *public lands*.

Town lot—A subdivision of a *townsite*.

Town-lot entry—A *cash entry* of a *town lot*.

Townsite—An area of *public lands* segregated for *disposal* as an urban development, often subdivided into blocks, which are further subdivided into *town lots*.

Townsite entry—A *cash entry* of a *townsite*.

Townsite reserve—A *reservation* of *public lands* having potential value as the site of a town.

Township—The major subdivision of the *public lands* under the *rectangular system of surveys*; normally a quadrangle measuring approximately 6 miles on each side and containing approximately 23,400 acres and identified by its relation to a *base line* and *principal meridian*, e.g. Township 5 North, Range 4 West, Boise Meridian, Idaho, or T. 5N, R 4W, B.M., Idaho (the *township* located 5 townships north of the Boise Meridian base line and 4 townships west of the Boise Meridian).

Tract books—The central records showing the *status* of the *original public domain*, which provides a permanent reference by State or Territory, meridian, township, range, section and subdivisions, of all transactions involving the surveyed public lands. Two sets of tract books were established, one for Washington, DC, and the other for the local land office. Entries and notations recorded in these books include references to all

transfers of land title by legal description of the land involved, the name of the patentee, the act under which the land was patented, and the date of the transaction. All land grants made to States and railroads, and all lands acquired by, or revested in the United States under the public land laws are shown on the records. Included are references to those Congressional acts, Presidential proclamations, executive orders, public land orders, departmental orders, and administrative orders reserving, withdrawing or appropriating public lands for specific purposes such as national forests, national parks, national monuments, and Federal reclamation projects. In addition, the entries and notations include reference to all applications for patents, entries, leases, licenses, or permits that have been disallowed, rejected, or withdrawn as well as to those leases, licenses, and permits granted but no longer in force. Current applications, upon which final actions are pending and all leases, permits, rights-of-way, and other rights granted and still in force are also noted.

Trespass—Unauthorized use of Federal lands or resources.

Unperfected entry—An *entry* for which further compliance with the *public land laws* is required of the *entryman* or final action is pending in the Department of the Interior.

Wagon road grant—A grant made to a State to aid in the construction of a military wagon road.

Warrant—See *military bounty land warrant.*

Water-well lease—A lease authorizing the use of a water well that was developed by a holder of an oil or gas *mineral lease.*

Well-drilling reserve—A *reservation* of *public lands* for use in determining and development underground water reserves.

Wildlife refuge—A *reservation* for the protection of wildlife.

Wildlife refuge exchange—An *exchange* whereby the Federal Government receives title to lands within a wildlife refuge.

Withdrawal—An action restricting the disposal of public lands and holding them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes.

INDEX

1. Record group titles appear in **boldface** type.

2. Index locator numbers refer to paragraphs, not pages. Numbers in parentheses refer to paragraph subsections. Paragraph numbers beginning with "I" refer to the chapter "The General Land Office and Its Records." Designations "DP" and "DM" refer to the "Private Land Claims" and "Mail and Files" chapters, respectively; "OB" and "OP" to the "Board of Review" and "Posting and Tract Records" chapters. Locators ending in a "T" refer to tables.

3. The word "and" has been substituted for the ampersand used by some railroad companies. Also, all railroads are called railroads although their formal designation may have been "railway."

The index omits the word "Company" from railroad names. Names of railroads mentioned in the text are indexed. Those listed in tables are not.

4. Many of the series indexed include materials for States both before and after they achieved Statehood. With some exceptions, no distinction has been made between State and Territory designations. For example, records pertaining to the State of Arizona and Arizona Territory are all indexed under "Arizona." The exceptions are Dakota Territory, Indian Territory, Louisiana Territory, Missouri Territory, and Orleans Territory.

5. The term "Correspondence" is broadly used to identify series of letters sent and letters received and, in some cases, related indexes and registers. Relatively few of these series are listed under the entry for Commissioner of the General Land Office. It should be noted that most letters received by the GLO were addressed to the Commissioner and the majority of letters sent by the various divisions were signed by the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner. It should also be noted that the entries for Secretary of the Interior identify only a small portion of the correspondence with the Secretary which is widely distributed throughout many of the series of letters received and letters sent. Likewise, letters exchanged with Registers and Receivers are found in many of the subject related series of letters received and letters sent.

Abandoned military reservations. *See* Military reservations (abandoned)
Abbott, Thomas J.—49.DP225
Abert, J. J.—49.K45
Abstracts of Oregon Donation Land Claims 1852–1903 (microfilm)—49.G68
Abstracts of Washington Donation Land Claims 1855–1902 (microfilm)—49.G69
Accounting Division (M)—49.M1–49.M6
  accounts
    daily (1892,1910–11)—49.M97
    miscellaneous ledger (1908–18)—49.M95
    monthly register of reports (1904–5)—49.M97
  circulars and issuances scrapbooks (1866–1924)—49.M112
  correspondence
    about account adjustments—49.M17
    circular letters issued by—49.M10–49.M11
    land entry papers' submissions—49.M17
    about land office accounts (1875–77)—49.M94
    about land sale returns—49.M17
    letters sent, miscellaneous—49.M7–49.M9
    about office expenses—49.M17
    purchase money repayment requests—49.M17
    about Receivers' accounts (1843–46, 1855–57)—49.M13
    about repayments—49.M54
    sent to Registers and Receivers—49.M17–49.M18
    sent to Special Agents—49.M44
    sent to Surveyors General—49.M28–49.M30
    sent to Treasury Department—49.M13, 49.M14, 49.M29
    on statistics (1904–7)—49.M108
    about townsites—49.M85
Court of Claims reports—49.M5
Disbursing Agents
  accounts (1831–47)—49.M93
  appointments (1849–56)—49.M93
First Comptroller of the Treasury, documents sent to—49.M13–49.M16
five-percent funds, Auditor's actions on (1895–98)—49.M16
General Land Office operation expenses, ledger (1912)—49.M101

government expenditures by classification (1912–25)—49.M106
headquarters expenses—49.M93
homestead entries, statements on—49.M110
miscellaneous payments, reports on (1863–68)—49.M14
public land sales, statements on—49.M110
register of letters received
from Arkansas (1854–55)—49.M99
from Missouri (1854–55)—49.M99
from Florida (1854–55)—49.M99
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
three-percent fund account statements (1831–35)—49.M15
work performed, annual statements (1881–1904)—49.M109(3)
See also Fiscal records
Adair, Morani—49.R30T
Adams, Calvin—49.DP29
Adams, Nelson D.—49.G25T
Adjutant General's Office, Records of the (RG 94)—49.K40
Administration of public lands. *See* Public lands administration
Administrative Division (GLO). *See* Chief Clerk's Division
Advertising, correspondence about—49.DM26, 49.DM35
African Americans—49.DP178, 49.K122T
Esther—49.DP60
Mobille—49.DP120
private land claims—49.DP60, 49.DP120
Agricultural claims—49.N74–49.N75
suspended—49.N73
Agricultural college scrip—49.B8, 49.B45, 49.B47–49.B51, 49.B62, 49.DM46, 49.DM54, 49.G113, 49.G116, 49H.1
Agricultural colleges—49.B47, 49.I8
land grants for—49.G81, 49.G82
Agricultural experimental stations—49.K49
Agriculture Department
Division of Forestry, publications—49.R45
forest administration—49.R5
See also Forest Service
Alabama
Alabama homestead relief certificates used at various land offices—49.K122T
case summaries—49.P85
cash entries under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
coal lands
cash sales—49.N39
sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
credit system papers for land transactions—49.C50
Demopolis land office, Receivers' accounts—49.M22
Georgia commission lands—49.G126
Governors, correspondence with GLO—49.7
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
land entries
case files index—49.OP5
index to—49.DM43
land offices
correspondence
letters received from Registers and Receivers—49.DM25
registers of letters from Registers and Receivers—49.DM11
letters sent to Registers and Receivers—49.C14
miscellaneous letters—49.C75
quarterly returns from (1847–48)—49.M26(7)
land patents, issued during the Civil War—49.B72
military bounty land warrants, on township plats—49.B40
mineral land, survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
mineral lands
agricultural claims—49.N75
contest dockets—49.N60
patented land entries, index—49.OP11
preemption cases—49.G31
proposed railroad—49.F3
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
Receivers
individual accounts—49.M22
quarterly accounts (1800–25)—49.M21
statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
scrip used in—49.B67
agricultural college—49.B48
Choctaw—49.B53
Supreme Court—49.B66(7)
Spanish land claims records—49.DP117
special acts files—49.K122T
Surveyors General
account ledgers—49.E103
correspondence—49.E24, 49.E35
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber lands, navy reserve plats—49.N104

township plats—49.N104
tract books—49.OP11
Alabama homestead relief certificates—49.K122T
Alabama Indians—49.DP86(6)
Alaska
coal lands
classification plats—49.N83
case files—49.P72
sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
Fairbanks, special land purchases—49.C78
Fish Canner's By–Products & Manufacturing site—49.C78
forest reserves, mining claims in—49.N41
Fort Yukon, Protestant Episcopal Mission site—49.C78
land entries
case files index—49.OP5
index to—49.DM43
land entry proofs, examination of—49.G17
land offices, correspondence sent to GLO—49.DM11
mineral claims—49.N46
mineral entries, index—49.N48
mineral land, survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
mining claims, in forest reserves—49.N41
mining districts—49.N38
missions—49.K122T
oil lands, case files—49.P72
railroad rates—49.F80
survey examination field notes—49.E99
Surveyors General, letters sent—49.E32
surveys in—49.M38
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber permits—49.P7, 49.P63
townsites
correspondence about—49.M85
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(2,4)
tract books—49.OP4
Albritton, Richard—49.K122T
Alcott, Sidney S.—49.K122T
Allen, Richard C.—49.K122T
Allison, James—49.E22
Alt, W. W.—49.E69
Alvarez, Eugenio—49.DP29
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—49.K125
American State Papers: Public Lands—49.DP10, 49.DP27, 49.DP39, 49.DP71, 49.DP103, 49.DP114, 49.DP115
Amiot, Augustin—49.DP45
Anderson, Lindley S.—49.G25T
Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1873—49.E62, 49.E78
Apache Indian Reservation. *See* Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation
Apalachee Indians—49.DP86(6)
Appointment records, survey Examiners—49.A33(6)
Archeological sites—49.L13
Arid lands
land withdrawals for irrigation—49.A20
reclamation—49.I8
Arid lands. *See* Desert lands
Arikara Indians—49.K70
Arizona—49.DP211
archeological sites—49.I11
Arizona Lumber and Timber Company—49.R37
Aztec Land and Cattle Company—49.F35, 49.K133–49.K134, 49.N42, 49.R37, 49.R38, 49.R39
Black Mesa Forest Reserve—49.R27, 49.R38
bonds, grants for payment of—49.G82
cadastral surveys—49.M38
Camp Crittenden, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Camp Grant, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Camp Verde, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
canals—49.F90
Chiricahua Forest Reserve—49.R27
coal lands
cash entries—49.N85
cash sales—49.N39
sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
Coconino County—49.R37
Colorado River, field survey notebooks (1911)—49.E100
deputy surveyors' bonds—49.E68
desert land entries—49.G48–49.G49, 49.M78(4)
cancellations—49.C66
desert land settlement—49.F93
donation claims—49.DP2
donation lands—49.G63
Flagstaff—49.R37
Florence, cemetery site—49.C78
Florence land office—49.DP214
forest reserves—49.R25
mining claims in—49.N41
Fort Apache—49.K39
Fort Goodwin, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Lowell, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort McDowell—49.A33(7), 49.E41
Fort Thomas, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Whipple—49.K39

Arizona (cont.)
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
Governors, correspondence with GLO—49.7
Grand Canyon Forest Reserve—49.R27, 49.R38
Grand Reef Mine—49.P60
Greenlee Gold Mountain Mining District—49.N61
homestead patents—49.DM47
Indian allotments—49.K53T
Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
Indian lands, *See also specific Indian reservations and tribes by name*
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
La Mesilla Land Office, donation claims—49.G75
La Paz—49.E85
map—49.E85
land entries
case files index—49.OP5
index to—49.DM43
land for persons of Mexican birth—49.G62
land offices
appropriations and expenses (1864–65)—49.M88
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
inspection reports (1912–17)—49.A25
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
liability payments to deputy surveys—49.E106
military bounty land warrants
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations—49.DM66(1, 8)
Milton—49.R37
mineral entries — 49.N44, 49.N46
index—49.N48
Mountain Maid Lode—49.N44
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
mineral lands
contest dockets—49.N60
contest docket files, numerical series—49.N61
survey approvals—49.N89
survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
minerals, lands to be investigated for—49.G92
mining claims—49.N39, 49.N46, 49.N50
contested — 49.N60, 49.N61, 49.P76
in forest reserves—49.N41
patented and sold—49.N39
mining districts—49.N38
missions—49.K122T
National Forests, withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
New La Paz Gold Mining Company, boundary dispute—49.E85
Phoenix, mining entries register—49.N51
Phoenix Daily Gazette—49.P60
Prescott Forest Reserve—49.R20, 49.R27
Prescott land office
forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
Receivers' accounts—49.M25
private land claims—49.DP200, 49.E84
Buena Vista—49.DP214T
docket files—49.DP14, 49.DP213–49.DP215, 49.DP214T
El Paso de los Algadones—49.DP214T
El Sapori—49.DP214T
journals—49.DP213–49.DP214, 49.DP214T
La Aribac (Arivaca)—49.DP214T
Mexican land grants—49.DP133, 49.DP212
schedules of pending claims—49.DP203, 49.DP216
Peralta—49.DP214T
plats (1853–1915)—49.DP223, 49.DP228
Rancho Aribac—49.DP214T
Rancho de Martinez (San Xavier del Bac)—49.DP214, 49.DP214T
Rancho de Otero—49.DP214T
Rancho San Ignacio de la Canoa—49.DP214T
ranchos—49.DP212–49.DP213
San Bernadino—49.DP214T
San Ignacio del Babacomari—49.DP214T
San Jose de Sonoita grant—49.DP214T, 49.DP217
San Juan de las Boquillas y Nogales—49.DP214T
San Pedro—49.DP214T
San Rafael del la Sanja (Zanja)—49.DP214T
San Rafael Del Valle—49.DP214T
Tres Alamos—49.DP214T
Tumacacori and Calabazas grant—49.DP203, 49.DP214T, 49.DP216, 49.DP217
private land claims (1855–96)—49.M76
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
public surveys map (1866)—49.E102
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83

Arizona (cont.)
reclamation project plats (1902–15)—49.F103
religious societies, land grants—49.K124
reservoirs—49.F90
land withdrawals for—49.C29
Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Company—49.K134, 49.R37
San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve—49.K133, 49.R27, 49.R37
township plats—49.K134
Santa Fe Land Office, donation claims—49.G75
school land grants—49.G79
scrip used in
agricultural college—49.B51
Chippewa—49.B54
Porterfield certificates—49.B57
Sioux half-breed—49.B54
Valentine—49.B60
small holding land claims—49.G75–49.G77
special acts files—49.K122T
Surveyors General
correspondence—49.E32, 49.E34, 49.E41, 49.E52
GLO letters to (1887–1903, 1910–27)—49.A12
instructions to—49.E119
surveys—49.M38
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
field notes—49.E100
special instructions—49.E90
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber permits—49.P7
case files—49.P65
timber sales, case files—49.P67
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
township land profiles—49.E101
township plats—49.N97
townsites—49.K28
on Indian lands, vacant lots—49.K31
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(4)
survey field notes—49.K36
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP4
Tucson, mining entries register—49.N51
Tucson land office
Earp mining claim filed at—49.N44
small holdings claims—49.G77
Utah boundary survey—49.E55
vacant land in (1854–55)—49.C67
Volcano Lake—49.E100
Whipple Barracks, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Williams—49.R37
Yavapai County—49.R37
Yuma—49.K122T
Yuma County, ore deposits in—49.E85
Yuma Valley, field survey notebooks (1911)—49.E100
Arizona: A State Guide—49.E85
Arkansas—49.DP69–49.DP70
administrative letters sent to GLO field divisions (1910–27)—49.A16
agricultural college scrip locations—49.DM64(4)
Batesville, land offerings (1822–46)—49.11(6)
Batesville land office
claims certificates abstracts—49.DP72
donation claims—49.G65
entries abstracts (1850)—49.DP81
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
receivers' individual accounts—49.M22
Spanish confirmations abstracts—49.DP73
unsold tracts (1851)—49.DP73
vacant land registers—49.C69
Bowie claims—49.DP71–49.DP73, 49.DP74–49.DP75, 49.DP88, 49.K122T, 49.K123
Camden land office
military bounty land warrant locations—49.DM66(7)
New Madrid certificate abstracts—49.DP51
sales (1877–78)—49.C64
vacant land registers—49.C69
canals—49.F90
case summaries—49.P85
cash entries under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
certificates issued in (1808–12)—49.DP30
certificates of land purchases for patenting, docket (1836–41)—49.B70
Champagnolle land office, letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
Choctaw Indian land claims—49.E107
Clarksville land office, unsold tracts (1851)—49.DP73
coal lands
classification plats—49.N83
withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
Dardanelle land office
agricultural college scrip entry—49.DM64(4)
sales (1878)—49.C64
vacant land registers—49.C69
Disbursing Agents, accounts—49.M22

Arkansas (cont.)
donation claims—49.DM45
donation land claims—49.G65–49.G67
Fayetteville land office—49.DM67
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
forest reserves, mining claims in—49.N41
Fort Esperanza—49.DP69
fraudulent claims—49.DP71, 49.DP76
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
French government private grants—49.DP33, 49.DP81
geology and ground water, USGS report—49.E62
Georgia commission lands—49.G126
group survey field notes (1910–40)—49.E97
Harrison land office—49.R16
sales—49.C64, 49.C69
vacant land registers—49.C69
Helena land office
claims certificates abstracts—49.DP72
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
unsold tracts (1851)—49.DP73
vacant land registers—49.C69
Hopefield—49.DP69
Hot Springs—49.K122T
appraisers of lots and blocks—49.A33(7)
school lands—49.K124
internal improvements, land sales for—49.G103
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
Johnson Court House, letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
land claim adjustment cases (1844–71)—49.DP31
land claims—49.C80
land entry changes—49.M51
land entry numbers—49.M13
land offices
certificates prepared for patenting—49.C51
certificates returned to—49.C51
Choctaw land certificates used—49.M81
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16, 49C75
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
quarterly returns from (1844–59)—49.M26(1, 6)
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
weekly statistics (1877)—49.C77
land patents
issued during the Civil War—49.B72
relinquished or rejected—49.DM51
land restoration notifications—49.C27
land withdrawal notifications—49.C27
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
letters to Registers in (1853–61)—49.E40
Little Rock
fraudulent claims to—49.DP76
land offerings (1822–46)—49.11(6)
statehouse, land for—49.DP77
swamp land selections—49.K14
Little Rock Arsenal—49.K122T, 49.K124
Little Rock Land Office
abstracts of monthly returns (1821–29)—49.G126
donation claims—49.G65
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
receivers' individual accounts—49.M22
sales—49.C64, 49.C69
unsold tracts (1851)—49.DP73
vacant land registers—49.C69
maps—49.OP11
for Presidential proclamations (1847–48)—49.DM40
military bounty land warrants—49.B24, 49.B25, 49.B39(16), 49.DM59(2)
abstracts—49.B39(15)
land tracts for—49.DM59
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations—49.DM64(4)
locations abstracts—49.DM66(1–2, 4–5)
patentees—49.B22(2)
register of abstracts—49.B39(5)
suspended or canceled—49.B30
War of 1812 locations register—49.DM59(5)
military bounty lands—49.B24
mineral entries, index—49.N48
mineral land, survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
mineral lands—49.N102
agricultural claims—49.N75
contest dockets—49.N60
fraud—49.P15
survey approvals—49.N89
mining claims, in forest reserves—49.N41
mining districts—49.N38
newspapers, people connected with—49.DM35
patented land entries, index—49.OP11
preemption cases—49.G31
preemption rights for internal improvements—49.F1

Arkansas (cont.)
private land claims—49.DP46, 49.DP72, 49.DP73, 49.DP79–49.DP81
court records (1824–35)—49.DP74
dockets—49.DP14
donation claims—49.DP224
New Madrid certificates—49.DP72
rejected—49.DP46, 49.DP79
testimony (1824–59)—49.DP42
public land disposals, quarterly records (1825–54)—49.M81
public lands—49.K122T
sold and unsold up to mid–1827, abstracts—49.M75
surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
railroad land grants—49.F32(1)
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
Receivers
accounts—49.M22
statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
repayments—49.M51
reservoirs—49.F90
school land grants, status and use cards—49.G99
scrip used in—49.B67
agricultural college—49.B47, 49.B48, 49.B51
Choctaw—49.B53, 49.B72
Porterfield certificates—49.B57
Revolutionary War—49.B45
Supreme Court—49.B66(7)
soldiers' additional homestead entries, fraudulent—49.C39
Spanish government, private grants—49.DP33, 49.DP72, 49.DP81
special acts files—49.K122T
State land selections (1842–44)—49.DP72
surveyors' accounts (1826–57)—49.M32
Surveyors General
account ledgers—49.E103
inventory of archives—49.E108
office records—49.E109
surveys
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
swamp lands—49.K11
reclamation projects—49.K4
selections—49.K14–49.K15
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone entries—49.DM44(6)
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber–culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60, 49.P62
township plats, railroad lands on—49.F40
townsites, tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP11
Washington, land offerings (1822–46)—49.11(6)
Washington land office
claims certificates abstracts—49.DP72
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
unsold tracts (1851)—49.DP73
See also Louisiana Territory; Missouri Territory
Arkansas Southern Extension Railroad—49.K125
Armington, A. B.—49.K19
Army forts. *See* Military reservations
Army Headquarters, letters from GLO Surveying Division (1864–87)—49.E42, 49.E47
Arredondo, Jose de—49.K122T
Ashley, William—49.K122T
Ashton, Frank C.—49.N100
Asylums—49.G81–49.G82
Atakapas Indians—49.DP86(6)
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Pottawatomi Indian lands patented to (1898)—49.11(3)
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad—49.F38, 49.F61, 49.P72
Atkins, Mr., files on Northern Pacific Railroad litigation—49.10
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—49.F35, 49.F36, 49.F61, 49.K89, 49.R34, 49.R37
Attorney General of the U.S.—49.DP178
correspondence, opinions on land matters—49.DM67
land claims records—49.DP148
letters from the Law Examiner—49.9
letters sent to GLO—49.DM27
Attorneys
"Advice to a Young Lawyer" (poem)—49.P92
for Court of Private Land Claims plaintiffs—49.DP194
disbarred (1888–1926)—49.P92
disbarred (1875–1907)—49.N92
lists of—49.P92
qualified to argue land cases (1884–89)—49.G127
registered with Interior Department (1884, 1886)—49.G127, 49.K139
Attorneys General, opinions, on swamp land cases—49.K11
Aztec Land and Cattle Company—49.F35, 49.K133–49.K134, N42, 49.R37, 49.R38, 49.R39

Babcock, Joseph W.—49.G128

Baca floats — 49.DP 202, 49.DP207, 49.DP217, 49.K122T
Baca, Luis Maria Cabesa de — 49.DP 202, 49.DP207, 49.DP217, 49.K122T
Baca, Manuel—49.DP197,
Bailey, Warner—49.K122T
Baker, Adelbert—49.P51T
Baker, Fannie G.—49.K122T
Baker, Henry—49.R30T
Baker, John H.—49.N22T
Baker, William F.—49.K134, 49.R37, 49.R39
Baldwin, Benjamin C.—49.K110, 49.K119
Ballinger, Richard—49.4T
Ballou, Lyman—49.K122T
Baltzell, George—49.K122T
Bancroft, Howard—49.E85
Banks, authorized to deal with public monies—49.M105, 49.M1889–49.M1914
Barclay, Robert—49.K122T
Barker, Mary—49.G25T
Barnes, Albert C.—49.N22T
Barnes, George W.—49.N22T
Barnes, James J.—49.G25T
Barney, Hiram—49.DP82
Barr, Matthew R.—49.P39T
Barrett, Theodore H.—49.E95
Bates, Charles—49.E80
Bates, Frederick
  Commissioner— 49.DP32, 49.DP38
  Recorder—49.DP29, 49.DP39, 49.DP40, 49.DP49, 49.DP50, 49.DP52, 49.DP54, 49.DP83
Battlement Mesa National Forest—49.R26
Baxter, Uri J.—49.N17
Beard, Henry—49.F63
Beardsley, George G.—49.E80
Beaubien, Charles—49.DP206
Beaubien, Jean Baptiste—49.K122T
Beaubien, Narcisco—49.DP206
Beebe, Charles W.—49.DP76
Bender, Edward—49.R25
Bennett, Lyman B.—49.E93
Bent's Fort, disposal of lands—49.K53T
Bequet, Marie—49.DP61
Berner, Robert L.—49.F42, 49.F44, 49.F47
Bierer, Everard Jr.—49.N22T
Biggs, William W.—49.K122T
Billings, Henry O.—49.G25T
Biloxi Indians—49.DP86(6)
Bird sanctuaries—49.L11, 49.L13
Bissonett, Genevieve Routier—49.DP61
Bissonett, Louis—49.DP61
Blackfeet Indian Reservation—49.A31, 49.K57
Blake, Thomas H.—49.4T
Blanchard's Fork Indian lands (Kansas)—49.E122
Bloomer, Dexter C.—49.M24
Board of California Land Commissioners—49.DP145–49.DP147, 49.DP151(7)
  appealed cases—49.DP154
  atlases—49.DP151(1)
  correspondence—49.DP151(8)
  decisions—49.DP151(5,7)
  dockets—49.DP151(3)
  evidence transcripts and documents—49.DP151(4,7)
  expedientes—49.DP152–49.DP153, 49.DP173
  indexes—49.DP151(2)
  patent receipts (1857–97)—49.DP155
  petitions—49.DP151(6,7)
  private land claims records (1747–1886)—49.DP150
  records, list of (1856)—49.DP156
  See also California
Board of Equitable Adjudication—49.C70, 49.F34, 49.G33, 49.OB4, 49.OB10, 49.OB12
  case abstracts (1869–1910)—49.C72
  cases submitted to (1872–1906)—49.C71–49.C73
  decisions (1910–14)—49.C74
  preemption claims cases, abstracts—49.G33
  suspended mineral cases (1883–1916)—49.N55
  See also Public Lands Division (C)
Board of Examiners, memoranda about—49.A35
Board of Law Review—49.9, 49.P29
  Law Examiner W. P. Pugh's office files (1897–1921)—49.9
Board of Mineral Land Commissioners—49.N76, 49.N78, 49.N79
Board of Review—49.G13
Board of Review (O)—49.OB1–49.OB6
  correspondence
    to Congress—49.OB9
    to executive branch departments—49.OB9
    letters received—49.OB7
    miscellaneous letters sent (1885–89)—49.OB8
    to the President's Secretary—49.OB10
    to Recorder of the General Land Office—49.OB10
    to Registers and Receivers—49.OB11
    to Secretary of the Interior—49.OB10
    about specific cases—49.OB9
Board on Geographic Names—49.L13
Bogner, Frank—49.R30T

Bogue, Gilbert F.—49H.13
Bogy, Joseph—49.K122T
Bois Fort Indian Reservation—49.K99, 49.K106
Bolaye, Sophia—49.DP59
Bolton, Herbert E.—49.DP144(4)
Bond, Frank—49.L11, 49.L13
Bone, Alfred R.—49.P39T
Booth, N. B.—49.P39T
Bound Records of the Geueral Land Office Relating to Private Land Claims in Louisiana, 1767–1892 (microfilm)—49.DP28
Boundaries of the United States and the Several States—49.DP112
Boundary surveys—49.E75–49.E85
  with British Possessions—49.E130
  contracts for—49.E78
  instructions—49.E76
  instructions for examination of—49.E39
  placement of corners—49.E39
  See also Cadastral surveys; Surveys
Bounty land warrants, from Revolutionary War—49.A38
Bounty lands, regulations—49.13(2)
Bouvet, M.—49.DP34
Bowers, Edward A.—49.R1, 49.R2
Bowie claims—49.DP71–49.DP73, 49.DP74–49.DP75, 49.DP88, 49.K122T, 49.K123
Bowie, James "Jim"—49.DP71–49.DP72, 49.DP88
Bowie, John J.—49.DP71–49.DP72, 49.DP88, 49.DP225
Boyd, Joseph H.—49.K118
Boyles, Thomas H.—49.K122T
Boynton, Charles A.—49.N22T
Brace, Henry—49.P43
Bradbury, Charles—49.K97
Braddock, A.—49.B14
Brainerd Branch Railroad—49.F39
Braly, William C.—49.M8, 49.M9
Brass, Frances D.—49.G25T, 49.G45
Brazeau, Joseph—49.DP29, 49.DP60, 49.DP63
Brewer, Raleigh—49.K122T
Brewster, Benjamin H.—49.DP76
Brewster, O. H.—49.DP90
Briggs, Isaac—49.E21
Bringier, Louis—49.K122T
Brooks, George B.—49.N22T
Brotherton Indians—49.K53T
Brower, James L.—49.P39T
Brower, Philip P.—49.I22
Brown, Annie—49.K122T
Brown, Ethan Allen—49.E13, 49.4T
Brown, Joseph C.—49.DP58
Brown, T.—49.E96
Broyles, C. E.—49.E59
Bryan, Jeremiah—49.K122T
Bryant, Emily C.—49.G25T
Buchanan, Louisa A.—49.K122T
Buffalo pastures—49.K49
Bullard, Waldo E.—49.K122T
Burdett, S. S.—49.M2
Burdett, Samuel—49.4T
Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions—49.K122T
Bureau of Indian Affairs
  correspondence, sent to GLO—49.DM27
  See also Office of Indian Affairs
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Records of the (RG 75)—49.B54, 49.DM63(13), 49.E99, 49.F13
Bureau of Land Management—49.DM41, 49.I1, 49.I4
  Glossary of Public–Land Terms—49.12
  tract books—49.OP4, 49.OP11
Bureau of Reclamation, *See also* U.S. Reclamation Service
Bureau of Reclamation, Records of the (RG 115)—49.F13
Bureau on Private Land Claims—49.DP226
Burfening, William—49.K122T, 49.K124
Burger, Barbara Lewis—49.I22
Burlington and Missouri River Railroad—49.F61
Burns, G. A.—49.E63
Burns, M. J.—49.N62
Burns, Thomas J.—49.R30T
Burr, Mary V.—49.G25T
Bush, George—49.K122T
Bush, Isabella—49.K122T
Butterfield, Justin—49.4T

Cadastral surveys—49.E51
  from 1796 to 1836—49.E3–49.E6
  not to be given to states—49.E7
  rectangular system—49.E2
  See also Boundary surveys; Surveys
Caddo Indians—49.DP86(6)
Cairo and Fulton Railroad—49.F37, 49.F40
Caldwell, Andrew—49.P46
Caldwell, H. L.—49.B59
Caldwell, John D.—49.K97, 49.K107, 49.K108
Calendar to the Microfilm Edition of the Land Records of New Mexico: Spanish Archives of New Mexico…—49.DP183, 49.DP193, 49.DP197
California
  administrative letters sent to GLO field divisions (1910–27)—49.A16
  agricultural college land selections—49.G95, 49.G102

California (cont.)
Agua Hedionda—49.E81
Alma Oil Company—49.N61
Aurora, agricultural college land—49.G102
Benicia
internal improvements land selections—49.G105–49.G106
Soscol Rancho preemption cases—49.G40
boundary commissions — 49.E49–49.E50, 49.K122T
boundary surveys, letters concerning (1860–64)—49.E49
bounty warrant locations—49.DM46
Canada de Los Alesos—49.E81
Canal Gulch mine, survey field notes—49.E90
canals—49.F90
cartographic records, township plats (1865–80)—49.DP171
cash entry locations—49.DM46
Central Pacific Railroad land selections—49.11(8)
Chippewa of Lake Superior, certificates issued to mixed bloods—49.E110
Co–operative Land Purchase and Colonization Association of California—49.P46(1)
coal lands—49.N86
cash entries—49.N85
cash sales—49.N39
classification plats—49.N83
sales records (1866–71)—49.M78(2)
withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
Colonel Lionberger mine, survey field notes—49.E90
contested land cases—49.G117
deputy surveyors, accounts—49.E111(11)
deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
desert land entries—49.G48–49.G49, 49.G51, 49.G52
desert land entries (1877–1908)—49.M78(4)
desert land settlement—49.F93
Embarcadero de Santa Clara—49.E81
erroneous land sales in—49.M50
exploration report and map (1852)—49.E50
Farallon National Wildlife Refuge—49.K51
five percent net proceeds of land sales, accounts (1850–1862)—49.M108
forest lieu selections—49.N7, 49.R39
forest reserves—49.R22
mining claims in—49.N41
Fort Bidwell, cemetery site—49.C78
fraudulent claims—49.DP163, 49.R15
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
Giant Forest Wagon and Toll Road—49.P46(3)
Guadalasca Rancho—49.E81
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
homestead patents—49.DM47
Humboldt
agricultural college land—49.G102
internal improvements land selections—49.G105–49.G106
military land warrants—49.G106
suspended certificates, actions taken on—49.G39
Humboldt land office, soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.C46
Imperial Valley—49.K122T
indemnity school selections — 49.G96, 49.M10
Independence
agricultural college land—49.G102
internal improvements land selections—49.G105
Independence land office, soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.C46
Indian allotments—49.K53T
Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
Indian reservations, land sales—49.K81
internal improvements lands
conflicting claims—49.G107
selections—49.G105–49.G106
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
Kaweah Cooperative Colony of—49.P45–49.P46, 49.P47
Kern River Oil District—49.N100
Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve—49.R20, 49.R27
land offices
appropriations and expenses (1864–65)—49.M88
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
dates of cash locations at (1820–1908)—49.C49
locations made at—49.C49
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
weekly statistics (1877)—49.C77

California (cont.)
land patents
relinquished or rejected—49.DM51
unclaimed—49.DM48
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
lands sold in, blank certificates for—49.G37
Lassen County, desert lands in—49.G51
Lasssen County, desert land sales in—49.M78(4)
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
lighthouse reserves—49.K50
Los Alamos y Agua Caliente—49.E81
Los Angeles—49.N91
agricultural college land—49.G102
internal improvements land selections—49.G105
office lease for Special Agent (1910)—49.A41
Los Angeles Aqueduct discharge storage requirements (diagram 1904–9)—49.11(15)
Los Angeles land office
forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.C46
map of southern California (1852)—49.E50
Marysville
agricultural college land—49.G102
contested preemptions, appeals docket—49.G37
internal improvements land selections—49.G105–49.G106
plat—49.DP171
suspended certificates, actions taken on—49.G39
Marysville Land District, railroad land grants—49.F4, 49.F32(2)
Marysville land office, forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
Mexican land grant policies—49.DP137–49.DP138
military bounty land warrants
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations—49.B39(19)
military bounty lands, locations abstracts—49.DM66(2,4–5)
mine surveys—49.E111(2)
mineral entries—49.N46
index—49.N48
mineral land, survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
mineral land plats—49.B74
mineral lands
agricultural claims—49.N75
contest dockets—49.N60
fraudulent entries—49.P76T
patents—49.N98
restoration notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
survey approvals—49.N89
withdrawal notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
mineral patents—49.N49
minerals, lands listed for investigation of—49.G92
mining claims—49.N39, 49.N46, 49.N50
deposits received for surveys of—49.E111(10)
in forest reserves—49.N41
patented and sold—49.N39
mining districts—49.N38
Mission Indian Agency—49.E55
resurvey plats—49.E55
ex–Mission of San José, case files—49.DP161
missions—49.DP136
map—49.DP144(4)
Modoc Forest Reserve—49.R27
Muscupaibe—49.E81
National Forests, withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
National Wildlife Refuges—49.K51
naval petroleum reserve status plats (1908–14)—49.N100
oil fields—49.N7, 49.N46
oil lands, lawsuits—49.P91
oil reserves—49.N13, 49.N100
Pacific Mail Steamship Company Depot, Soscol Rancho preemption cases—49.G40
Petaluma, townsite lot sales—49.K35
Petaluma Rancho—49.DP170
Pine Mountain Forest Reserve—49.R27, 49.R36
Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve—49.R15
preemption cases received (1855–75)—49.G32
preemption cases contested—49.G37
preemptions on unsurveyed lands—49.G11
prehistoric ruins in—49.A15
private land claims—49.DP158, 49.DP173, 49.E84
cases, indexes to—49.DP165, 49.DP167, 49.DP168
contested, photographic exhibits—49.DP163
correspondence about—49.DM32
descriptive notes—49.E111(8)

California (cont.)
dockets—49.DP14, 49.DP167, 49.DP169, 49.DP171, 49.DP172
expedientes—49.DP140–49.DP144, 49.DP152–49.DP153
Mexican land grants—49.DP133, 49.DP135, 49.DP157, 49.DP166
schedules of pending claims—49.DP203, 49.DP216
plats (1815–1915)—49.DP223, 49.DP228
private land claims (1855–96)—49.M76
private land claims papers—49.E81
private land grants—49.K122T
public land surveys, deposits received for—49.E111(9)
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
Punta de Laguna grant—49.K122T
railroad land grants—49.F32(2)
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
railroads, lands selected by—49.F63
Rancho Boca de Santa Monica—49.DP159
Rancho Bolsa de Escorpinas—49.E81
Rancho Bolsa de Tomales—49.DP160
Rancho Caslamayomi—49.E81
Rancho Cunaga de los Paicines—49.E81
Rancho de Napo—49.E81
Rancho Joljol—49.DP140(1)
Rancho Laguna de Santos Callé—49.DP162
Rancho Punta de la Laguna—49.C38, 49.DP169
Rancho San Vincente y Santa Monica—49.DP159
ranchos—49.DP155, 49.K14
contested surveys of (1873–75)—49.E81
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83, 49.M108
Redding land office, Smiley Placer Mine—49.N57
redwood forest preservation—49.E58
reservoir sites, homestead entry appeal cases—49.C38
reservoirs—49.F90
land withdrawals for—49.C29
rights–of–way—49.P32
Sacramento
agricultural college land—49.G102
internal improvements land selections—49.G105
plat—49.DP171
Sacramento land office—49.N86
forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
mineral affidavits—49.N72
soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.C46
San Bernadino Forest Reserve—49.R27
San Diego, Mexican government correspondence—49.DP144(2,3)
San Francisco
agricultural college land—49.G102
Buena Yerba Island—49.DP167
contested preemptions, appeals docket—49.G37
earthquake and fire of 1906—49.L6
expedition from Mexico to (1774–76)—49.DP144(4)
internal improvements land selections—49.G105–49.G106
Land Office transactions—49.E110
military land warrants—49.G106
plat—49.DP171
reproducing records destroyed in 1906 earthquake—49.A15, 49.L6
travel routes to Utah—49.M11
San Francisco land office—49.N62, 49.N86
Mexican grant cases—49.DP166
soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.C46
San Gabriel Forest Reserve—49.R27
San Jacinto Forest Reserve—49.R23, 49.R27
Santa Clara Mining Company—49.N62
Santa Ynez Forest Reserve—49.R27
school land grants—49.G108, 49.K122T
indemnity lands—49.G95–49.G96, 49.G110
for universities—49.G83, 49.G106
school lands—49.K124
scrip used in—49.B67
agricultural college—49.B51
Chippewa—49.B54
Porterfield certificates—49.B57
Sioux half–breed—49.B54, 49.B54(3)
Shasta
agricultural college land—49.G102
internal improvements land selections—49.G105
Shasta land office, soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.C46
Sierra Forest Reserve—49.R27
Sisquoc—49.E81
Solus Ranch mine, survey field notes—49.E90
Sonoma County—49.DP170
Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio—49.B60
Soscol Rancho preemption cases—49.G40
Spanish and Mexican land records—49.DP138–49.DP144, 49.DP157
Spanish colonization—49.DP136–49.DP138
special acts files—49.K122T

California (cont.)
Stanislaus Forest Reserve—49.R27
Stockton
agricultural college land—49.G102
contested preemptions, appeals docket—49.G37
internal improvements land selections—49.G105
military land warrants—49.G106
plat—49.DP171
suspended certificates, actions taken on—49.G39
surveyed land reports (1862–69)—49.E122
surveying contracts, percentages retained on (1853–59)—49.M40
Surveyor General, field notes received—49.N98
Surveyors General
administrative records—49.E111
correspondence—49.E32, 49.E34, 49.E44, 49.E52
GLO letters to (1887–1903, 1910–27)—49.A12
instructions to—49.E119
surveys—49.E73, 49.M38
contract appropriations—49.M91
contracts—49.E111(1)
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
field notes—49.E93, 49.E100, 49.E111(6–7)
plats prepared—49.E111(5)
special instructions—49.E90
surveys accounts, from deputy surveyors (1858–76)—49.M34
Susanville
agricultural college land—49.G102
desert lands—49.G51
internal improvements land selections—49.G105
plat—49.DP171
Susanville land office
forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
lease—49.A41
soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.C46
swamp lands—49.K11, 49.K15
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone entries—49.DM44(6)
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entries (1874–1904)—49.G120
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
townships—49.K122T
plats—49.N97
surveys—49.E111(4)
townsites—49.K28
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(2–4)
survey field notes—49.K36
tract records—49.K30T
Trabuco Canyon Forest Reserve—49.R27
tract books—49.OP4
tree planting sites, withdrawals of—49.R46(6)
universities, land selections for—49.G83, 49.G106
U.S. Navy Yard, Soscol Rancho preemption cases—49.G40
utility companies—49.K122T
Valentine scrip used in—49.B60
Vallejo, Soscol Rancho preemption cases—49.G40
Visalia—49.N91
agricultural college land—49.G102
internal improvements land selections—49.G105, 49.G106
military land warrants—49.G106
suspended desert land entries—49.G50
Visalia land office—49.N65
soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.C46
Warner Mountain Forest Reserve—49.R27
Western Power Company—49.K124, 49.K122T
Zaca Lake Forest Reserve—49.R27, 49.R36
See also Board of California Land Commissioners
California and Oregon Railroad—49.F61
California Gold Rush—49.N1
California Land Commission. *See* Board of California Land Commissioners
Campbell, Frank L.—49.P92
Campbell, James W.—49.K122T
Canals—49.F90–49.F91
adjustment lists—49.F68, 49.F68T
Dearborn Canal System—49.F98
dockets—49.F91
land grants to States for (1850–78)—49.F33
land withdrawals for, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
public lands donated for—49.F1
Railroad, Rights-of-Way, and Reclamation Division correspondence about—49.F34
right-of-way grants for—49.F7, 49.F81
rights of way regulations (1905)—49.14(5)
See also Water resources; *specific canals by name*
Canonge, B. Z.—49.DP91(5)

Cantrelle, Michel—49.DP92
Cantwell, D. C.—49.C31
Carey Acts—49.F8, 49.F11, 49.F93–49.F94, 49.F97
Cartabona, Silvio—49.DP34
Carter, Clarence E.—49.DP27
Carter, Farrish—49.K122T
Carter, Richard M.—49.DP91(5)
Carter, Thomas Henry—49.4, 49.4T, 49.A21
Cartographic records— 49.17, 49.I22, 49.I23, 49.K122T
atlases, of California land claims—49.DP151(1)
boundary surveys and investigations (1827–1926)—49.19
California, *expedientes*—49.DP140–49.DP144
California plats—49.DP171
certified copies, requests for (1865–72)—49.E28
contracts for printing maps—49.A40
explorers' routes—49.E130
forest reserve maps—49.R20
forest reserve township plats—49.R27
General Land Office's published maps of U.S. and Territories (1873–1944)—49.18
highways—49.E130
Indian land claims—49.K70
Indian reservations—49.K58
township plats and diagrams—49.E55, 49.K78, 49.K88
of Interior Dept. agencies' activities (1913–29)—49.18
internal improvements—49.E130
land classification maps (1906–26)—49.N11
land districts and boundaries—49.E130
Land offices—49.E130
maps, preparation of — 49.L1–49.L2
meridians and base lines—49.E130
military reservations, maps and plats—49.K40, 49.K42
mineral classification plats (1907–24)—49.N83
mineral lands, patent examiners plats (1886–96)—49.B74
mineral survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
missions and presidios in California and Mexico (1777)—49.DP144(4)
Mississippi River—49.E130
national forest maps—49.R20
National Wildlife Refuges—49.K51
oil and gas structures, plats (1920–27)—49.OP13
Oklahoma map (1907)—49.11(5)
Oregon, Warner Valley Stock Company lands—49.K20
Oregon Trail—49.E130
outline maps—49.E130
plats, procedures for handling—49.M39
plats and sketches from the Surveyors General of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas (1813–32)—49.E23
plats of surveys and resurveys (1883–94)—49.E38
Presidential proclamations, maps for (1847–48)—49.DM40
private land claims plats (1815–1915)—49.DP223, 49.DP228
Public land states and territories—49.E130
public surveys, extent and lines governing—49.E130
railroad maps—49.L1(3), 49.L2
registers of—49.F87
railroad route proposals—49.E130
railroads, explorations for—49.E130
reclamation land withdrawals for, township plats—49.F102
reservoir site plats—49.C29
Special List 19 *List of Cartographic Records of the General Land Office* (Kelsay)—49.17, 49.18, 49.19
Special List 29 *List of Selected Maps of States and Territories* (Hargett)—49.17
special–purpose published maps (1800–1946)—49.19
state and territorial areas and boundaries—49.E130
of Surveying Division (E)—49.E129–49.E132
of swamp lands—49.K11
territorial acquisitions—49.E130
township diagrams of Northern Pacific Railroad land tracts—49.F58
township plats—49.E131, 49.K27, 49.N97, 49.N104, 49.P91
township sections surveyed (1883–94), diagrams—49.E38
townships in forest reserves, plats—49.R28
townsite field notes (1836–93)—49.K36
townsite plats (1817–35)—49.K36
U.S. Geological Survey plats—49.E52
wagon road maps, registers of—49.F87
Wind Cave National Park, plats—49.R27
See also Surveys; *under names of States, Territories and Indian Reservations*
Carver, Johathan—49.DP82
Cascade Forest reserve—49.G83
Case, Frank C.—49.R30T
Cash entries
numerical abstracts (1886–89)—49.OB12
registers of actions taken on (1859–1908)—49.DM46

under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
Cash entries. *See* Preemptions
Cass Lake Indian Reservation—49.K96, 49.K106, 49.K119
Catholic Church. *See* Roman Catholic Church
Catholic Mission of St. Peter, land claim dispute—49.E117, 49.K122T
Cavalier, Anthony—49.K122T
Cavanaugh, Mary A.—49.K122T
Cazier, Lola—49.51
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad—49.K16
Cemeteries, on public lands, instructions concerning—49.13
Cenas, Hilary—49.DP91(4)
Central Pacific Railroad—49.F4, 49.F32(2), 49.F61
appropriation and expenditures ledgers for—49.M91
California land selections—49.11(8)
certificates for moneys deposited by—49.M43
Nevada land selections—49.11(8)
railroads operated by—49.M11
Cerre, Gabriel—49.DP59
Cerre, Pascal L.—49.K122T
Certificates—49.K122T
approving assignment of certificates of location—49.G122
for land sold in California—49.G37
Certificates of location, abstracts (1858–1912)—49.DP26
Chambers, J. E.—49.E69
Chancelier, Anne—49.DP61
Chaplin, William M.—49.G25T
Chapman, Isaac N.—49.R46(3)
Chartrand, Thomas—49.DP62
Chaudonia, John B.—49.K122T
Chauvin, Angelica—49.DP60, 49.DP63
Cherokee Neutral Lands—49.K53T, 49.K91
patented to Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad—49.F38
Cherokee Strip
certificates issued for lots, statistical reports—49.C22(1)
opening (1893), photographs—49.21
sales of surplus land, correspondence about (1891–94)—49.C21
Cherokee Strip lands—49.K67, 49.K92
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, sales of surplus land, correspondence about (1891–94)—49.C21, 49.K122T
Cheyenne and Arapaho country, allotments adjoining—49.C22(3)
Cheyenne and Northern Railroad—49.F79
Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Northern Pacific Railroad lands—49.F51
Cheyenne River Indian Reservation—49.K57, 49.K59, 49.K88
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad—49.F49, 49.F80
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad—49.F49
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—49.F22, 49.K124, 49.K122T
Chickasaw Indians—49.DP86(6, 10), 49.DP226, 49.K53T, 49.K54
Chief Clerk—49.9
memoranda from (1908–13)—49.A35
special orders from—49.A35
See also Chief Clerk's Division; Office of the Chief Clerk
Chief Clerk's Division—49.A1
authorizations to Registers and Receivers for local expenditures (1888–90)—49.A11
Board of Law Review—49.A2
charges against land officers, letters sent (1850–60)—49.A6
correspondence
to field divisions (1910–27)—49.A16
to inspectors (1882–1903)—49.A14
with land offices (1907–40)—49.A10
letters received—49.A5, 49.A23
letters sent—49.A5–49.A7, 49.A11–49.A14, 49.A16–49.A18
about personnel matters (1910–27)—49.A15
receiving clerks' letters sent (1871–84, 1893–1910)—49.A22
to special agents (1880–1903)—49.A13
field officials, appointments—49.A23
filing systems—49.DM7–49.DM10
GLO orders to Divisions (1909–25)—49.A35
inspection reports of offices (1902–39)—49.A25–49.A26
issuances on public land matters, scrapbooks (1866–1924)—49.A43
law clerks—49.A2
miscellaneous administrative files (1908–24)—49.A24
personnel records—49.A27–49.A34
receipts for specimens (1868–72)—49.A36
Receiving Clerk—49.A4, 49.DM5
registering room clerks—49.A3
registers of letters and documents received—49.DM9–49.DM10

responsibilities— 49.K7
Secretary of the Interior, letters sent to—49.A8
statistical reports—49.A38
Surveyors General, letters sent to (1887–1903)—49.A12
telegrams sent—49.A5, 49.A19
See also Chief Clerk
Chief of Engineers, annual report (1873)—49.E62, 49.E78
Chief of Engineers, Records of the Office of the (RG 77)—49.K40
Chief of Field Service—49.P12
cooperation with Forest Service—49.P38
correspondence—49.P35–49.P38
correspondence, about appropriations—49.P93
Childress, Paris—49.DP121
Chippewa ceded lands—49.C17(3), 49.C80
logging on—49.C20, 49.C23, 49.M46
lumber companies—49.K106, 49.K109, 49.K111, 49.K112
pine lands—49.K93–49.K94, 49.K142
forest management practices—49.K96
logging employees—49.K118
logging on—49.K7, 49.K52, 49.K111, 49.K113
Mullery–McDonald Lumber Company—49.K104, 49.K107, 49.K108, 49.K109
timber classification examinations—49.K94–49.K95, 49.K99, 49.K116
timber trespass case files—49.K117
township maps—49.K119
Superintendents of Logging—49.K97
correspondence—49.K100–49.K109
swamp lands—49.K17–49.K18
timber sales—49.K95, 49.K142
accounting—49.K98, 49.K114–49.K115
advertising payments—49.M65
receipts from—49.M5
timber sales on—49.C22(9)
timber scalers—49.K96, 49.K97
timber scaling, correspondence about—49.K102, 49.K103
See also Minnesota
Chippewa Indian lands—49.E122, 49.I11
boundary surveys—49.E130
Chippewa Indian reservations
logging on—49.K7, 49.K96, 49.K99, 49.K104, 49.K106
survey field notes—49.E98
township surveys, field notes—49.K110
Chippewa Indians
Black River Band—49.K70(5)
Bois Fort Band—49.B55, 49.K99
Cass Lake Band—49.K96
Deer Creek Band—49.K99
Fond du Lac Band—49.K99, 49.K107
Leech Lake Band—49.K96
Mississippi Band—49.K18, 49.K96, 49.K99
Pembina Band—49.B54(7), 49.B55
Pigeon River Band—49.K99
Pillager—49.K70(2)
Red Lake Band—49.B54(1), 49.B55, 49.K59, 49.K72, 49.K99
Red Lake Reservation
lands ceded from—49.C17(3)
map of—49.K119
Saginaw Band—49.K70(5)
scrip
land acquired with—49.B55
location register (1856–1908)—49.B54
swamp land conflicts—49.K11
Swan Creek Band—49.K70(5)
timber logging on reservations, fiscal records—49.C17(5)
White Earth Reservation—49.C17(6), 49.K99
White Oak Point Band—49.K18, 49.K119
Winnibigoshish Band—49.K96, 49.K99
Chippewa lands
examiners of—49.A33(6–7)
prospective receipts from—49.C22(11)
Chippewa National Forest—49.K96, 49.K104
Chippewa of Lake Superior certificates issued to mixed bloods (California)—49.E110
Chippewa of the Mississippi Indian Reservation (White Earth)—49.K18, 49.K96, 49.K99, 49.K106
Chitimacha Indians—49.DP86(6)
Choctaw Indian land certificates—49.M26(1)
Choctaw Indians—49.DP86(6), 49.K54
swamp land conflicts—49.K11
Choctaw Nation
boundary surveys and maps—49.E130
land exchange—49.B53
lands in Arkansas—49.E107
scrip—49.B8, 49.B45, 49.B52, 49.B53, 49.B72
Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek (1830), land claims—49.B53
"The Choctaws by Dominique Rouquette"—49.DP86(10)
Chorret, Pedro—49.DP61
Chouteau, Auguste—49.DP29, 49.DP61, 49.DP63, 49.DP84

Chouteau, Henry—49.DP84
Chouteau, Pierre—49.DP34, 49.DP60, 49.DP63
Chouteau, Pierre Jr.—49.DP84
Christensen, Andrew—49.P51T
Circulars—49.E47
"Circulars and Instructions to Land Offices" (1898–1908)—49.13
defined—49.12
on furnishing certified copies of GLO records and plats (1865)—49.E28
General Land Office (1821–72)—49.12, 49.15(2), 49.A6,
"Instructions to Land Offices" (1899–1908)—49.13
on preemption legislation—49.G38
on public lands administration (1800–1948)—49.8, 49.12–49.13
See also entries under the name of the issuing agency or department
Circulars and Regulations of the General Land Office with Reference Tables and Index, January 1930—49.13
Civil War
land patents issued for Southern States during—49.B72
Soldiers Homestead Rights—49.C30, 49.C39
Clamorgan, Jacques—49.DP45
Clark, Horace F.—49.N22T
Clark, John H.—49.E49
Clark, M. Lewis—49.DP66
Clark, Seth W.—49.G116
Clark, William—49.E23, 49.K123
Cleary, Elizabeth—49.R30T
Cleary, Nora—49.R30T
Clements, Francis W.—49.G25T
Cleveland, Grover—49.E13
Coal bed reservations—49.K49
Coal cases—49.A26
Coal lands—49.N11, 49.N80
abstracts (1866–1908)—49.N86
agricultural entries on—49.N7, 49.N10, 49.N12
cash entries—49.N85
cash sales—49.N39
classification—49.N81
plats (1907–24)—49.N83
correspondence about—49.N81
correspondence from Recorder's Division—49.B18
declaratory statements—49.N86
fraudulent purchases—49.N12
investigations, letters about—49.P31
military coal reserve, Utah Territory—49.K42
reserves—49.C77
sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
sales statements (1866–84)—49.N39
San Pedro Coal and Coke Company, photographs—49.P72
serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
speculation on—49.P15
trespass on—49.P72
withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
See also Public lands
Coal reserves, special cases (1885–91)—49.C77
Coast and Geodetic Survey, letters from GLO Surveying Division (1864–87)—49.E42, 49.E47
Coast Survey—49.E78
Cody, William F.—49.F96
Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation—49.F92, 49.K57, 49.K59
survey and plats—49.E55
township plats—49.K78
Coffin, Herbert W.—49.R36
Coffin, Mary—49.R36, 49.R39
Coleman, Clayton G.—49.P39T
Coles, Robert—49.K122T, 49.M73
Colonna, B. A.—49.E79
Colorado—49.DP204
agricultural college, Fort Collins—49.K122T
administrative letters sent to GLO field divisions (1910–27)—49.A16
Argentine Mining District—49.N61, 49.N93
attorneys—49.P92
Battlement Forest Reserve—49.R22
Battlement Mesa National Forest — 49.R26, 49.R27
canals—49.F90
Canon City—49.N75
Central City—49.K26
townsites—49.N69
Clear Creek Forest Reserve—49.R20
coal land entries—49.N75
coal lands
cash entries—49.N85
cash sales—49.N39
classification plats—49.N83
declaratory statements—49.N86
patented and sold—49.N39
sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
speculation on—49.P15
withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
contested land cases—49.G117
Del Norte land office—49.N75
New Madrid certificate abstracts—49.DP51

Colorado (cont.)
Denver, contested preemptions, appeals docket—49.G37
Denver land office, forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
deputy surveyors' bonds—49.E68
deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
desert land entries—49.G56
desert land entry cancellations—49.C66
Desert Land Law extended to—49.I10
desert land settlement—49.F93–49.F94
donation lands—49.G63
Durango land office—49.N65
Fair Play, land tracts for sale (1870)—49.C62
forest reserve sites—49.R22, 49.R46(4)
forest reserves—49.P7
mining claims in—49.N41
Fort Collins—49.K122T
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
Fruita Forest Reserve—49.R46(5)
Georgetown, Big Gun Lode—49.N61
Glenwood Springs land office—49.N62, 49.R16
forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
Grand Valley, reclamation project—49.F103
Griffith mining district—49.N93
Gunnison Forest Reserve—49.R22
Hayden, incorrectly marked land claim—49.E120
Holy Cross Forest Reserve—49.R20, 49.R22
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
homestead patents—49.DM47
Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
internal improvements, land selections—49.G104
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
Kansas boundary survey—49.E78
La Sal Forest Reserve—49.R22
land offices
appropriations and expenses (1864–65)—49.M88
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
inspection reports (1905–29)—49.A25
locations made at—49.C49
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
land patents
relinquished or rejected—49.DM51
unclaimed—49.DM48
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
Las Animas, astronomical observations to determine longitude—49.E50
letters sent to private individuals from Public Lands Division—49.C6
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
Medicine Bow Forest Reserve—49.R20, 49.R46(4)
military bounty land warrant locations (1890–1900)—49.G125
military bounty land warrants, locations abstracts—49.DM66(1–2, 4–5)
military bounty lands, locations, monthly returns—49.B31
mineral claims in—49.B74
mineral entries — 49.N44, 49.N46
index—49.N48
mineral land, survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
mineral lands
agricultural claims—49.N75
contest dockets—49.N60
contested docket files, numerical series—49.N61
restoration notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
survey approvals—49.N89
withdrawal notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
minerals, lands listed for investigation of—49.G92
mining claims—49.N39, 49.N46, 49.N50
in forest reserves—49.N41
patented and sold—49.N39
mining district by-laws—49.N93
mining districts—49.N38
Montezuma Forest Reserve—49.R22
Montrose land office, forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
Mosquito mining district—49.N93
National forests, withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
Pagosa Springs—49.K29
Pike's Peak Forest Reserve—49.R27
Pine Silver Mining Company—49.N61
Plum Creek Forest Reserve—49.R23, 49.R27
preemptions on unsurveyed lands—49.G11

Colorado (cont.)
private land claims—49.DP200, 49.E84
Baca floats—49.DP202, 49.DP207, 49.DP217, 49.K122T
dockets—49.DP14
donation claims—49.DP224
Las Animas Grant—49.DP208–49.DP210
Maxwell grant—49.DP206
Medano Springs and Zapato grant—49.DP205
Mexican land grants
appealed cases—49.DP181
confirmed—49.DP133
schedules of pending claims—49.DP203, 49.DP216
Nolan grant—49.DP199, 49.DP206, 49.DP207
plats (1815–1915)—49.DP223, 49.DP228
Purgatoire grant—49.DP208–49.DP210
Sangre de Cristo grant—49.DP206
private land claims (1855–96)—49.M76
public buildings, land grants for—49.G100
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
Pueblo land office—49.N62
forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
reclamation project plats (1902–15)—49.F103
repayments to railroads in—49.F83
reservoirs—49.F90
land withdrawals for—49.C29
Routt County, obliterated survey markers in—49.E120
San Isabel Forest Reserve—49.R27
San Juan Forest Reserve—49.R22
school land grants—49.G108
indemnity lands—49.G97
scrip used in
agricultural college—49.B51
Chippewa—49.B54
Porterfield certificates—49.B57
Sioux half–breed—49.B54, 49.B54(3)
Valentine—49.B60
small holding land claims—49.G75–49.G76
Snake River mining district—49.N93
South Platte Forest Reserve—49.R27
Surveyor General of Colorado—49.DP204
letters from—49.N15
Surveyors General
correspondence—49.E32, 49.E34, 49.E52
GLO letters to (1887–1903, 1910–27)—49.A12
instructions to—49.E119
surveys—49.M38
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
special instructions—49.E90
suspended entries—49.OB1–49.OB2
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber permits—49.P7, 49.P63
timber sales, case files—49.P67
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
township diagrams—49.R22
township plats—49.N97
townsites—49.K28
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(4)
survey field notes—49.K36
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP4
tree planting sites, withdrawals of—49.R46(6)
Trinidad—49.N75
Uncompaghre Valley
farm unit subdivisions—49.F103
reclamation project—49.F103
Uncompahgre Forest Reserve—49.R22
Union Pacific Railroad land selections—49.11(8)
Walsenburg—49.N75
White River Forest Reserve—49.R20, 49.R22, 49.R27
White River Plateau Forest Reserve—49.R23
The Colorado Chieftain (newspaper)—49.E48
Colorado, Lily Park Stock Growing Association—49.P76T
Colorado River
field survey notebooks (1911)—49.E100
reclamation projects—49.F103
Colorado River Indian Reservation—49.E85, 49.K57
Colorado River Land Company—49.E100
Colter, Samuel J.—49.P39T, 49.P50, 49.P51T
Colville Indian Reservation—49.K57, 49.K59, 49.K81, 49.K88, 49.N28
Comanche Indian Reservation. *See* Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation
Comerford, George W.—49.P51T
Commissioner of Indian Affairs—49.K87
annual reports—49.K143
certificates of entitlement issued with Indian–related scrip—49.B66
correspondence

from Accounting Division—49.M29
from Public Lands Division — 49.C12, 49.C13
about surveys within Indian reservations—49.M65
letters from GLO Surveying Division (1864–1903)—49.E42, 49.E46, 49.E49, 49.E57
list of warrants issued to Indians under act of 1855—49.B35
Commissioner of Pensions—49.B21
correspondence
about bounty land warrants—49.B33, 49.B39(1,10)
about soldiers' additional homestead entries, letters to (1900–2)—49.C45
letters sent to—49.B13, 49.DM16
regulations relating to bounty lands—49.13(2)
Commissioner of Railroads, annual report (1894)—49.F14
Commissioner of Railroads, Records of the (RG 193)—49.F14
Commissioner of the General Land Office—49.4T
annual reports—49.A39, 49.I19, 49.I19T, 49.P18–49.P19
approval of donation lands—49.G61
careers—49.4–49.5
circulars, on 1830 preemption act—49.G5
Civil Service Commission, letters sent to (1896–1903, 1907–15)—49.A15
congressional bills, letters and reports sent about—49.A9
correspondence— 49.6, 49.A10, 49.A15
about coal lands—49.N82
to Commissioner of Indian Affairs—49.M65
about desert land cases—49.G48–49.G49
about donation claims—49.DM30
to House Committee on Private Land Claims—49.K131
about Indian reservations—49.K55, 49.K56
on land for State internal improvements—49.G103
about lighthouse reserves—49.K50
about logging activities—49.K104
about National Wildlife Refuges—49.K51
personal letters sent by Thomas H. Carter—49.A21
about private land claims—49.DM29–49.DM30
on railroad legislation—49.F22
received about Indian lands—49.K53
received on fraud reduction efforts—49.OB1
from Recorder's Division—49.B12
about repayments—49.M60
with Secretary of the Treasury—49.I20
on State land selections for public buildings—49.G100
about survey costs on Indian reservations—49.M65
about swamp lands—49.K9
duties—49.2–49.3, 49.I2–49.I3
executive departments, letters sent to—49.A9
Governors, correspondence with—49.7
issuances on public lands administration (1800–1948)—49.8, 49.12–49.13
issuances on various public land matters (1866–1924)—49.16
letters of financial authorization—49.E105
Louisiana Territory (Missouri) decisions (1809–12)—49.DP38
Oklahoma townsite accounts (1899–1912)—49.M86
orders issued (1926–48)—49.13
portraits of—49.22
preemption entries confirmed by—49.G33
printing and binding, letters sent about—49.A40
Registers and Receivers, letters sent to—49.A10
Solicitors Bureau, letters from—49.8
Commissioner of the GLO, correspondence, with Registers and Receivers—49.G83
Commissioners to Appraise Land, appointment records—49.A33(7)
Commissioners to Select Land, appointment records—49.A33(7)
Compton, A. E.—49.E55
Conger, P. H.—49.K119
Congress
correspondence from GLO—49.DM27
letters from Surveying Division (1883–87)—49.E43, 49.E46, 49.E49
letters from the GLO Commissioner—49.A9,
letters from the Law Examiner—49.9
letters from the Public Lands Division (GLO) —49.C6, 49.C7, 49.C8, 49.C13
Conklin, Mollie—49.R15, 49.R36
Connecticut, agricultural college scrip—49.B48
Conner, Richard A.—49.P39T
Conover, Milton—49.4
Contest Board—49H.2
Contest cases, procedures, correspondence about—49.M17

Contest Division (H)—49.G15, 49.G18, 49H.1–49H.6
appealed cases from Public Lands Division (1893–94)—49.H15
cash entry cases (1893–1910)—49.H11
circulars—49.H16
contested cases, examiner's docket (1887–1894)—49.H13
contested claims case files, destroyed—49.G110
correspondence
from Division Chief to Chief Clerk of the GLO (1901–8)—49.H8
from Division Chief to other division chiefs (1897–1900)—49.H8
letters sent (1887–1908)—49.H7
desert–land entry adjudication—49.G17, 49.G114
homestead entry cases (1893–1910)—49.H11
issuances scrapbooks (1866–1924)—49.H16
Law Examiner's record of cases (1898–1918)—49.H14
procedural matters, cases concerning—49.H11
timber–culture entry adjudication—49.G17, 49.G114, 49.H11
See also Government Contests Division
Contested claims
hearing dockets—49.P19
witness problems—49.P19–49.P20
Contested entries, docket (1855–91)—49.C77
Contested land claims
appeals cases (1889–1909)—49.H10
cancelled cases—49.G118
case files—49.G110, 49.H9, 49.H11
examiner's docket (1887–1894)—49.H13
indexed by contestants' names—49.H12
Law Examiner's record of cases (1898–1918)—49.H14
preempted lands, dockets—49.G34–49.G37, 49.G109–49.G111, 49.G114–49.G118
Registers and Receivers letters about—49.G119
Contracts. *See* Survey contracts
Conway, Frederick R.—49.DP68
Conway, James—49.E108
Cook, Laura E.—49.G25T
Cooper, D. J.—49.K19
Coos Bay wagon road—49.F65
Corn Creek Indian Reservation—49.K49
Corps of Engineers—49.K40
Correspondence of the Surveyors General of Utah, 1854–1916 (microfilm publication)—49.E33, 49.E53
Corvallis wagon road—49.F65
Cosby, Charles S.—49.DP115
Cosby, James O.—49.DP110, 49.DP113, 49.DP114, 49.DP115, 49.DP116
Court of Private Land Claims—49.DP176–49.DP180, 49.DP211, 49.P72
attorneys for plaintiffs—49.DP194
case files—49.DP193
fiscal records—49.DP195
proceedings minutes (1891–1904)—49.DP192
See also Mexican cessions
Cowles, William A.—49.N22T
Coyle, Randolph—49.K122T
Cozens, William H.—49.DP66
Crane , Addison A.—49.P39T
Crawley, William C.—49.P39T
Crawshaw, Benjamin F.—49.G25T
Creek Indians—49.K122T
reserves—49.DP225
Crockett, John W.—49.K19
Cromwell, Thomas—49.F21
Crosby, Eliakim—49.K122T
Cross, Edward—49.E108
Croswell, Henry—49.K119
Croswell, Thomas—49.K119
Crow Indian Reservation—49.K57
Crow, Isaac—49.K122T
Cruit, Lilly F.—49.G25T
Crum, Christopher—49.K122T
Cruzat, Francisco—49.DP34
Cullom, Henry C. Jr.—49.P51T
Cunningham, Joseph M.—49.E82
Curry, Thomas—49.K122T
Customs collectors, circulars to (1838–43)—49.15(1)

Dacotah Indians, half–breeds—49.K62
Dakota Territory
Black Hills, coal fields fires—49.P4
coal lands
cash sales—49.N39
sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
contested land cases—49.G117
correspondence—49.E24, 49.E32, 49.E59
Deadwood—49.OB1
deputy surveyors' bonds—49.E68
deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
desert land entries—49.G48–49.G49
desert land entries (1877–1908)—49.M78(4)
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
Holy Cross Catholic Mission—49.K122T
land offices
correspondence

Dakota Territory (cont.)
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
dates of cash locations at (1820–1908)—49.C49
final homestead certificates issued at (1863–1908)—49.C49
locations made at—49.C49
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
military bounty land warrants
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations abstracts—49.DM66(2,5)
mining claims—49.N39
mining districts—49.N38
mission—49.K122T
Northern Pacific Railroad lands surveyed (1886–89)—49.F54
private land claims, donation claims—49.DP224
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
Roman Catholic missions—49.K124
scrip used in
agricultural college—49.B51
Chippewa—49.B54
Dodge—49.B59
Porterfield certificates—49.B57
Sioux half-breed—49.B54, 49.B54(3–4)
Valentine—49.B60
Sioux lands, appraisals—49.K64
Surveyors General, correspondence—49.E32, 49.E44
surveys—49.M38
contracts and bonds—49.E67
suspended entries—49.OB1–49.OB2
swamp lands, warrants given for indemnities—49.M73
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber-culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber trespass cases—49.P59
township plats—49.N97
townsites—49.K28
Vermillion
agricultural college scrip used in—49.B48
contested preemptions, appeals docket—49.G37
Dallas, Stephen J.—49.E121, 49.E123
Dalles military road—49.F65
Daniel, Josiah—49.K122T
Daniel, Sarah A.—49.K122T
Dargie, Erminia Peralta—49.DP169
Dargie scrip—49.DP169, 49.K122T
Darling, Abner—49.K119
Darling, Ehud N.—49.E95
Darragh, Henry C.—49.G25T
Daudier, Auguste—49.DP45
Davidson, James A.—49.E115
Davidson, William H.—49.G25T
Davis, Charles W.—49.G25T, 49.N22T
Davis, George—49.E21–49.E22
Davis, Jerome C.—49.DP162
De Ahna, Henry C.—49.E113, 49.K125
De Anza, Juan Bautista—49.DP144(4)
de Bastrop (Baron)—49.G122
de Carondelet (Baron)—49.DP84
De Hart, John—49.K122T
de la Rosa, Jose—49.DP163
de Leyba, Fernando—49.DP34
de Villemont, Carlos—49.DP57, 49.DP63
Dearborn Canal System—49.F98
Deeble, J. A.—49.B14
Deep Creek Indian Reservation—49.K49
Deer Creek Indian Reservation—49.K99
Defrees, Frank B.—49.P39T
Delassus de Delusiere, Charles Dehault—49.DP36, 49.DP37, 49.DP45
Delaware, agricultural college scrip—49.B48
Delaware Indians—49.K85–49.K86
Dennett, Fred—49.E13, 49.R15, 49.4T
Dent, Frederick—49.DP59
Dent, George—49.DP59
Dent, Julia—49.DP59
Dent, Louis—49.DP59
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—49.F80
Department of Justice. *See* Justice Department
Department of Justice, General Records of the (RG 60)—49.DP129, 49.DP148
Department of the Interior. *See* Interior Department
Department of Veterans Affairs, Records of the (RG 15)—49.B15, 49.DM59(1)
Deputy surveyors—49.E3, 49.E24, 49.E88
accounts
abstracts of (1857–1915)—49.M39
adjusted (1905–9)—49.M96
certificates of approval (1896–1909)—49.M35
reports on (1845–94)—49.M33
accounts (1905–9)—49.A34
bonds—49.E65, 49.E68

bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
contracts—49.E64–49.E67
contracts (1876–1910)—49.M36, 49.M38
financial accounts, letters about—49.E104
instructions to—49.E23
letters to—49.E32
liability payments to—49.E106
personnel register (1877–1900)—49.M37
Surveyors' General correspondence about—49.M30
See also Surveyors
Des Moines Railroad and Navigation Company—49.F43, 49.F45, 49.F48
Des Moines Valley Railroad—49.F45, 49.K16
Desert Land Act of 1877—49.F8, 49.F93
Desert lands
abstracts of transactions (1814–1908)—49.G55
canceled land entries, letters received (1880–92)—49.G21
Carey Acts—49.F8, 49.F11, 49.F93–49.F94, 49.F97
contested claims, adjudications—49.G17, 49.G114
entries—49.DM44(5), 49.G48
entries filed at land offices (1879–1911)—49.G49
entry cancellations (1892–97)—49.C66
entry documentation—49.DM44(5)
irrigation projects—49.F93–49.F94
land transactions abstracts (1814–1908)—49.DM54
legislation—49.G48, 49.G50
proofs of entrees, letters about—49.G48
reclamation for settlement—49.F8, 49.F93–49.F94
scrip and—49.G48
segregation lists—49.F94
selection—49.F94, 49.F97
serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
suspended entries—49.OB1–49.OB2
docket—49.G50
Devils Lake Indian Reservation—49.K88
Dezendorf, F. C.—49.P77
Diaz, James Albert—49.DP183
Dick, John—49.K122T
Dickinson, George B.—49.P39T
Diltz, Andrew—49.G25T, 49.N22T
Dinnen, Anna—49.R30T
Dinsmore, John—49.E22
Disbursing Agents
adjusted accounts (1905–9)—49.M96
appointment records—49.A33(4), 49.A33(7)
Receivers as—49.M4, 49.M9
District Courts of the United States, Records of the (RG 21)—49.R15
Ditches
rights of way regulations (1905)—49.14(5)
See also Water resources
Division A. *See* Chief Clerk's Division
Division B. *See* Recorder's Division
Division C. *See* Public Lands Division
Division D. *See* Mail and Files Division; Private Land Claims Division
Division E. *See* Surveying Division
Division F. *See* Railroad, Rights-of-Way, and Reclamation Division
Division FS (Field Service)—49.L8, 49.P14
Division H. *See* Contest Division; Military Bounty Land Warrant Division
Division K. *See* Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries Division; State and Territorial Grants Division
Division K reference library (1820–1920)—49.K119, 49.K143
Division L. *See* Drafting Division
Division M. *See* Accounting Division
Division N. *See* Mineral Division
Division O. *See* Board of Review; Posting and Tract Records Division
Division of Surveys, cartographic records—49.17
Division P. *See* Timber Depredation, Special Services, and Field Service Division
Division R. *See* Forestry, Lieu Selection, Scrip, and Warrant Division
Dixon, N. S.—49.E69
Dodge, Israel—49.B58–49.B59, 49.K122T
Dofflemyer, T. J.—49.N46
Donaldson, James L.—49.DP29
Donaldson, Thomas C.—49.K22, 49.M47
Donation claims — 49.G57–49.G74, 49.DM45, 49.DM55, 49.DP2
New Madrid Grant—49.DP2
patent index (1795–1880)—49.DP224
Donation lands, notifications—49.K122T
Donnelly, James W.—49.M8
Douglas, John B.—49.R30T
Drafting Division (L)—49.L1
correspondence—49.L10–49.L17
about irrigation projects—49.L17
about land reclamation—49.L17
about land withdrawals—49.L17
to Registers and Receivers—49.L16
to Secretary of the Interior—49.L13, 49.L15

functions—49.L3–49.L10
land district notices (1879–1923)—49.L18
National Forests, land withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
work for Forestry Division—49.L7
workforce—49.L6
Drainage programs—49.K11
See also Reclamation; Swamp lands
Drewer, Daniel—49.E96
Drummond, Willis—49.G3, 49.4T
Drummond, Willis Jr.—49.N75
Drury, Rebecca—49.K122T
Drury, Thomas—49.K122T
DuBois, Charles L.—49.E55, 49.E95
Dubuque & Pacific Railroad and Branch, Fort Dodge District lands—49.11(7)
Dubuque, Julien—49.DP84
Duck Valley Indian Reservation—49.K57
Dunbar, Joseph—49.E21
Dunlap, Sallie T.—49.G25T
Dunnington, Abner F.—49.10, 49.E51, 49.E57, 49.E59
Duralde, Martin—49.DP34
Duran de Chaves, Fernando—49.DP197
Durham, Harry B.—49.P52
Dwyer, James—49.P39T

Earp, James—49.N44
Earp, Virgil—49.N44
Earp, Wyatt—49.N44
Earthquake claims—49.K122T
Edmunds, James M.—49.4T
Education. *See* Agricultural colleges; Schools
Ehrenberg, H.—49.E85
Elliott, Joseph C.—49.K97
Elliott, Oliver C.—49.K48
Emig, John—49.F72
Engeberg, Stene—49.K122T
Engineer Office—49.F13, 49.F15
Ensign, Edgar T.—49.R26
Entrymen, notifications of repayments—49.M61
Episcopal Church, lands—49.K122T
Erroneous land sales. *See* Repayments
Espinoza, Salvador—49.E81
Estefanopoly, Nicholas—49.B58
Evans, E. S.—49.B14
Everett, Lloyd T.—49.G48
Ewing, William L. D.—49.E96
Examiners of Survey, personnel records—49.M45
Executive orders
about forest reserves—49.R21
about Indian lands—49.K55
about military reservations—49.K44, 49.K46
about national forests—49.R21
Executive orders of Presidents. *See* Presidential Executive orders
Executive proclamations. *See* Presidential proclamations
Exiles, Polish—49.K122T
Expedientes (land records of Mexican government in California)—49.DP140–49.DP144
Explorers, routes of—49.E130

Fairbanks, George R.—49.K122T
Fairchild, David G.—49.R45
Farrar, Ada B. J.—49.G25T, 49.G124
Federal Land Records for Idaho, 1860–1934 (microfilm)—49.OP12
Federal Land Records for Oregon, 1854–1908 (microfilm)—49.OP12
Federal Land Records for Washington, 1860–1910 (microfilm)—49.OP12
Federal Power Commissioner, annual reports—49.K143
Fenwick, Walter—49.B58, 49.B62, 49.K122T
Fernow, B. E.—49.R45
Field Districts—49.P10–49.P11
Field Divisions
correspondence—49.P32
of chiefs—49.P51
fraud complaints, action records—49.P84
Field Examiners, requests for supplies (1889–1905)—49.E26
Field notes. *See* Survey field notes
Field Notes from Selected General Land Office Township Surveys (microfilm publication)—49.E131
Field Service Chief. *See* Chief of Field Service
Field Service Division (FS)—49.L8, 49.P14
Field Service—49.P12–49.P14
forest fire activities—49.P69
Field Service Division (P), correspondence, on lands listed for mineral investigation—49.G92
Field Surveying Service—49.E15–49.E16, 49.I7
surveying districts—49.E15
See also Surveying Division
Fillmore, Millard—49.E76
Financial records. *See* Fiscal records
First Comptroller of the Treasury
correspondence from Accounting Division—49.M29
adjusted accounts of proceeds from State Fund acts (1802–1911)—49.M14

miscellaneous payments reports—49.M14
on Receivers' accounts (1843–45, 1855–57)—49.M13
Receivers' audited accounts records sent to—49.M23
repayment certificates—49.M55
repayment certification reports—49.M56
repayments, letters received about—49.M54
Surveyors' General accounts, adjustment reports (1832–53)—49.M31
See also Treasury Department
Fiscal records
advertising and publishing, contingent expenses (1835–56)—49.M107
advertising expenses, letters about—49.DM26, 49.DM35
appropriations
balances (1898–1900)—49.M90
balances records, titles and subtitles in—49.M90T
and deficiencies (1862–96)—49.M89
and expenditures (1880–1916)—49.M91
ledgers—49.M92
opening Indian Reservations—49.M95
and requisitions, ledgers (1856–1912)—49.M91
bonds rendered by GLO officials (1853–1909)—49.M102
cash certificate numbers (1849–55)—49.C53
counter warrants (1910–16)—49.M100
credit system papers for land transactions—49.C50
credit system suspensions (1825–89)—49.C50
Deputy Surveyors' accounts, reports on (1845–94)—49.M33
Deputy Surveyors' accounts (1905–9)—49.A34
Disbursing Agents, accounts (1831–47)—49.M93
excess payment refund authorization letters (1855–1901)—49.M18
General Land Office funds from railroads—49.F82
Indian accounts, adjustments (1877–93)—49.M66
land offices' periodic returns (1844–68, 1872–75)—49.M26
Mineral surveys, repayments of excess deposits—49.M95
mining land survey costs—49.F83
public land sales, cash sales—49.11(14)
Public Lands Division, letters about (1848–53)—49.C76
railroad mortgages—49.F84
Receivers' accounts (1905–9)—49.A34
Receivers' audited accounts (1813–51)—49.M23
Receivers' quarterly accounts (1800–25)—49.M21
refunds for erroneously sold land—49.M63
repay warrants (1910–16)—49.M100
repayments, to individuals for salaries or services (1910–16)—49.M100
statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
stationery expenses, letters about—49.DM26
survey costs for railroad lands—49.F83
surveying contracts, percentages retained on (1853–59)—49.M40
Surveyors' General accounts
abstracts of—49.M32
adjustment reports (1832–53)—49.M31
surveys
appropriations for—49.M95
costs (1852–1913)—49.M41
special deposits for, accounts register (1867–73)—49.M42
Treasury notes received for public lands, register (1837–42)—49.M98
See also Accounting Division; Registers and Receivers; *under specific GLO Divisions*; *under State names*
Fish, C.—49.E96
Fisher, George—49.DP144(4)
Fitz, Gideon—49.E21
Flathead Indian Reservation—49.K31, 49.K57, 49.K59, 49.K88
Flipper, Henry Ossian—49.DP178
Flocker, Ira—49.P52
Flood control—49.K11
See also Reclamation
Florida
armed occupation of—49.K49
boundary surveys and maps—49.E130
cash entries under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
case summaries—49.P85
deputy surveyors' bonds—49.E68
deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
Disbursing Agents, accounts—49.M22
donation acts land settlement—49.G57, 49.G58
Gainesville, fraudulent land entries—49.P82
internal improvements lands, selections—49.G104
land claims, letters about—49.DM28
land entries

Florida (cont.)
case files index—49.OP5
index to—49.DM43
land offices
letters received from Registers and Receivers—49.DM25
quarterly returns from (1844–59)—49.M26(1, 6, 7)
land patents, issued during the Civil War—49.B72
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals.letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
maps, for Presidential proclamations (1847–48)—49.DM40
military bounty land warrants
abstracts—49.B39(15)
on township plats—49.B40
mineral lands
restoration notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
withdrawal notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
National Wildlife Refuges—49.K51
patented land entries, index—49.OP11
phosphate reserves—49.N11
plat (1860)—49.E102
private land claims—49.E84
confirmed or surveyed—49.M76
Mexican cessions (1855–96)—49.DP133
plats (1815–1915)—49.DP223, 49.DP228
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
Receivers
accounts—49.M22
statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
school indemnity land selections—49.G94(3)
scrip used in
agricultural college—49.B48
appeal to Secretary of the Interior about—49.B75
Supreme Court—49.B66(7)
Surveyor General certificates—49.B58
Valentine—49.B60
surveyed land reports (1862–69)—49.E122
Surveyors General
account ledgers—49.E103
correspondence (1826–83)—49.E24
surveys—49.M38
field notes—49.E100
swamp lands, submitted for repayment (lists)—49.K12
Tallahassee, Land Office correspondence with Surveyors General—49.E36
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber–culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber lands, navy reserve plats—49.N104
township plats—49.N104
railroad lands on—49.F40
townsites
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(3–4)
tract records—49.K30T
vacant land in (1854–55)—49.C67
Flowers, W. A.—49.K92, 49.21
Fond du Lac Indian Reservation—49.K99, 49.K106, 49.K107
Foraker, Clarence T.—49.P39T
Forbes, John—49.B58
Forbes, Thomas—49.B58
Forbes, William—49.E81
Ford, Laura—49.F76
Forest fires—49.P69
Forest Inspectors
appointment records—49.A33(6)
See also Inspectors
Forest lieu lands, serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
Forest lieu selections—49.K132, 49.P18, 49.R42
actions taken on (1898–1906)—49.N42
case files (1897–ca. 1909)—49.K133
correspondence about—49.R39
mineral claims and—49.N41, 49.N65
proximity to mining claims—49.N42
registers of—49.K133, 49.N42
rejection appeals—49.R32, 49.R35
See also Lieu selections
Forest Rangers—49.R3
appointment records—49.A33(6)
employment requirements—49.M46
personnel information—49.M45–49.M46
Forest reserves—49.A38, 49.K132, 49.I10, 49.P7–49.P8
administrative sites in—49.R46(1)
agricultural claims in—49.P11
agricultural land within—49.E72
agriculture settlements, reports (1903–6)—49.R31
appeals of rejected applications for entry—49.P86
docket books—49.R17–49.R19
forest exchange surveys—49.E72
General Land Office Publications about—49.K142
homestead entry surveys—49.E72
mining claims in—49.N41
persons living in—49.R31
redwood forests preservation—49.E58
register of (1907–15)—49.K135

regulations enforcement—49.P8, 49.P17–49.P20
restoration of lands withdrawn for (1897–1903)—49.R23
sheep grazing in—49.P18
special cases (1885–91)—49.C77
township plats—49.R27
tract descriptions (1906–1949)—49.K135
trespass cases—49.P9
USGS surveys—49.E60
withdrawals, land entry conflicts with—49.R30T
withdrawals for, letters about—49.L17
Forest Service—49.I11
cooperation with Chief of Field Service—49.P38
correspondence, sent to GLO—49.DM27
letters from Surveying Division—49.E51
ranger stations—49.R24
Forest Service, Records of the (RG 95)—49.F13
Forest Superintendents—49.R3
appointment records—49.A33(6)
personnel records—49.M45, 49.M46
Forest Supervisors—49.P8, 49.R3
appointment records—49.A33(6)
mining claims reports—49.N41
Forestry
letters from GLO about (1900–3)—49.A20
reference publications—49.K121
suspended scrip—49.DM65
Forestry, Lieu Selection, Scrip, and Warrant Division (R)—49.R1–49.R8
accounts, monthly register of reports (1904–5)—49.M97
annual reports, worksheets for (1906–15)—49.R43
changes in responsibilities—49.B6, 49.N9
suspended military bounty land warrants and scrip work—49.DM65
correspondence
about forest lieu selections—49.R14, 49.R39
letters received—49.R9–49.R11, 49.R17
letters sent—49.R12–49.R16
about military bounty land warrants—49.R16
about scrip locations—49.R16
about soldier's additional homestead entries—49.R16
about timber permits—49.R13
topics covered—49.R10, 49.R11
Drafting Division work for—49.L7, 49.L9
from forest officers
index to—49.R10
about publications—49.R10
about forest reserves—49.R13
forest reserves, docket books—49.R17–49.R19
Graduation Act cases, docket(1906–10)—49.C68
about land withdrawals and restorations—49.R13
public lands administration circulars (1890–1912)—49.12
workforce—49.R2
Forests
fraudulent lieu selections—49.6
illegal loggers' names—49.M69
Fort Berthold Indian Reservation—49.K57, 49.K59, 49.K69–49.K70, 49.K88
Fort Elliott military reservation—49.K48
Fort Hall Indian Reservation—49.I11, 49.K57
Fort Hancock military reservation—49.K124
Fort Peck Indian Reservation—49.K57, 49.K88
Fort Shaw irrigation project—49.P50
Fort Smith Railroad—49.F40
Forts. *See* Military reservations; Military reservations (abandoned)
Forts (abandoned). *See* Military reservations (abandoned)
Fout, Pedro—49.DP144(4)
Fowler, Charles T.—49.P39T
Fox, Duane E.—49.N22T
Fox Indians—49.DP84
See also Sac and Fox Indians
Frakes, Lewis, H.—49.K20
France, acreages of lands acquired from—49.C80
Fraud
actions taken on criminal cases—49.P80
official misconduct—49.P76
See also Unlawful inclosures
Fraudulent land claims, Hyde lands—49.R15, 49.R32, 49.R35, 49.R36, 49.R39
Fraudulent land entries
Bowie claims—49.DP71–49.DP73, 49.DP74–49.DP75, 49.DP88, 49.K122T, 49.K123
case files—49.P76, 49.P78
cases referred from other divisions—49.P82
coal trespass—49.P72
docket files—49.P70–49.P71
Field Division cases—49.P84
Field Division chiefs, actions on complaints—49.P84
hearings by land offices—49.P79
hearings costs—49.P79
indexes to investigations—49.P73
mineral trespass cases, indexes—49.P73
Soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.P84(3)

in Timber Depredation, Special Services, and Field Service Division—49.P83
See also Timber trespasses
Freeman, Thomas—49.E21
Fremont, John C.—49.DP151(3)
Friebus, Laura O.—49.10, 49.E34
Frolick, Jacob—49.N34

Gadsden Purchase — 49.DP1, 49.DP132, 49.DP174
Gallatin, Albert—49.DP84, 49.E21
Game preserves—49.K49
Gannett, Henry—49.E79, 49.R45
Garces, Francisco—49.DP144(4)
Gardner, Benjamin F.—49.G25T, 49.G45
Garrard, William—49.DP102
Gass, Patrick—49.K122T
Gayarré [Gayare], Charles—49.B58, 49.B62, 49.K122T
Genealogical data, in private land claims dockets—49.DP15
General Grant National Park—49.R46(3)
General Land Office (GLO)—49.I1–49.I5
activities (1912)—49.M101
"An Act Prescribing the Terms on Which Exemplifications Shall be Furnished…"—49.E28
bonds posted by employees, (1820–46)—49.A29
bonds rendered by officials (1853–1909)—49.M102
Board of Law Review—49.A2
Chief Clerk—49.9
circulars—49.I19
circulars (1821–72)—49.12
circulars still relevant in 1930—49.13
correspondence
about abandoned military reservations—49.K41
letters received (1812–48)—49.DM23
divisions
issuances by—49.16
renaming of—49.9
duties and responsibilities—49.I17
employee roster (1909)—49.9
employees—49.I12
land grant conflicts, role in—49.F69
office conduct and work procedures—49.16
officers and employees, distribution of (1910–11)—49.A24
operation expenses, ledger (1912)—49.M101
organization—49.I11
personnel, examiners of surveys (1893–1904)—49.E92
photographs of officials (1814–1933)—49.22
preemption Board of Review—49.G13
publications—49.I20
on forestry—49.R45
records, overview of—49.I13–49.I18
reorganization, Treasury Department and—49.DM67
reorganization (1836)—49.E6
Rules of Practice… (1901)—49.13(4)
as survey records repository—49.E7
Surveyors General in—49.E6
transfer from Treasury Dept. to Interior Dept.—49.E8
See also personnel and specific divisions by name
The General Land Office (Conover)—49.4
Geographer of the United States—49.E2
Geological and Mineral Cabinet—49.N31
Geological Survey, reservoir site recommendations—49.C29
Geological Survey (USGS)—49.K119
coal classification plats—49.N83
coal lands, assessments—49.N12
correspondence, with Timber Depredation…Division—49.P33
forest reserves surveys—49.E60
land classification—49.N78, 49.N87
maps—49.N11
mineral classification plats (1907–24)—49.N83
national parks surveys—49.E60
ore deposits reconnaissance in Arizona—49.E85
publications on forestry—49.R45
Reconnaissance of the Ore Deposits in Northern Yuma County, Arizona (1911)—49.E85
Survey of the Northwestern Boundary of the United States, 1857–1861 (Bulletin)—49.E60
Geology and Underground Water Resources of Northern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas (USGS paper)—49.E62
Georgia
agricultural college scrip—49.B48
land grants to commissioners for services rendered (1785)—49.G126
Gerard, Joseph—49.B58, 49.B62, 49.K122T
Giard, Bazil—49.DP83
Gibbs, George—49.DP67
Gibson, Lorenzo—49.E109
Gibson, Stephen—49.K122T
Gifford Pinchot National Forest—49.R19, 49.R20
photographs—49.R20
Gillard, Joseph—49.DP102
Ging Sing—49.K122T

GLO. *See* General Land Office
Glossary of Public–Land Terms (Bureau of Land Management)—49.12, 49.G1
Goff, Mary A.—49.G25T
Gomanche, August—49.DP29
Gomanche, John Baptiste—49.DP29
Gompertz, Charles F.—49.DP140(1, 2), 49.DP144(1, 4)
Goodfellow, Reuben S.—49.P74
Goodno, David H.—49.G25T, 49.G116
Goodwin, Francis M.—49.P39T
Goodwin, Moses E.—49.K31
Gorlinski, Joseph—49.DP86(3), 49.E116
Government Contests Division—49.R7
register of cases (1910–13)—49.R47
Governors, requests for land tract surveys—49.7
Grabban, Julian—49.DP111
Graduation Act land entries—49.C67–49.C68, 49.R44
Graham, George—49.DP68, 49.DP71, 49.4T
Grant, Ulysses S. — 49.DP59, 49.E85, 49.K70(2)
Grassroots of America—49.DP10
Graves, John—49.P48
Gray, Albert L.—49.P39T
Gray, Asa—49.E58
Gray, Horace J.—49.R42(3)
Grazing Service—49.I1, 49.I4
Great Sioux Reservation, surveys in—49.M38
Greene, Charles W.—49.P43
Gregory, Millage H.—49.K97
Griffin, Warren I.—49.P39T
Grimes, Philip—49.DP92
Groff, Lewis—49.4T
Gros Ventre Indians—49.K70
Grover, James M.—49.C31
Guadalupe De Vallejo, Mariano—49.G40
Guadalupe Hildago, Treaty of — 49.DP1, 49.DP132–49.DP133, 49.DP138
Guide to the Holdings of the Still Picture Branch of the National Archives—49.I23
Gulf Refining Company—49.E62
Gurley, John W.—49.DP92, 49.DP99

Hackbusch, Henry C. F.—49.E93, 49.E95
Hadley , Mary L.—49.10
Hair, George E.—49.P51T
Hall, Oliver—49.F94
Halleck, H. W.—49.DP138
Hamm, John W.—49.E59
Hammond, A. B.—49.R32
Hampton, Wade—49.DP95
Hanck, John Willard—49.R30T
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—49.F32(3)
Happy, Harrison W.—49.R9
Hardy, Charles B.—49.P39T
Hardy, G. W.—49.K122T
Hargett, Janet L.—49.17
Harlan, Woodford D.—49.F87
Harper, Samuel H.—49.DP91(2, 3), 49.DP93, 49.DP94, 49.E22
Harqua Hala Mountains, water storage in—49.R25
Harris, Gilbert D.—49.E62
Harrison, J. Scott—49.E26, 49.E55
Hart, John de—49.K122T
Hartman, Richard J.—49.M8
Hartson, Clinton H.—49.P51T
Harvey, Frederick L.—49.H13
Hastings and Dakota Railroad—49.F39
Hatcher, Robert—49.DP64
Hawkins, Kenneth—49.OP10
Hayes, Charles E.—49.K133
Hayward, Elijah—49.4T
Heard, Stephen—49.K122T
Heaton, Frank M.—49.G25T
Heaton, G. M.—49.B14
Heberts, Joseph—49.DP29
Helm, Gratz W.—49.P51T
Hemkin, Bernard—49.K122T
Henderson, Joseph—49.K122T
Hendley, William—49.N22T
Hendricks, Thomas A.—49.4, 49.4T
Hendrickson, Lucien C.—49.M77, 49.M78, 49.M79
Henrie, Dan Drake—49.K122T
Hermann, Binger—49.4T
Herndon, Winthrop H.—49.R30T
Herrick, John F.—49.K122T
Herrick, Nancy A..—49.K122T
Herring, George—49.C77
Herring, Oscar H.—49.G25T, 49.G47
Herron, William W.—49.G25T
Hickcox, John H. Jr.—49.N22T
Hilgard, J. E.—49.E79
Hill, Edward E.—49.F15
History of the Rectangular Survey System—49.E9, 49.E71
Hitchcock, E. A.—49.P77
Hoffman, John D.—49.E79
Hoisington, Fred—49.P39T
Holden, A. M.—49.N62
Hollingsworth, Clara A.—49.N22T
Holmes, Hardy—49.M22
Holmes, Oliver W.—49.DP184
Holt, William J.—49.B60
Homestead Act of 1862—49.B20
Homestead Act of 1862, preemption and—49.G11

Homestead claims
contested cases with States—49.G115
desert–land conflicts—49.G114, 49.G115
timber culture conflicts—49.G114, 49.G115
Homestead Contests Division. *See* Contest Division
Homestead entries—49.DM44(3), 49.N96
abandoned—49.C33(2)
Accounting Division statements—49.M110
amended—49.C33(8)
appeal cases dockets (1877–1914)—49.C38
canceled—49.C33(3–5)
case study—49.C31
delinquent, reinstatements—49.C33(6)
docket (1883–89)—49.N96
documentation for—49.DM44(3)
large vs. small ranchers/farmers—49.C31
numerical abstracts (1885–89)—49.OB12
patent files—49.DM47
postcards sent to applicants—49.5
recommendations of Registers and Receivers—49.C33
registers of actions taken on (1859–1908)—49.DM46
relinquished voluntarily—49.C33(1, 7)
sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
See also Private land claims
Homestead land entries—49.I9
Homestead laws
Accounting Division correspondence—49.M10
public lands disposal under (1863–1912)—49.M77–49.M78
Homestead relief certificates—49.K122T
Homestead, Timber and Stone Lands Division (C)—49.C3
Homesteads
circulars about—49.B76
letters sent (1888–1907)—49.B17
photographs—49.20
Hooker, *Sir* Joseph D.—49.E58
Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation—49.K57
Hopkins, John—49.K122T
Hopkins, R. C.—49.DP212
Horse Shoe Coal Company—49.E55
Horton, Albert C.—49.E55, 49.E71
Hough, E. W.—49.B14
Houma Indians—49.DP86(6)
Houmas grant, Louisiana—49.K122T
Howard, M. F.—49.B14
Howe, Motier—49.K122T
Howell, John H.—49.G25T
Howes, Henry—49.G25T
Howland, J. C.—49.B14
Howry, Samuel M.—49.P39T
Hoyt, G. B.—49.E46
Hubbard, Bela—49.DP92
Huchet de Kernion, Rene—49.DP89
Huertas, John—49.K122T
Hulburt, Harry L.—49.P39T
Hull, William C.—49.G25T
Hunt, Theodore—49.DP29, 49.DP39(G), 49.DP41–49.DP42, 49.DP68
Huntington, Elisha—49.4T
Hyde–Benson cases—49.6
Hyde, Frederick A.—49.R15, 49.R32, 49.R35, 49.R36, 49.R39
Hyer, Henry—49.K122T
Hyer, Julia—49.K122T

Idaho
agricultural college scrip—49.B51
Alligator Lake—49.R20
Bitter Root Forest Reserve—49.R27
Bitterroot Forest Reserve—49.K57
Blackfoot—49.N82
Boise land district—49.R36
Buffalo Hump—49.R20
Buffalo Lake—49.R20
Callender—49.R20
canals—49.F90
Centerville Mining and Milling Company—49.P53
coal lands—49.N82
classification plats—49.N83
sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
Coeur d'Alene—49.N5, 49.N6, 49.K122T
commuted homestead entries (1895–1905)—49.M108
timber and stone entries—49.M108
Coeur d'Alene Lake, survey and plats—49.E55
Coeur d'Alene land office—49.N77
contested land cases, clerk's docket—49.G117
Crystal Butte—49.R20
deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
desert land entries—49.G48–49.G49
desert land entries (1877–1908)—49.M78(4)
desert land settlement—49.F93–49.F94
forest reserves, mining claims in—49.N41
Fort Coeur d'Alene, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
fraudulent homestead applications—49.P76T

Idaho (cont.)
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
governors, correspondence with GLO—49.7
Hailey—49.K122T
homestead patents—49.DM47
Indian allotments—49.K53T
Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
Ketchum—49.K29
Kootenai County—49.M122T
Lake Creek—49.R20
land entries, statistical correspondence about—49.M108
land grant relinquishments—49.F34
land offices
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
inspection reports (1908–17)—49.A25
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
land patents, unclaimed—49.DM48
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
Lewiston
commuted homestead entries (1895–1905)—49.M108
timber and stone entries—49.M108
Lewiston land office, forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
military bounty land warrants
location monthly returns—49.B32
locations abstracts—49.DM66(2)
mineral entries—49.N46
index—49.N48
mineral land, survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
mineral land plats—49.B74
mineral lands
agricultural claims—49.N75
contests dockets—49.N60
Northern Pacific Railroad and—49.N76–49.N79
restoration notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
survey approvals—49.N89
withdrawal notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
minerals, lands listed for investigation of—49.G92
mining claims—49.N39, 49.N46, 49.N50
in forest reserves—49.N41
patented and sold—49.N39
mining districts—49.N38
Montana boundary survey—49.M91
National Forests, withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
Nez Perce County—49.K122T
school lands—49.K124
Northern Pacific Railroad lands—49.F52, 49.F53, 49.F65, 49.N76–49.N79
Northern Pacific Railroad lands lost or relinquished—49.F51, 49.F56
Payette Forest Reserve—49.R20
phosphate reserves—49.N11
photographs—49.R20
Pocatello Forest Reserve—49.R27
Pocatello townsite—49.A33(7), 49.I11, 49.K30, 49.K58, 49.M102
Priest River Forest Reserve—49.K57, 49.R23, 49.R27
private land claims, plats (1815–1908)—49.DP223
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
reservoirs—49.F90
land withdrawals for—49.C29
Roman Catholic missions—49.K124
school land grants
indemnity lands—49.G98
status and use cards—49.G99
scrip used in
Chippewa—49.B54
Sioux half-breed—49.B54
special acts files—49.K122T
Surveyors General
appointment records—49.A33(7)
correspondence—49.E32, 49.E34, 49.E52
GLO letters to (1887–1903, 1910–27)—49.A12
instructions to—49.E119
surveys—49.M38
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
field notes—49.E100
special instructions—49.E90

Idaho (cont.)
suspended entries—49.OB1–49.OB2
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone entries—49.DM44(6)
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber permits—49.P7, 49.P63
timber sales, case files—49.P67
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
township plats—49.N97
townsites
on Indian lands, vacant lots—49.K31
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(1–5)
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP4, 49.OP12
Valentine scrip used in—49.B60
Illegal land sales. *See* Repayments
Illinois
canal grants used for railroads—49.F2
cash entries under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
credit system papers for land transactions—49.C50
erroneous land sales in—49.M50
Governors, correspondence with GLO—49.7
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
Kaskaskia, French land claims—49.DP117
land offices
bounty land warrants returned to—49.C52
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C75
See also Registers and Receivers
list of (1853)—49.M22
monthly returns from (1849–52)—49.M26(2)
quarterly returns from (1849–52)—49.M26(2)
military bounty land warrants
land tracts for—49.DM59
location registers for War of 1812—49.DM59(5)
patentees—49.B22
military bounty lands—49.B23, 49.B24
mineral lands—49.N102
copper—49.N103
Peoria, private land claims, plats—49.DP228
preemption cases—49.G31
preemption cases received (1855–75)—49.G32
private land claims—49.E84
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
railroad grant for—49.F3
Receivers
individual accounts—49.M22
quarterly accounts (1800–25)—49.M21
statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
scrip used in
agricultural college—49.B48, 49.B51
Revolutionary War—49.B42
Valentine—49.B60
special acts files—49.K122T
St. Philip—49.G72
Surveyor General reports on confirmed claims—49.DP44
Surveyors General
account ledgers—49.E103
correspondence (1826–83)—49.E24
swamp lands, submitted for repayment (lists)—49.K12
townsites, tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP11
Illinois Central Railroad—49.F3
Imbeau, John B.—49.E109
Imus, Laura H.—49.R30T
Index by County to Private Land Grant Cases, U.S. District Court, Northern and Southern Districts of California (microfilm)—49.DP165(3)
Index of the Spanish–Mexican Private Land Grant Records and Cases of California (microfilm)—49.DP164
Index to Private Land Grant Cases, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, 1853–1910 (microfilm)—49.DP165(1)
Index to Private Land Grant Cases, U.S. District Court, Southern District of California, 1854–1902 (microfilm)—49.DP165(2)
Indexes
to abandoned military reservations' documents—49.K46
cartographic records—49.E129–49.E130
to claimants in contested cases—49.H12
to congressional committee reports on private land claims—49.DP12
to desert land certificates—49.G49
Division of Investigations—49.P73
to docket of contested railroad cases—49.F71
to dockets for rights-of-way—49.F80–49.F81
examination of surveys (1899–1913)—49.E89
to forest reserve docket books (1891–1907)—49.R18
forest reserves, persons living in—49.R31

Grassroots of America private land claims records—49.DP10
Indian applicants for military bounty land warrants—49.DM63(13)
land entries, case files, Seven States Index—49.DM43, 49.OP5–49.OP6
land office jurisdictions—49.C82
to land offices—49.OP9
land patent records—49.DM49
land patent serial case files
by entryman name—49.DM50
numerical—49.DM50
Law Examiners office files—49.9
to letters about deputy surveyors' accounts—49.E104
to letters about land withdrawals for railroads , roads and canals (1856–83)—49.F18
letters from Division C to Surveyors General (1829–46)—49.E37
letters from Registers and Receivers (1893–1909)—49.DM19
letters received—49.DM19–49.DM22
to letters sent to Registers and Receivers by Surveyors General (1883–94)—49.E38
"List of Surveys of Public Lands ca. 1862–76"—49.E73
to local tract books and plats—49.OP11
Louisiana plats and field notes (1807–1910)—49.E115
map index to tract books—49.OP11
military bounty land patentees—49.DM59(2)
military bounty land warrants, duplicate certificates—49.B35
to mineral claims correspondence—49.N47
to mineral entries (1897–1908)—49.N47–49.N48
to mineral patents (1867–1908)—49.N49
to mining districts—49.N38
names of persons connected with newspapers—49.DM35
to Oregon donation claims—49.G68
Orleans Territory Eastern District, Commissioners reports—49.DP92
patented land entries—49.OP11
patentees of military bounty land warrants—49.B22
postage stamp dealers and prices—49.F87
to preemption claimants (ca. 1830)—49.G31
to preemption contests (1878–87)—49.G35
Preemption Division letters sent to Registers and Receivers (1835–64)—49.G24
private land claims (1903–11)—49.DP218
private land claims dockets—49.DP14, 49.DP80, 49.DP130
to railroad maps—49.F87
to railroad mortgages—49.F84
reclamation projects, land withdrawals and restorations—49.F105
reference file of surveys and administrative records (1817–80)—49.E123
to repayments—49.M55
soldiers' additional homestead applications—49.C48
Spanish documents in New Mexico—49.DP189–49.DP190, 49.DP197
Special Acts of Congress—49.K122T, 49.K127–49.K128
to Surveying Division's miscellaneous letters sent—49.E44
timber trespass cases—49.P58
townsite reference lists (1837–67)—49.K28
to wagon road maps—49.F87
to Washington donation claims—49.G68, 49.G69
Indian allotments—49.P16
cancellations—49.DM44(8), 49.P15, 49.P16
correspondence about—49.K10, 49.K84
documentation for applications—49.DM44(8)
investigations—49.P15
selections, Turtle Mountain (1906–14)—49.K76
serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
Indian Claims Commission—49.K56, 49.K70
Indian fee lands, serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
Indian lands
ceded
proceeds from sales of—49.M66
delinquent entries on—49.K56
logging on—49.K93–49.K97
open to entry (1904–10)—49.K57
timber sales on—49.C20
claims cases (1923–63)—49.K70
correspondence about—49.DM14, 49.DM31
from Recorder's Division—49.B18
east of the Mississippi River—49.K54
military bounty land warrants, locations—49.K66
Preemption Division responsibilities—49.G18(3)
proclamations of land sales—49.K55, 49.11
sales of, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M79–49.M80
townsites, vacant lots—49.K31
withdrawals, coal lands and—49.N84
Indian pueblo grants. *See* Pueblo Indian land grants

Indian reservations—49.E60, 49.K52, 49.K53, 49.K60
allotments for individual tribe members—49.C21
ceded lands on—49.K59
circulars about—49.12
correspondence about—49.DM31
correspondence about (1868–1964)—49.K55–49.K56
disposal of lands—49.DM45
establishment dates—49.11(13)
Executive orders concerning (1855–1922)—49.13(1)
land open for settlement, map—49.K58
land relinquishments—49.11(13)
land withdrawals for—49.C77
maps—49.19, 49.E130
opening and land sale records (1900–22)—49.K81
railroad grant lands within—49.K89
register of (1855–1917)—49.K55
sales of surplus land, correspondence about (1891–94)—49.C21
surveyed land reports (1862–69)—49.E122
surveys
correspondence about—49.10, 49.E42, 49.E45, 49.E57, 49.E59
correspondence about expenses—49.M65
township plats and diagrams—49.K88
townsites on—49.K25
See also Commissioner of Indian Affairs; *specific Indian reservations by name*; *names of specific Indian reservations*
Indian reserve files (1808–1927)—49.K53
subjects covered in—49.K53T
tribes represented—49.K53T
Indian reserves
letters about—49.DM14–49.DM15
private land claims and—49.DP219, 49.DP225
Indian schools—49.G83
Indian Territory
land offices, Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
Mine Inspectors—49.A33(7)
Receivers, statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
Public Land Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
surveys—49.M38
contracts and bonds—49.E67
field notes—49.E93, 49.E94–49.E95
Indian treaties, lands affected by, maps—49.E130
Indian trust lands
serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
townsites, tract records—49.K30T
Indiana
agricultural college scrip—49.B48
cash entries under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
credit system papers for land transactions—49.C50
erroneous land sales in—49.M50
land entries, cash payments for—49.C53
land offices
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C75
See also Registers and Receivers
preemption cases received (1855–75)—49.G32
private land claims, plats (1815–1908)—49.DP223
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
Receivers
quarterly accounts (1800–25)—49.M21
statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
school land grants—49.G108
scrip used in, Revolutionary War—49.B42
special acts files—49.K122T
Surveyors General, account ledgers—49.E103
swamp lands, submitted for repayment (lists)—49.K12
tract books—49.OP11
Indians
bounty land warrants issued to—49.B35
circulars about—49.B76
scrip, certificates of entitlement issued with—49.B66
special acts files—49.K122T
Inspectors—49.A26
administrative letters sent to (1882–1903)—49.A14
letters, to GLO—49.DM27
personnel records—49.M27, 49.M45
personnel registers (1883–1909)—49.A33(4), 49.A33(6)
See also Forest Inspectors; Mine Inspectors
Interior Department
attorneys recognized by (1884, 1886)—49.K139
business methods in 1887—49.E11
Engineer Office—49.F13
General Land Office circulars relevant in 1930—49.13
Lands and Railroads Division—49.F13, 49.F15, 49.F100

letters from GLO Surveying Division—49.E42, 49.E47
maps showing agency activities (1913–29)—49.18
Office of the Auditor of Railroad Accounts—49.F14
Pacific Railroad Division—49.F13, 49.F15
railroad mortgages—49.F84
special cases decisions (1885–91)—49.C77
water permit litigation—49.F92
See also Bureau of Reclamation; Secretary of the Interior
Internal improvements, land sales for funding—49.G103–49.G106
Iowa
agricultural college land selections—49.F46, 49.G102
allotment no. 54 plat (1918)—49.E102
Audubon County, vacant lands—49.F41
boundaries—49.K122T
Burlington, townsite lot sales—49.K34
Burlington land office, letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
canals—49.F90
Carver Tract—49.DP82
cash entries under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
Chariton land office
cash payments for land entries—49.C53
undelivered patents—49.B71
contested land cases—49.G117
Council Bluffs, vacant lands—49.F46
Council Bluffs land office
cash payments for land entries—49.C53
Receivers' quarterly accounts (1859–73)—49.M24
warrant entries—49.C53
Dacorrah land office, undelivered patents—49.B71
Des Moines—49.K34
agricultural college land—49.G102
timber–culture entry filings—49.G121
townsite lot sales—49.K34
Des Moines Land District, railroad lands—49.F41, 49.F46
Des Moines land office—49.C59
Ware scrip entries—49.C53
warrant entries—49.C53
Des Moines River, land grants for navigation improvement—49.F43
Des Moines River Land Grant—49.F32(2), 49.F46
contested railroad cases docket—49.F42, 49.F71
legislation records—49.F47
personnel appointments for—49.A33(7)
Des Moines River lands
claims—49.F43, 49.F44
lists of tracts—49.F45, 49.F46
purchase of—49.F44, 49.F45
vacant lands —49.F46
Dubuque
Land Office correspondence with Surveyors General—49.E36
lead mines—49.DP84
St. Raphael's Cemetery—49.K122T, 49.K141
Dubuque claim—49.DP84
Dubuque land office
accounts (1840–49)—49.M24
cash payments for land entries—49.C53
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
undelivered patents—49.B71
erroneous land sales in—49.M50
Fairfield land office
cash payments for land entries—49.C53
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
undelivered patents—49.B71
Fort Des Moines
agricultural college land—49.G102
vacant lands—49.F46
Fort Des Moines District
cash payments for land entries—49.C53
railroad lands—49.11(7)
Fort Dodge, agricultural college land—49.G102
Fort Dodge District
railroad lands—49.11(7)
vacant lands—49.F46
warrant entries—49.C53
Fort Madison, townsite lot sales—49.K34
group survey field notes (1910–40)—49.E97
Hamilton County, swamp land conflict cases—49.K16
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
internal improvements lands, selections—49.G104
Iowa City land office
cash payments for land entries—49.C53
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
Receivers' accounts—49.M22
undelivered patents—49.B71
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
Kanesville land office, cash payments for land entries—49.C53
land offices

Iowa (cont.)
bounty land warrants returned to—49.C52
cash payments for land entries—49.C53
certificates returned to (1849–48)—49.C51
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
dates of cash locations at (1820–1908)—49.C49
final homestead certificates issued at (1863–1908)—49.C49
locations made at—49.C49
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
letters from Surveying Division—49.E44
map of public surveys in New Mexico and Arizona (1866)—49.E102
maps—49.OP11
for Presidential proclamations (1847–48)—49.DM40
military bounty land warrants—49.B39(16)
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations abstracts—49.DM66(1–2, 4–5)
register of abstracts—49.B39(5)
suspended or canceled—49.B30, 49.B35
on township plats—49.B40
mineral lands—49.N102
lead—49.N103
Missouri boundary dispute—49.E76–49.E77
newspapers, people connected with—49.DM35
Osage land office, undelivered patents—49.B71
Osage trust entry cancellations—49.C66
Peru, survey field notes—49.K36
preemption cases—49.G31–49.G32
private land claims
dockets—49.DP14, 49.DP83
letters about (1835–89)—49.DP82
public buildings, land grants for—49.G100
public land sales (1838–46)—49.M75
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
public surveys in (map)—49.F47
railroad land grants—49.F32(1–2), 49.F46
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
railroads, conflicts with swamp land grants—49.K16
Receivers, statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
reservoirs—49.F90
school land grants—49.G94(2), 49.G108
status and use cards—49.G99
scrip used in
agricultural college—49.B51
Chippewa—49.B54
Sioux half–breed—49.B54
Sioux City
agricultural college land—49.G102
timber–culture entry filings—49.G121
Sioux City District, vacant lands—49.F46
Sioux City land office
declaratory statements filed at (1855–56, 1886), abstracts—49.C59
warrant entries—49.C53
soldiers' additional homestead entries, fraudulent—49.C39
special acts files—49.K122T
St. Raphael's Cemetery—49.K122T, 49.K141
surveyed land reports (1862–69)—49.E122
Surveyors General
account ledgers—49.E103
correspondence (1826–83)—49.E24
surveys—49.E73
contracts, percentages retained on (1853–59)—49.M40
contracts and bonds—49.E67
swamp land indemnity accounts—49.M72–49.M73
swamp lands—49.K11, 49.K17
conflicts with railroad grants—49.K16
selections—49.K15
submitted for repayment (lists)—49.K12
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
township plats—49.E131
railroad lands on—49.F40
township survey field notes—49.E96
townsites—49.K28
tract books—49.OP11
vacant land in (1854–55)—49.C67
Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, Fort Des Moines District lands (1856)—49.11(7)
Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad, lands—49.11(7)
Iowa Indian lands, survey field notes—49.E98
Iowa Indian Reservation, survey field notes—49.E98
Iowa Indians—49.K86
Iowa Territory, certificates of land purchases for patenting, docket (1836–41)—49.B70

Irrigation
of desert lands—49.F8, 49.F93–49.F94
right–of–way grants for—49.F7, 49.F79, 49.F81
Irrigation companies—49.F93–49.F94
See also specific irrigation companies by name
Irrigation Districts, acceptances of proof—49.F101
Irrigation projects—49.I10
Carey Land Law — 49.F93, 49.F94, 49.I10
land selections for—49.C80
notifications of land withdrawals for—49.C27
withdrawal of lands needed for—49.A20
withdrawals for, letters about—49.L17
Islands—49.E60
survey instructions for—49.E87
surveys of—49.E40, 49.E43, 49.E45, 49.E86
Italian legation to the U.S., documents presented to (1868)—49.E128
Ives, John C.—49.E50

Jackson, Andrew, land sale proclamation by—49.C61
Jaeckel, Herman—49.E55
Janes, Lionel L.—49.23
Jaussaud, Renee—49.F15
Jecko, Steven H.—49.G25T, 49.G45
Jellison, Edward A.—49.R30T
Jenkins, Thomas J.—49.P39T
Jibb, William—49.P39T
Jicarilla Apache Indians, land allotments and relinquishments (1896–1950)—49.K71
Jicarilla Indian Reservation—49.K57
Johnesse, Frank E.—49.P53
Johnson, A. R.—49.P39T
Johnson, Anna—49.K122T
Johnson, Frank M.—49.E15, 49.E54
Johnson, Fred W.—49.4T
Johnson, Him—49.K122T
Johnston, Fletcher—49.M8
Johnston, James G.—49.G25T
Johnston, R.E.—49.K19
Johnston, Stephen—49.K122T
Jones, Jacobus S.—49.G25T
Jones, John Rice—49.K122T
Jones, Lizzie—49.E60
Jones, Mary—49.R30T
Jones, Thomas—49.P48, 49.P57
Jones, William Carey—49.DP138
Joy, James F.—49.K53T
Joyner, Elsie F.—49.G25T
Judge Advocate General (Army), Records of the Office of the (RG 153)—49.K40
Justice Department
correspondence—49.DP129
from State of Louisiana (1871–84)—49.DP129
letters from GLO Surveying Division (1864–87)—49.E42, 49.E47
railroad litigation, Assistant Attorney General opinions (1871)—49.F85
unlawful inclosures—49.P17–49.P20

Kairo, Michael—49.R30T
Kansas
Arkansas, land sales—49.K66, 49.K68
Atchison land office, undelivered patents—49.B71
Augusta land office, accounts, letters received about—49.M94
boundary survey contract—49.E78
bounty land warrant locations—49.C56
canals—49.F90
cash entries—49.C56
under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
Cherokee Neutral Lands, patented to Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad—49.F38
Colby —49.K122T
homestead entries register (1901–8)—49.C35(1)
Colorado boundary survey—49.E78
Concordia land office, land entries with payment types (1871–1909)—49.C56
contested land cases—49.G117
Delaware—49.K85, 49.K86
Dodge City—49.K122T
homestead entries register (1906–7)—49.C34
land office—49.K68, 49.R16
erroneous land sales in—49.M50
Fort Dodge, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Leavenworth—49.E122, 49.K86
Fort Riley—49.E122
Fort Scott—49.K66
Fort Wallace—49.A33(7), 49.E78
longitude calculations—49.E78
fraud, illegal fee collection—49.P76
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
Hardville (Hardtville)—49.K85, 49.K86
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
homestead patents—49.DM47
Humboldt land office—49.K66
accounts, letters received about—49.M94
Independence land office—49.K66, 49.M94

Kansas (cont.)
accounts, letters received about—49.M94
Indian land sales
annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
Osage accounts (1875–77)—49.M94
Indian lands—49.K85–49.K87
Cherokee Neutral Lands—49.K53T
Cherokee Strip lands—49.K67
Delaware trust lands—49.K85–49.K86
New York Indians—49.K66, 49.K70(4)
payments for (1874–1914)—49.K65
reservation land sales—49.K81
reserves—49.K75
sales transactions (1859–1900)—49.K66–49.K67
See also specific tribes and reservations by name
Indian lands patented to Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad—49.11(3)
internal improvements lands, selections—49.G104
Iowa Point—49.K86
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
Jacksonville—49.K85, 49.K86
Kickapoo land office, undelivered patents—49.B71
land offices
appropriations and expenses (1864–65)—49.M88
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
dates of cash locations at (1820–1908)—49.C49
homestead entries registers—49.C34–49.C35
locations made at—49.C49
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
Larned—49.OB12
Larned land office—49.K68
accounts, letters received about—49.M94
Lattaville—49.K85, 49.K86
Leavenworth City—49.K85, 49.K86
Mapleton land office—49.K66
maps—49.E102
Miami Town Company—49.K122T
military bounty land warrants
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations abstracts—49.DM66(1–2,4–5,8)
register of abstracts—49.B39(5)
Neodesha land office—49.K66
Oklahoma Territory boundary, survey field notes—49.E98
Osage Indians
ceded lands — 49.F75, 49.F76–49.F77, 49.F86
land sales—49.K66–49.K67
Osage trust entry cancellations—49.C66
Osawkee—49.K86
Pottawatomi Indian lands—49.11(3)
preemption on unsurveyed lands—49.G11
private land claims
dockets—49.DP14
donation claims—49.DP224
public buildings, land grants for—49.G100
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
Receivers, statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
repayment certification reports—49.M56
repayments, claims for railroad construction lands—49.M48
repayments to railroads in—49.F83
reservoirs—49.F90
Salina, Supreme Court scrip, abstracts—49.B65
school grants, land status and use cards—49.G99
school land grants, indemnity lands—49.G94(3), 49.G97
scrip used in
agricultural college—49.B51, 49.C56
Chippewa—49.B54
Porterfield certificates—49.B57
Sioux half-breed—49.B54, 49.B54(3)
settlers' claims on ceded Osage Indian lands—49.F75
Shawnee County, application for survey and entry of land (1879–82)—49.E61
special acts files—49.K122T
surveyed land reports (1862–69)—49.E122
surveying contracts, percentages retained on (1853–59)—49.M40
Surveyors General—49.G60
account ledgers—49.E103
correspondence—49.E31–49.E32, 49.E44
surveys—49.M38

Kansas (cont.)
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
sketch of (1855)—49.DM28
suspended entries—49.OB1–49.OB2
swamp lands—49.K11
warrants given for indemnities—49.M73
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber trespass cases—49.P59
Topeka—49.E61
contested preemptions, appeals docket—49.G37
Topeka District
railroad conflicts—49.11(7)
railroad lands—49.11(7)
Topeka land office—49.K66, 49.K67, 49.K68, 49.M94
township plats—49.E131
townsites—49.K28
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP4, 49.OP11
Wichita land office—49.K122T
accounts, letters received about—49.M94
patent files—49.DM47
Kansas Indians—49.K65
Half–Breed lands—49.K90
land sales—49.K82
Kansas (Kaw) Half Breed reservation—49.E61, 49.E122
Kansas Pacific Railroad—49.F61
Kaskaskia Indians—49.K61
Kaweah Cooperative Colony of California—49.P45–49.P46, 49.P47
Kearney, Stephen W.—49.DP187
Kebolte, Eliza White—49.E102
Keegan, Bernard—49.K119
Keffer, Charles—49.R45
Kelley, Mark M.—49.E89–49.E90
Kelsay, Laura E.— 49.17, 49.E129, 49.I22
Kentucky, agricultural college scrip—49.B48
Ketchum, Morris—49.G116
Keytes, James—49.K122T
Kickapoo Indian lands (Kansas)—49.E122
Kidder, Arthur D.—49.E15, 49.E54
Kinchin, William—49.DP115, 49.DP116
King, Harry—49.L11
King, John B.—49.E62
King, Valentine—49.DP103(5), 49.DP106
Kiowa and Comanche pasture leases—49.K80
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation
acreage and allotments—49.C22(2)
adjoining land entries—49.C22(3)
opening of—49.5
resurvey field notes (1875)—49.E95
status of— 49.K57
Kiowa Indian Reservation. *See* Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation
Kirkpatrick, George D. D.—49.E55, 49.P39T
Klamath Indian Reservation—49.E99, 49.K57
Knox, A. W.—49.P39T
Knox, John C.—49.N22T
Kreidler, Edward A.—49.G25T

Labaddie, Silvester—49.DP29
Labeaume, Louis—49.DP60, 49.DP63
Lacroix, Josephte—49.DP61
Ladd, Mary A.—49.K122T
Lafayette, Marquis de—49.K123, 49.K122T
Laffite family—49.DP86(6)
Laguna Pueblo Reservation, map—49.R33
Laird, George M.—49.P39T
Lake Bonneville Water and Power Company—49.F95
Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad—49.F39
Lake Tahoe National Forest—49.R39
Lake Traverse Reservation, sales of surplus land, letters about (1891–94)—49.C21
Lamar, Luicius Q. C.—49.F22
Lamarche, Antoine—49.DP44
Lamay, John (Bishop)—49.DP198
Lamoraux, Silas—49.4T
Lanby, Peter S.—49.R30T
Land Claims Case Files and Related Records, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 1844–1880 (microfilm)—49.DP129
Land classification
coal lands—49.N81
by Geological Survey—49.N11
Geological Survey maps—49.N11
mineral vs. nonmineral lands—49.N73–49.N75
Land classsification, mineral classification plats (1907–24)—49.N83
Land districts—49.I5
notices about (1870–1923)—49.L18
Land entries—49.DM41–49.DM42, 49.OB4
cancellations—49.DM45
cash entries—49.DM44(2), 49.DM46
changes, dockets (1834–71)—49.M51
credit prior certificates—49.DM44(1)
donation claims—49.DM45, 49.DM55, 49.DP2, 49.DP224

Indian allotment applications—49.DM44(8)
land transactions abstracts (1814–1908)—49.DM54
letters sent about—49.B16
Registers' abstracts of—49.DM43, 49.DM54
See also specific types of land entries, e.g. Homestead entries
Land entrymen—49.DM43
index to serial patent case files—49.DM50
Land grants
for railroads
adjudication of—49.F34
General Land Office role in resolving conflicts—49.F5, 49.F69
for public buildings—49.G100–49.G102
under Donation and Small Holding acts—49.G57–49.G78
See also Railroad land grants; Rights-of-way; School land grants; Selection lists
"Land Laws of the United States...1882"—49.14(4)
Land officers, charges against, letters about (1850–60)—49.A6
Land offices—49.I5
accounts, correspondence about—49.M94
benchmarks for settlement patterns—49.C49
certificates prepared for patenting—49.C51
clerks for transcribing testimony (1894–1909)—49.M103
correspondence. *See* Registers and Receivers
dates of cash locations at (1820–1908)—49.C49
desert land entries filed (1879–1911)—49.G49
diagrams of land districts—49.C1
discontinued, land patents returned by (1841–64)—49.B71
employee records (1894–1907)—49.A32
examinations reports—49.I20
expenses (1881–1904)—49.M109(3)
fraudulent entries hearings—49.P79
index to—49.OP9
inspection reports—49.A25
inspections—49.P81
lands within each jurisdiction described—49.C82
local tract books—49.OP11
locations—49.B49
locations at (1818–1909)—49.C49
office equipment and supplies—49.E127
openings and closings—49.M102
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
sales records, statement details—49.M79–49.M80
serial patent case registers (1908–50)—49.DM52
suspended cash entries docket (1885–90)—49.C58
See also Registers and Receivers
Land patents—49.B1–49.B3, 49.B5
cash, transmittal letters to Registers and Receivers (1886–1907)—49.B68
certificates of purchase for patenting, docket (1836–41)—49.B70
denied or relinquished—49.DM51
entry papers for—49.DM50
file types—49.DM47
returned from discontinued land offices (1841–64)—49.B71
serial case files—49.DM50–49.DM53
serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
in southern States, issued during the Civil War—49.B72
unclaimed—49.DM48
unpatented serial case files (1908–64)—49.DM51
See also Mineral patents
Land reclamation, withdrawals for, letters about—49.L17
Land reclamation. *See* Reclamation
Land sales proclamations—49.11, 49.M82
correspondence about payments for—49.DM26, 49.DM35
oversize (1822–1909)—49.11, 49.C41
Land scrip. *See* Scrip
Land speculation. *See* Speculators
Land titles, obtaining title to public land—49.15(2)
Lands and Railroads Division (Interior Department)—49.F13
Langlois, Joseph M.—49.DP61
Lard, Joseph—49.K122T
Larkin, E. F.—49.B14
LaRoche, Ignace—49.DP61
Larson, Andrew H.—49.R30T
Lasselle, Hyacinth—49.K122T
Lavin, James P.—49.P52
Law Examiner. *See* Board of Law Review
Lawrence, James M.—49.M24
Laws. *See* Legislation
Layman, Albert W.—49.P39T
Le Breton, Louis C.—49.K125
Lea, Albert M.—49.E77
Leach, Arnold—49.P49
Lead mines—49.N102, 49.N103
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Gibson Railroad—49.F38
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad—49.F38, 49.F61, 49.F75
Lee, Oliver M.—49.P77

Lee, Stephen L.—49.DP206
Leech Lake Indian Reservation—49.K18, 49.K96, 49.K106, 49.K119
Leech Lake Lumber Company—49.K103
Legal cases
  coal—49.A26
  unlawful enclosures—49.A26
Legislation
  "An Act Prescribing the Terms on Which Exemplifications Shall be Furnished..."—49.E28
  Carey Acts—49.F93–49.F94, 49.P13
  coal lands—49.N10, 49.N12
  Coal Lands Act of 1873—49.N10
  contested entries—49.M104
  correspondence about, Mineral Division (1896–1907)—49.N28
  Court of Private Land Claims—49.DP176–49.DP178
  Desert Land Law—49.I10
  on desert lands—49.G48–49.G50
  donation acts—49.DP2, 49.G57–49.G63
  establishing Indian reservations—49.K55
  forest lieu selection—49.K132
  forest protection—49.P18
  forest reserves—49.I10, 49.R2
  General Allotment Act of 1887—49.C21
  General Land Office—49.I2–49.I5
  General Public Lands Reform Law—49.I10
  Graduation Act of 1854—49.C67, 49.M18, 49.R44
  Homestead Act of 1862—49.G11
  Indian allotments—49.K84
  land grants to States—49.C65
  "Land Laws of the United States...1882"—49.14(4)
  lieu selections—49.R4
  Lode Mining Law—49.I9
  Louisiana Purchase land claims—49.DP17–49.DP25
  military bounty land warrant acts—49.B20–49.B23, 49.C81, 49.DM57, 49.DM59, 49.DM60, 49.DM61
  Mineral Leasing Act of 1920—49.N13
  mining claims—49.N2
  New Madrid [Missouri] earthquake relief—49.DP2, 49.DP40(2), 49.DP48
  Pacific Railroad Act of 1862—49.F14
  preemption acts—49.G5, 49.G7–49.G10
  preemption laws—49.I9
  on preemptions—49.G38, 49.G103
  to prevent unlawful occupation of public lands—49.P17
  proposed, GLO Commissioners' letters and reports about—49.A9
  Public Archives Act of 1858—49.DP139
  on public land sales' proceeds—49.G103
  railroad construction in Minnesota (1861–1901), summary report—49.C22(10)
  Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875—49.F56
  Reclamation Act of 1902—49.M83
  on repayments for erroneously sold land—49.M47
  rights-of-way acts—49.F88–49.89
  school land grants—49.G79–49.G81, 49.G88
  small holding acts—49.G57–49.G63
  soldiers' and sailors' additional homestead act of 1872—49.C39
  Southern Homestead Act of 1866—49.B47
  special acts, indexes—49.K127–49.K128
  special acts (1785–1926)—49.K122–49.K126
    topics covered in files of—49.K122T
  State Fund acts—49.M15
  Surveyors General and—49.G60
  swamp land repayments—49.K12
  swamp lands acts—49.K1–49.K4
  Ten Sections Act of 1832—49.DP77
  timber and stone entries—49.DM44(6)
  Timber Culture Law—49.I9, 49.I10
  timber sales—49.P3
  timber trespass—49.P87
  townsites—49.K22–49.K23
  unlawful inclosures—49.P17
Lehman, Sadie—49.R30T
Lemhi Indian Reservation—49.K57
LeSueur, Frederick—49.P39T
Letters and Surveying Contracts Received by the General Land Office from the Surveyors General for Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas 1851–1913 (microfilm publication)—49.E66
Letters and Surveying Contracts Received by the General Land Office from the Surveyors General for Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas 1813–1832 (microfilm publication)—49.E23
Letters Received by the Department of Justice from the State of Louisiana, 1871–1884 (microfilm)—49.DP129
Letters Received by the Secretary of the Treasury and the General Land Office from the Surveyor General for Mississippi 1803–31 (microfilm publication)—49.E21
Letters Received by the Secretary of the Treasury Relating to Public Lands ("N" Series), 1831–1878 (microfilm)—49.I20

Letters Received by the Secretary of the Treasury Relating to Public Lands ("N" Series), 1831–1849 (microfilm)—49.C10
Letters Sent by the Department of Justice: General and Miscellaneous, 1818–1904 (microfilm)—49.DP129
Letters Sent by the General Land Office to Surveyors General 1796–1901 (microfilm publication)—49.E31
Letters Sent by the Secretary of the Treasury Relating to Public Lands ("N" Series), 1801–1878 (microfilm)—49.I20
Letters Sent by the Secretary of the Treasury Relating to Public Lands ("N" Series), 1801–1878(microfilm)—49.C10
Levy, Moses—49.K122T
Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition (Portland, OR, 1905), map exhibit—49.L4
Lewis and Clark expedition—49.K122T
Lewis and Clark Expedition route—49.E130
Lewis, Figures—49.K122T
Lewis, Henry—49.K122T
Lewis, Joshua—49.DP92, 49.DP99
Lewis, Meriwether—49.K123
Lewis, William S.—49.K118
Lieu Selection, Scrip, and Warrant Division. *See* Forestry, Lieu Selection, Scrip, and Warrant Division (R)
Lieu selections—49.R4, 49.R40
  in coal areas—49.R42
  companies' incorporation filings for, list—49.R41
  mineral conflicts—49.N9
  See also Forest lieu selections
Lifesaving stations—49.K49
Lightfoot, W. J.—49.E55
Lighthouse reserves—49.K49–49.K50
Limantour, Jose Y.—49.DP163
Lincoln, Abraham—49.K70(2), 49.4
Lindsay, W. A.—49.E93
Linnen, Edward B.—49.A26, 49.P53
List of Cartographic Records of the General Land Office (Kelsay)—49.E129, 49.I22
Little Colorado River, reclamation projects—49.F103
Little Rock & Memphis Railroad—49.F40
Little Rock Railroad—49.F40
Livingston, Richard—49.K122T
Logging. *See* Timber logging
Logging permits. *See* Timber permits
Loisel, Regis—49.B58
Long, Lawrence—49.DP45
Lopez, Jose—49.DP140(1)
Lopez, Ygnacio—49.DP140(1)
Lorrain, Alfred—49.DP91(2), 49.DP93
Loughborough, John—49.DP66
Loughry, Archibald—49.K122T
Louisiana
  abandoned military reservations—49.K43
  Acadia county, land claim certificates —49.DP131, 49.E112
    • *See also* Orleans Territory
  archives—49.K122T
  Atakapas region, land claims—49.DP100
  Baron de Bastrop Grant, private land claims in—49.DP125, 49.K122T
  Baton Rouge—49.K122T
    land office records—49.E116
  Baton Rouge land office
    letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
    records (1722–1881)—49.DP86
  Bayou Lacomb—49.B61
  Caddo Levee District—49.E62
  canals—49.F90
  case summaries—49.P85
  cash entries under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
  Catahoula Parish—49.DP126
  certificates of land purchases for patenting, docket (1836–41)—49.B70
  Compte du Ouachita map—49.DP89(7)
  correspondence about (1818–81)—49.DP87
  correspondence about surveys (1826–28)—49.E22
  deputy surveyors' bonds—49.E68
  deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
  District East of the Island of New Orleans and West of Pearl River, survey records—49.E112
  District North of Red River—49.DP85, 49.DP123–49.DP126, 49.DP131
    maps and sketches—49.E114
    survey records—49.E112
  District West of Pearl River, East of Island of New Orleans—49.DP85, 49.DP112–49.DP122
  Donaldsonville
    correspondence about surveys (1827–28)—49.E22
    land office correspondence with Surveyors General—49.E36
  East Baton Rouge Parish—49.DP121
  Eastern District of Orleans Territory, survey records—49.E112
  Ferry [Caddo] Lake, ecological survey records—49.E6

Louisiana (cont.)
Ferry Lake, ecological survey photographs (1914)—49.23
Ferry Lake map—49.19
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
French grant of 1764 (map)—49.K125
geology and underground water, USGS report—49.E62
Georgia commission lands—49.G126
Greensburg District, maps and sketches—49.E114
Greensburg Land District—49.8
Greensburg land office—49.DP85
land claims papers—49.DP86(4)
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
military bounty land warrants—49.DM61(3)
Registers and Receivers, correspondence—49.DP119
settlement claims (1835)—49.DP117
group survey field notes (1910–40)—49.E97
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
Huie–Hodge Lumber Company—49.K125
Iberville county, land claim certificates—49.E112
Indian claims—49.DP86(6)
internal improvements, land sales for—49.G103
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
La Nana grant—49.K122T
land claim adjustment cases (1844–71)—49.DP31
land claims, letters about—49.DM28
Land Commissioners, registers—49.DP115–49.DP116
land districts, listed—49.DP85
land entries, case files index—49.DM43, 49.OP5
land entry changes—49.M51
land offices—49.DP85
certificates prepared for patenting—49.C51
certificates returned to—49.C51
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16, 49.C75
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
land patents
issued during the Civil War—49.B72
relinquished or rejected—49.DM51
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
lands surveyed and resurveyed—49.K122T
Las Ormigas grant—49.K122T
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
maps—49.OP11
for Presidential proclamations (1847–48)—49.DM40
military bounty land tracts—49.DM59
military bounty land warrants—49.B39(16), 49.DM61(3)
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations abstracts—49.DM66(1–2, 4–5, 8)
register of abstracts—49.B39(5)
suspended or canceled—49.B30
military bounty lands—49.B24
mineral lands
restoration notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
withdrawal notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
Monroe—49.DP86(6)
swamp land selections—49.K14
Monroe land office—49.DP85, 49.DP127
de Bastrop Grant claims—49.DP125
military bounty land warrants—49.DM61(3)
Natchitoches—49.DP86(6), 49.R16
preemption claims (1834–45)—49.G41
swamp land selections—49.K14
Natchitoches land office—49.DP85, 49.DP86(6), 49.DP127
homestead entries docket (1877–87)—49.C36
letters from (1838–74)—49.DP127
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
military bounty land warrants—49.DM61(3)
Rio Hondo claims—49.DP127
vacant land lists (1879–80)—49.C69
New Orleans
land office files—49.E113
preemption claims (1834–45)—49.G41
swamp land selections—49.K14
New Orleans land office—49.DP85, 49.DP89(4–5), 49.R16
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
military bounty land warrants—49.DM61(3)
orders of survey—49.DP98, 49.DP118
patent certificate abstracts (1811–57)—49.DP98, 49.DP118
newspapers, people connected with—49.DM35
Northwestern District—49.DP85, 49.DP127
maps and sketches—49.E114

Louisiana (cont.)
Opelousas
correspondence about surveys (1826–27)—49.E22
land office records—49.E112
preemption claims (1834–45)—49.G41
Opelousas land office—49.DP85, 49.DP127, 49.DP131
credit system papers for land transactions—49.C50
land claims papers—49.DP86(5)
land sales (1829)—49.C61
letters from (1825–60)—49.DP111
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
military bounty land warrants—49.DM61(3)
orders of survey—49.DP118
patent certificate abstracts (1811–57)—49.DP98, 49.DP118
vacant land lists (1879–80)—49.C69
Osage trust entry cancellations—49.C66
Ouachita, preemption claims (1834–45)—49.G41
Ouachita land office—49.DP85
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
private land claim reports (1821–90)—49.DP123–49.DP124
Receivers' accounts—49.M22
Ouachita River, settlements on—49.DP86(6)
patented land entries, index—49.OP11
preemption rights for internal improvements—49.F1
private land claims—49.C25, 49.E84, 49.K122T, 49.M104
abstracts (1805–37)—49.DP91
of African Americans—49.DP60, 49.DP120
confirmed or surveyed—49.DP133, 49.M76
conflict—49.DP121
dockets—49.DP14
donation claims—49.DP224
fraudulent—49.DP88, 49.DP123, 49.DP126
miscellaneous records (1735–1890)—49.DP117
plats (1815–1915)—49.DP223, 49.DP228
reports (1837)—49.DP93–49.DP96, 49.DP100–49DP102, 49.DP106–49.DP107, 49.DP109, 49.DP114, 49.DP123–49.DP125, 49.DP127
unconfirmed—49.DP90, 49.DP128
private land scrip locations, docket—49.F87
public lands, sold and unsold up to mid–1827, abstracts—49.M75
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
public works improvements, corporations for—49.K125
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
Receivers, statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
repayments—49.M51
reservoirs—49.F90
Rio Hondo claims—49.DP86(6), 49.DP103(4), 49.DP108, 49.DP109, 49.DP127
school land grants—49.G94(1)
status and use cards—49.G99
scrip issued for claims against land grants in Louisiana—49.B65
scrip used in—49.B67
agricultural college—49.B47, 49.B48, 49.B51, 49.B61
Chippewa—49.B54(7)
Choctaw—49.B53, 49.B61, 49.B72
land locations—49.B61
Revolutionary War—49.B45
Sioux half–breed—49.B54(7)
Supreme Court—49.B61, 49.B66(7)
Surveyor General—49.B61
South of Tennessee lands—49.DP131
survey records—49.E112
Southeastern District—49.DP85, 49.DP131
maps and sketches—49.E114
survey records—49.E112
Southwestern District—49.DP85, 49.DP131
maps and sketches—49.E114
preemption claims, plats—49.DP122
survey records—49.E112
special acts files—49.K122T
St. Helena—49.DP116
St. Helena Land District, survey records—49.DP131, 49.E112
St. Helena land office—49.DP85, 49.DP131
orders of survey—49.DP118
patent certificates abstracts (1811–57)—49.DP98, 49.DP118
Registers and Receivers, correspondence—49.DP119
Surveyor General
equipment inventories—49.DP131
records inventories—49.DP131
survey–related records, maps, etc.—49.DP131
Surveyor General South of Tennessee, papers transferred—49.DP131
Surveyors General—49.E115
account ledgers—49.E103

Louisiana (cont.)
correspondence—49.E35–49.E36
office record and equipment inventories—49.E112
papers transferred to (1831)—49.E112
Surveyors General of Mississippi, letters from (1803–31)—49.E21
surveys—49.M38
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
swamp land indemnity accounts—49.M72
swamp lands—49.K11, 49.K122T
reclamation projects—49.K4
selection lists—49.K14–49.K15
three–percent fund statements (1831–35)—49.M15
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber lands, navy reserve plats—49.N104
timber reserves, for naval use—49.N104
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
vacant land in (1854–55)—49.C67
See also Orleans Territory
Louisiana and Gulf Railroad—49.K125
Louisiana Purchase—49.DP16
boundary—49.L3
map—49.E130
private land claims—49.DP17–49.DP26
dockets—49.DP14
research notes on (1912)—49.E60
Louisiana Purchase Exposition (St. Louis, 1904), map exhibit—49.L4, 49.L11
Louisiana Territory
Arkansas District, private land claims—49.DP70
Bayou St. Jean—49.DP89
British land grants—49.DP89(2)
certificates issued in (1808–1812)—49.DP30
Commissioners certificates (1808–59)—49.DP30
land speculation in—49.E21
map—49.E130
private land claims, miscellaneous records—49.DP89
Spanish concessions, adverse opinions on settlement claims (1795–1812)—49.DP32
surveys west of the Pearl River (1805–27)—49.E22
Lounsbury, Ralph G.—49.DP135
Lount, George—49.M24
Lower Yellowstone reclamation project—49.P50
Lucas, John B. C.—49.DP29, 49.DP38
Luco, Juan M.—49.DP163
Lyders, Eric C.W.S.—49.P51T
Lyman, Catlena H.—49.G25T

Macomber, Allen—49.E61
Magwire [Maguire], John—49.DP60
Mail and Files Division (D)—49.B6, 49.DM1–49.DM6
correspondence
Congress, letters from Members of—49.DM17, 49.DM24
from Executive Branch agencies—49.DM24
from Executive Branch departments—49.DM18, 49.DM19, 49.DM24
filing system for—49.DM7–49.DM8
from Governors—49.DM16
about Indian lands—49.DM31
from inspectors—49.DM27
from land offices (1814–36)—49.DM11
miscellaneous files—49.DM27
miscellaneous letters received (1801–1909)—49.DM13, 49.DM27
from other GLO divisions (1901–10)—49.DM68
from the President—49.DM18
about private land claims (1833–95)—49.DM15, 49.DM28–49.DM32
received about Indian lands (1835–63)—49.DM14
from Registers and Receivers—49.DM11, 49.DM25, 49.DM27
registers of, from other divisions—49.DM1
from Special Agents—49.DM27
from State officials—49.DM16, 49.DM24
from Surveyors General—49.DM12, 49.DM27
duties and responsibilities—49.DM2–49.DM3
land patent files—49.B73
land transactions abstracts (1814–1908)—49.DM54
military bounty land warrants—49.B21
surrendered—49.B27
miscellaneous letters received (1910–47)—49.DM27
scrip records—49.B42, 49.B48
telegrams—49.DM34
tract books—49.OP12
Mail route preemptions in Minnesota—49.G128
Maine
agricultural college scrip—49.B48
special acts files—49.K122T
Mainville, Jose—49.DP61

Mainville, Joseph—49.DP61, 49.DP63
Major, John J.—49.E78
Mandan Indians—49.K70(1)
Manifold, Peter—49.K122T
Manual of Instructions for the Survey of the Mineral Lands of the United States—49.N94
Maps. *See* Cartographic records
Marmon, Walter G.—49.E82
Marsh, George H.—49.G128
Marshall, Burgess W.—49.P39T
Marshlands. *See* Swamp lands
Martin, Henry—49.K122T
Martin, James J.—49.P47
Maryland, agricultural college scrip—49.B48
Massachusetts, agricultural college scrip—49.B48
Matthews, William B.—49.G25T, 49.N22T
Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company—49.DP206
Maxwell, Lucine B.—49.DP206
McArthur, Duncan—49.K122T
McBride, John G.—49.N62
McBrier, Elizabeth—49.K122T
McCardle, Annie F.—49.P94
McCarthy, D.—49.B14
McCoy, Abram S.—49.G25T
McCullough, F. H.—49.B14
McDermott, Frank P.—49.N22T
McDonough, John—49.DP121
McDonough, Patrick—49.K48
McEniry, Matthew D.—49.P51, 49.P51T
McFarland, Noah C.—49.I19, 49.4T
McFee, John E.—49.R30T
McGregor and Missouri River Railroad—49.F49
McGregor and Sioux City Railroad—49.F49
McGregor and Western Railroad—49.F42, 49.F49
McGregor, John—49.N46
McKee, Thomas H.—49.DP12
McKee, William R—49.K122T
McKenzie, John D.—49.N62
McKinley, Forrest—49.P49
McLean, John—49.4T
McLeod, H. V.—49.B14
McPherson, W. M.—49.DP62
McRee, William—49.E23, 49.E108
Meigs, Josiah—49.4, 49.4T
Mescalero Indian Reservation—49.K71
Methodist Episcopal Church, Missionary Society land claim dispute—49.E117, 49.K122T
Methods of Business in the Department of the Interior: Report to the Select Committee of U.S. Senate (1887)—49.E11
Methods of Business in the Department of the Interior (1887)—49.B2
Metoyer, Benjamin—49.B58, 49.B62, 49.K122T
Metsker, Glen R.—49.P52
Mexican cessions—49.DP132–49.DP133
  archival records, California—49.DP138–49.DP144
  private claims in—49.DP133
    Supreme Court appeals—49.DP181
  Spanish and Mexican land practices—49.DP135–49.DP137
  Surveyors General and—49.DP176
  See also Court of Private Land Claims
Mexicans, U.S. citizens by treaty, lands for—49.G62
Mexico
  acres of land acquired from—49.C80
  boundary surveys and maps—49.E130, 49.K122T
  land regulations—49.DP203
  national railways annual report (1910)—49.P72
  San Miguel De Horcasistas, expedition to San Francisco from (1774–76)—49.DP144(4)
Meyendorff, Michael A.—49.11(12), 49.P39T, 49.P49
Miami Indians—49.K65, 49.K65(2)
Michener, Perry G.—49.N22T
Michigan
  cash entries under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
  credit system papers for land transactions—49.C50
  erroneous land sales in—49.M50
  fraudulent land entries—49.P82, 49.P84(1)
  homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
  Indian allotments—49.K53T
  land entries, cash payments for—49.C53–49.C54
  land offices
    bounty land warrants returned to—49.C52
    correspondence
      Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
    See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
  maps, for Presidential proclamations (1847–48)—49.DM40
  military bounty land tract—49.DM59
  mineral lands, copper—49.N103
  patented land entries, index—49.OP11
  preemption cases received (1855–75)—49.G32
  private land claims, letters about (1835–89)—49.DP82
  public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
  railroad land grants—49.F32(2)

Michigan (cont.)
Receivers
individual accounts—49.M22
quarterly accounts (1800–25)—49.M21
statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
Sault Ste. Marie—49.K29
townsites, tract records—49.K30T
scrip used in—49.B67
special acts files—49.K122T
Surveyors General
account ledgers—49.E103
letters from—49.E24
surveys—49.M38
letters about (1806–24) — 49.E21
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber–culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber depredations in—49.C19
timber trespass cases—49.P62
tract books—49.OP11
vacant land in (1854–55)—49.C67
Michigan National Forest—49.R20
Microfilm Edition of the Land Records of New Mexico—49.DP197
Middleton, James D.—49.K97
Milburn, William—49.DP58
Military bounty land scrip—49.B8
Military Bounty Land Warrant Division. *See* Contest Division
Military Bounty Land Warrant Division (H)
merger with Recorder's Division (B) — 49.B3
list of warrants sent to—49.C81
Military bounty land warrants—49.B3, 49.B6, 49.B20–49.B23, 49.DM56–49.DM58, 49.OB12, 49.R5
Act of 1850 issuances—49.DM61
Act of 1852 issuances—49.DM62
Act of 1855 issuances—49.DM63
appeals to Secretary of the Interior—49.B75
assignments under act of 1855—49.B34
assignments under various acts—49.B39(2), 49.B39(7)
caveat cases—49.DM60(4), 49.DM63(12)
caveats on—49.B29, 49.B36, 49.B39(10), 49.B39(18)
Civil War—49.B20, 49.C30, 49.C39
Commissioner of Pensions, letters to—49.B33, 49.B39(1), 49.B39(10)
correspondence about—49.R16
double bounty warrants—49.DM59, 49.DM59(4)
duplicate warrants under act of 1855—49.B35
exchanges of—49.B25
Forestry Division lists—49.DM65
fraudulent, held by innocent purchasers—49.B30
Indian applicants for—49.DM63(13)
Indian wars—49.DM61
issued to Indians—49.B35
letters about—49.B11, 49.B33–49.B34, 49.C7–49.C8
locations—49.K66
abstracts of—49.DM66(1–8)
monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32, 49.B39(19)
reports of—49.B39(6)
locations registers for Act of 1842—49.DM59(6)
Mexican War—49.B20, 49.B26, 49.B29, 49.B30, 49.DM57, 49.DM60
notices to assignees—49.B39(13)
notifications (case files) for 160–acre warrants—49.DM59(3)
patent applications—49.B38
patenting, abstracts of warrants for—49.B38
patents issued on—49.B39(1)
patents recalled—49.B39(3)
Pension Office registers of—49.DM63(7–8), 49.DM64(1)
preemption claims and—49.B37
Recorder's Division letters about—49.B39(10–13)
register of abstracts (1854–67)—49.B39(5)
Registers and receivers, letters sent to—49.B39(11)
Registers and Receivers monthly reports of—49.DM66
returned, abstracts of—49.B39(14)
Revolutionary War—49.A38, 49.B20, 49.B22, 49.B24
scrip claims filed—49.DM62(1)
serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
Surveyors General's monthly accounts (1848–54)—49.E124
suspended or canceled—49.B35, 49.B39(1), 49.B39(4), 49.DM60(5–8), 49.DM61(4), 49.DM63(9–11), 49.DM64(2–3)
unpatented, abstracts of—49.B39(4)
War of 1812—49.B22, 49.B24, 49.DM4, 49.DM57–49.DM59, 49.DM59(1, 4), 49.DM61
warrants located—49.B39(8–9)
See also Soldiers Homestead Rights; *military bounty land warrants in specific states or territories*
Military bounty lands—49.H1
preemption claim conflicts—49.G36
Military personnel, soldiers' additional homestead applications—49.11(4)

Military reservations—49.E60, 49.K122T
correspondence about surveys of (1864–1903)—49.E42
in former Sioux Indian lands—49.E130
Fort Wallace, longitude calculations—49.E78
maps—49.E130, 49.K40
records about (1822–43)—49.K45
surveying histories (1824–1922)—49.K44
Military reservations (abandoned)—49.C24, 49.C25, 49.E57, 49.I11, 49.K37–49.K38, 49.K41
appraisers for—49.A33(7)
correspondence about (1829–1935)—49.K43
custodians—49.A33(6)
personnel records—49.M45
disposal records (1822–1937)—49.K41
General Orders (1868–97)—49.K41
index to documents about (1832–1908)—49.K46
maps—49.19
See also specific military reservations under state or territory names
Military roads. *See* Wagon roads; specific military roads by name
Mille Lac Reservation, relief of settlers on—49.C24
Mille Lacs Indian Reservation, Northern Pacific Railroad lands—49.F51
Miller, Christopher—49.K122T
Miller, Daniel B.—49.E55
Miller, Gary M.—49.DP135
Miller, William W.—49.P39T
Mills, Peter—49.K122T
Milner, A. N.—49.E100
Mine Inspectors
appointment records—49.A33(6–7)
personnel records—49.M46
See also Inspectors
Miner, Julius E.—49.P74
Mineral certificates, letters about—49.B69
Mineral claims—49.A38
correspondence about, index—49.N47
examinations—49.N95
glossary—49.N95
See also Mining claims
Mineral Division (N)—49.B5, 49.N1–49.N4, 49.N14
annual reports (1887–1906)—49.N35
circulars (1865–1909)—49.13
clerks—49.N21, 49.N22T
correspondence
coal patent transmittals—49.N29
about congressional bills (1896–1907)—49.N28
letters received, registers of—49.N15, 29.N16
letters sent—49.N17–49.N36, 49.N22T
mineral applications, court records requests—49.N16
about mineral land applications and patents—49.N27, 49.N29
mineral patent transmittals—49.N29
about mineral specimens—49.N31
about mines and mineral claims (1869–71)—49.N16
about personal bonds—49.N32
about personnel matters—49.N36
to Registers and Receivers—49.N24–49.N26
to Secretary of the Interior—49.N27
sent by Division Chiefs—49.N33–49.N34
to Special Agents—49.N27
with Surveyors General—49.N15, 49.N18, 49.N25, 49.N32
functions—49.N4–49.N10, 49.N13
issuances, scrapbooks (1866–1924)—49.N99
restoration notices—49.OP13(4)
withdrawal notices—49.OP13(4)
workload—49.N8, 49.N9, 49.N13, 49.N34
Mineral Land Commissioners, appointment records—49.A33(6)
Mineral lands—49.I9, 49.N1–49.N2
agricultural claims on—49.N73–49.N75
classification plats (1907–24)—49.N83
contest cases—49.N59, 49.N61, 49.N65, 49.N68
appeals received—49.N71
appeals to Secretary of the Interior—49.N70
correspondence about—49.N70
decisions by Secretary of the Interior—49.N70
docket files—49.N60–49.N61, 49.N63
exhibits—49.N62
Forest Service adverse reports—49.N65
hearings files, docket—49.N67
quasi–contest docket files—49.N64
register—49.N66
copper—49.N103
copper mines—49.N105
correspondence about—49.N105
entries
applications—49.N52–49.N54
canceled applications—49.N56, 49.N57
documents required—49.N51, 49.N57
indexes to—49.N47–49.N48
rejected applications—49.N57
lead mines—49.N102, 49.N103, 49.N105
leases and locations—49.N105
patent applications

abstracts (1836–1908)—49.N53
pending (1866–1907)—49.N54
receipts for—49.N52
patent examiners plats (1886–96)—49.B74
patents (1868–1908)—49.N49, 49.N98
patents and patent applications, correspondence about—27.29
petroleum lands and—49.N7
sales statements (1866–84)—49.N39
serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
smelting agreements—49.N105
survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
surveying instructions—49.14(3)
surveys
approval files—49.N89
instructions—49.N94
surveys and plats, Accounting Division correspondence—49.M10
suspended cases (1883–1916)—49.N55
Treasury Department responsibilities—49.N102
Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, relocated claims—49.N40
War Department responsibilities—49.N102
Mineral patents—49.B69, 49.B73, 49.DM47
letters about—49.B69
unclaimed—49.DM48
See also Land patents
Mineral rights, on public domain, letters about applications for—49.B69
Mineral specimens
correspondence about—49.N31
instructions for collecting—49.N31
receipts for specimens—49.A36
requests to Registers and Receivers, replies to—49.DP227
Mineral surveyors—49.E13, 49.N88
See also Surveyors
Mineral surveys, repayments of excess deposits—49.M95
Minerals
defined by mining laws—49.N2
school indemnity lands listed for investigation—49.G92
Minerals Division (N), records—49.B73
Miners' hospitals—49.G81–49.G82
Mines—49.K143
placer mines in California, survey field notes—49.E90
Mining
coal–land laws and regulations (1901 and 1903)—49.13(4)
laws and regulations—49.N101
laws and regulations (1903)—49.13(4)
lode mining claims, letters about—49.B69
rights, letters about—49.B69
Mining claims—49.C80, 49.N2, 49.N37
correspondence about, index—49.N47
proximity to forest lieu selections—49.N42
registers (1868–1908)—49.N37, 49.N50
See also Mineral claims
Mining districts, index to—49.N38
Mining lands, survey costs—49.F83
Minnesota—49.E73
administrative letters sent to GLO field divisions (1910–27)—49.A16
agricultural lands for entry—49.C17(3–4)
Beltrami County, map—49.K119
boundaries—49.K122T
Brownsville land office—49.M22
canals—49.F90
Carver's Grant—49.E123
cash entries under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
Cass Lake
swamp lands—49.K18
Swede Hill settlement removal—49.C22(8)
timber sales—49.C22(6), 49.C22(9)
Cedar Island Lake, contested lands records (1895–1910)—49.E63
Chippewa Indian reservations, swamp lands—49.C22(5)
contested land cases—49.G117
Crookston, swamp lands—49.K18
deputy surveyors' bonds—49.E68
deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
Duluth
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
St. Louis Hotel—49.R15
swamp land selection investigations—49.K19
swamp lands—49.K18
Duluth land office
Sioux half–breed scrip—49.B54(6)
timber and stone entry documentation example—49.DM44(6)
Eveleth, Hotel McNeil—49.R15
field notes of miscellaneous surveys—49.E93
Fort Ripley, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
fraudulent land entries—49.P84(1)
group survey field notes (1910–40)—49.E97
Henderson, preemption entries—49.G42

Minnesota (cont.)
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
homestead entries data (1900–7)—49.M110
Indian allotments—49.C17(1–2), 49.K53T
Indian land sales
annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
Sioux lands—49.M94
Indian lands, Winnebago ceded—49.K74
internal improvements lands, selections—49.G104
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
Jackson (Winnebago City), military bounty land warrants in—49.C81
land grant relinquishments—49.F34
land offices
appropriations and expenses (1864–65)—49.M88
bounty land warrants returned to—49.C52
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
dates of cash locations at (1820–1908)—49.C49
final homestead certificates issued at (1863–1908)—49.C49
list of (1853)—49.M22
locations made at—49.C49
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
land patents, relinquished or rejected—49.DM51
land sale proclamations—49.E93
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
Litchfield land office, Sioux Indian land sales—49.M94
logging, on Chippewa reservations—49.C17(5), 49.K106
mail route preemptions—49.G128
Marshall land office, homestead entry documentation example—49.DM44(3)
military bounty land warrants—49.B39(16)
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations abstracts—49.DM66(1–2, 4–5, 8)
suspended or canceled—49.B30, 49.B35
Mille Lacs Indian Reservation—49.C24, 49.F51
mineral lands, Northern Pacific Railroad and—49.N79
Minneapolis land office—49.M22
New Ulm land office, Sioux Indian land sales—49.M94
Northern Pacific Railroad lands—49.F51, 49.F56, 49.F58–49.F59, 49.F65
patented land entries, index—49.OP11
Portland, preemption entries—49.G42
preemption cases received (1855–75)—49.G32
preemption on unsurveyed lands—49.G11
private land claims, donation claims—49.DP224
public buildings, land grants for—49.G100
public land disposals, quarterly records (1825–54)—49.M81
public land surveys (1856)—49.E73
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
railroad construction in—49.C22(10)
railroad land grants—49.F32(1), 49.F35, 49.F51, 49.F78
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
railroad lists—49.F32(3), 49.F68
railroads' cartographic information—49.F39
Receivers, statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
Red Wing land office—49.M22
preemption entries—49.G42
reservoirs—49.F90
land withdrawals for—49.L17
Sauk Rapids land office—49.M22
school land grants—49.G94(2), 49.G95
status and use cards—49.G99
school lands on Indian reservations—49.C22(7)
scrip used in—49.B67
agricultural college—49.B51, 49.B62, 49.B65
Chippewa—49.B54
Dodge—49.B59
Porterfield certificates—49.B57
Sioux half-breed—49.B54, 49.B54(3), 49.B54(5–6)
Supreme Court—49.B62, 49.B65
Surveyor General—49.B62, 49.B65
Valentine—49.B60
Sioux lands, appraisals—49.K63
soldiers' additional homestead entries, fraudulent—49.C39
special acts files—49.K122T
St. Cloud
scrip records—49.B46, 49.B56
swamp lands—49.K18

Minnesota (cont.)
St. Cloud land office—49.K138, 49.K122T
St. Peter, contested preemptions, appeals docket—49.G37
Stillwater land office
cash payments for land entries—49.C54
monthly returns from (1849–52)—49.M26(2)
quarterly returns from (1849–52)—49.M26(2)
surveyed land reports (1862–69)—49.E122
surveying contracts, percentages retained on (1853–59)—49.M40
surveys—49.M38
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
field notes—49.E93
field notes (1892)—49.11(1)
sketch of—49.DM28
special instructions—49.E90
suspended entries—49.OB1–49.OB2
swamp lands—49.C17(7), 49.C22(9), 49.K11, 49.K18
reclamation projects — 49.K1, 49.K4
selections—49.K15, 49.K18
survey field notes—49.E98
timber
depredations—49.C19
pine estimates—49.C17(6)
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone land entries—49.DM44(6), 49.M78(5)
timber–culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber depredation—49.P4
timber logging
on Chippewa ceded lands—49.C20, 49.C23
on Chippewa reservations, fiscal records—49.C17(5)
See also Chippewa ceded lands
timber sales receipts—49.M5
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60, 49.P62
township maps—49.E74
townsites—49.K28
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP11
Winnebago mixed bloods—49.K122T
Minnesota and Pacific Railroad—49.F39
Minnesota National Forest—49.K104
Minnesota River and Red River of the North Railroad—49.F39
Miranda, Guadalupe—49.DP206
Miscellaneous Division. *See* Preemption Division
Miscellaneous Letters Sent by the General Land Office, 1796–1889 (microfilm)—49.C10
Mississippi
case summaries—49.P85
credit system papers for land transactions—49.C50
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
Georgia commission lands—49.G126
Jackson land office—49.R16
land entry numbers—49.M13
land offices
bounty land warrants returned to—49.C52
correspondence. *See* Registers and Receivers
land patents, issued during the Civil War—49.B72
military bounty land warrants, on township plats—49.B40
patented land entries, index—49.OP11
Pontotac land office, Indian reserve diagrams—49.K14
preemption cases—49.G31
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
Receivers
individual accounts—49.M22
statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
Registers and Receivers, Public Land Division miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
scrip used in—49.B67
agricultural college—49.B48
Supreme Court—49.B66(7)
Spanish land claims records—49.DP117
special acts files—49.K122T
Surveyors General, account ledgers—49.E103
Surveyors General of Mississippi, letters from (1803–83)—49.E21, 49.E24
Swamp Land Indemnity Certificates—49.K9
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber lands, navy reserve plats—49.N104
township plats—49.N104
railroad lands on—49.F40
tract books—49.OP11
Mississippi and Missouri Railroad—49.F40
Mississippi River
Apple Island—49.K122T
cartographic records—49.E130

Missouri
Arkansas district—49.DP33, 49.DP40(2), 49.DP41, 49.DP55
attorneys—49.P92
Booneville, homestead entries register (1895–1905)—49.C35(2)
Boonville, homestead entry appeal cases—49.C38
boundaries—49.K122T
Bridgeton—49.DP34
Cape Girardeau—49.DP30, 49.DP32, 49.DP40(2), 49.DP54, 49.DP55
Carondelet—49.DP33, 49.DP39G, 49.DP41, 49.DP54
Carondelet Commons—49.DP58–49.DP59
cash entries under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
certificates of land purchases for patenting, docket (1836–41)—49.B70
Clinton land office, letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
contested land cases—49.G117
Cul de Sac Commons, survey dispute—49.DP66
Disbursing Agents, accounts—49.M22
Fayette—49.K122T
Fayette land office, letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
Franklin land office
credit system papers for land transactions—49.C50
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
Gasconade River, survey of islands—49.E87
Grand Prairie, survey dispute—49.DP66
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
Independence District, railroad lands—49.11(7)
internal improvements, land sales for—49.G103
Iowa boundary dispute—49.E76–49.E77
Ironton, homestead entries register (1893–1905)—49.C35(3)
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
Jackson land office
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
Surveyor General scrip—49.B62
Jefferson Barracks—49.DP58, 49.DP67
land claim adjustment cases (1844–71)—49.DP31
land claims, letters about—49.DM28
land entry changes—49.M51
land offices
bounty land warrants returned to—49.C52
certificates prepared for patenting—49.C51
certificates returned to (1840–48)—49.C51
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16, 49.C75
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
dates of cash locations at (1820–1908)—49.C49
homestead entries registers—49.C35
locations made at—49.C49
quarterly returns (1849–59)—49.M26(6)
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
land patents, relinquished or rejected—49.DM51
land relinquishments (1818–17)—49.C60
land sales schedules (1818–27)—49.C60
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
Lexington land office, letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
Little Prairie—49.DP33, 49.DP39(G), 49.DP41, 49.DP54
maps—49.OP11
for Presidential proclamations (1847–48)—49.DM40
Marais des Liards—49.DP34, 49.DP39(G), 49.DP54
Milan land office—49.C49
military bounty land tracts—49.DM59
military bounty land warrants—49.B39(16)
abstracts—49.B39(15)
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations abstracts—49.DM66(1–3, 4–5, 8)
locations register for War of 1812—49.DM59(5)
patentees—49.B22(1)
register of abstracts—49.B39(5)
suspended or canceled—49.B30, 49.B35
Mine à Breton—49.DP39(G), 49.DP41
New Bourbon—49.DP33, 49.DP39(G), 49.DP41, 49.DP54
New Madrid County—49.DP30, 49.DP32, 49.DP33, 49.DP39(G), 49.DP40(2), 49.DP41, 49.DP54, 49.DP55, 49.DP57
earthquake claims—49.K122T
land claims, letters about—49.DM28
land grants—49.K123
newspapers, people connected with—49.DM35
Palmyra land office, letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
patented land entries, index—49.OP11
Plattsburg land office, letters sent to GLO—49.DM25

Missouri (cont.)
Portage des Sioux—49.DP29, 49.DP33, 49.DP36, 49.DP39(G), 49.DP41, 49.DP54
preemption cases—49.G31
preemption cases received (1855–75)—49.G32
preemption rights for internal improvements—49.F1
private land claims—49.DP46, 49.DP79, 49.E84
Commissioners' reports on—49.DP43
confirmations (1815–63)—49.DP39
confirmations (1854–58)—49.DP64
confirmations (1860–74)—49.DP45
correspondence about (1823–1903)—49.DP57
dockets—49.DP14
donation claims—49.DP224
overlapping survey victims, certificates for—49.DP65
plats (1815–1915)—49.DP223, 49.DP228
rejections—49.DP46, 49.DP79
testimony (1824–59)—49.DP42
See also names of specific claimants
public land sales (1818–46)—49.M75
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
railroad land grants—49.F32(1)
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
Receivers
accounts—49.M22
statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
Recorder of Land Titles
correpondence (1823–63)—49.DP67
office archives inventory (1877)—49.DP68
office documents and furnishings—49.DP68
repayments—49.M51
school land grants—49.G94(1), 49.G108
status and use cards—49.G99
scrip used in
agricultural college—49.B51
Porterfield certificates—49.B57
Surveyor General—49.B58, 49.B62
Spanish concessions, legal cases (1835–38)—49.DP47
special acts files—49.K122T
Springfield, homestead entries register (1894–1902)—49.C35(4)
Springfield land office, letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
St. Charles—49.DP29, 49.DP30, 49.DP32, 49.DP33, 49.DP39(G), 49.DP40(2), 49.DP41, 49.DP54, 49.DP55
St. Ferdinand—49.DP33, 49.DP34, 49.DP35, 49.DP39(G), 49.DP41, 49.DP54
St. Genevieve—49.DP30, 49.DP32, 49.DP33, 49.DP37, 49.DP39(G), 49.DP40(2), 49.DP41, 49.DP54, 49.DP55
St. Louis
Commons—49.DP58, 49.DP67
Grand Prairie Common Fields—49.DP61
Land Office correspondence with Surveyors General—49.E36
letters concerning (1806–24)—49.E21
private land claims—49.DP15, 49.DP29, 49.DP30, 49.DP32, 49.DP33, 49.DP34, 49.DP39(G), 49.DP40(2), 49.DP41, 49.DP54, 49.DP55, 49.DP60–49.DP63
Receivers quarterly accounts (1818–24)—49.M21
school lands (1898)—49.11(11)
Surveyor General at, correspondence (1823–63)—49.DP67
St. Louis land office
credit system papers for land transactions—49.C50
letters sent to GLO—49.DM25
undelivered patents—49.B71
surveying archives—49.A6
Surveyor General, reports on confirmed claims—49.DP44
Surveyors General
account ledgers—49.E103
letters from (1826–83)—49.E24
surveys—49.E73
contracts and bonds—49.E67
correspondence about—49.E58
swamp lands—49.K11
selections—49.K15–49.K16
submitted for repayment (lists)—49.K12
three–percent fund statements (1831–35)—49.M15
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber–culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber trespass cases—49.P60
township plats—49.E131
railroad lands on—49.F40
tract books—49.OP11
Village à Robert—49.DP33, 49.DP34, 49.DP35, 49.DP39(G), 49.DP41
Weston—49.K22
See also Arkansas
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, lands—49.11(7)
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad—49.F38, 49.F61, 49.F75
Missouri Pacific Railroad—49.F37

railroads operated by—49.M11
Missouri River islands, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Missouri Territory
certificates issued in (1808–1812)—49.DP30
Concordia County—49.DP100
discussion of lands in (1814)—49.E23
first class claims—49.DP43
Livres Terriens (1766–1797)—49.DP33–49.DP35
military bounty lands—49.B23, 49.B24
New Madrid County
earthquake claims—49.BK122T
claims certificates—49.DP49–49.DP52, 49.DP56, 49.DP72
land relinquishments—49.DP53–49.DP54
relief—49.DM67
relief legislation—49.DP2, 49.DP40(2), 49.DP48
private grants from Spanish and French governments—49.DP33
Spanish concessions (1795–1812)—49.DP32, 49.DP36–49.DP37
St. Andrew—49.DP36
St. Louis, Recorder of Land Title reports (1812–16)—49.DP40
Western District, Commissioners' report (1812–16)—49.DP100
Missouri Indian Reserve—49.K75
Mitchell, Myrtle E.—49.R30T
Mitchell, Perry W.—49.R30T
Mix, Charles—49.K64
Modoc Indian reservation, surveys—49.M38
Molony, Patrick—49.DP84
Montana
Absoroka Forest Reserve—49.R28
administrative letters sent to GLO field divisions (1910–27)—49.A16
agricultural entries—49.P83
Alabama homestead relief certificates used at various land offices—49.K122T
Billings—49.N78
Bitterroot Forest Reserve—49.K57
Bozeman—49.N5, 49.N76, 49.K122T
Bozeman land office—49.N77
forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
canals—49.F90, 49.F95
coal lands—49.N81
cash entries—49.N85
cash sales—49.N39
classification plats—49.N83
declaratory statements—49.N86
lieu selections—49.R42(1)
sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
Dearborn Canal System—49.F98
deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
desert land entries—49.G48–49.G49
desert land entries (1877–1908)—49.M78(4)
desert land settlement—49.F93–49.F94, 49.F95
Flathead Forest Reserve—49.R27
Flathead Lake, villa sites map—49.19
forest reserves, mining claims in—49.N41
Fort Maginnis, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
fraudulent land entries—49.P82, 49.P83
Gallatin Forest Reserve—49.R27
Governors, correspondence with GLO—49.7
Great Falls—49.N78
Helena—49.N5, 49.N76
Goddess of Liberty mining claim—49.N30
land office political activities (1912)—49.A25
Helena land office—49.N77
homestead patents—49.DM47
Huntley townsite—49.K122T
Idaho boundary survey—49.M91
Indian allotments—49.K53T
Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
Indian lands—49.K69
See also specific Indian reservations and tribes by name
Indian reservations, land sales—49.K81
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
Kalispell land office—49.N77
Kootenai Forest Reserve—49.K57, 49.R20
Lake Como—49.R20
land grant relinquishments—49.F34
land offices
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
inspection reports (1909–37)—49.A25
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
land obtained by State through fraud—49.F98
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27

Montana (cont.)
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
Lewis & Clark Forest Reserve—49.R27
photographs—49.R20
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
Little Belt Forest Reserve—49.R27
Madison Forest Reserve—49.R27
military bounty land warrants
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations abstracts—49.DM66(1,4,8)
mineral entries, index—49.N48
mineral land, survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
mineral land plats—49.B74
mineral lands
agricultural claims—49.N75
contest dockets—49.N60
Northern Pacific Railroad and—49.N76–49.N79
restoration notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
survey approvals—49.N89
withdrawal notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
minerals, lands listed for investigation of—49.G92
mining claims—49.N50
in forest reserves—49.N41
patented and sold—49.N39
mining districts—49.N38
Missoula—49.N5, 49.N76
Missoula land office—49.N77
forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
National Forests, withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
Northern Pacific Railroad lands—49.F51, 49.F52, 49.F53, 49.F58, 49.F65
Northern Pacific Railroad lands lost or relinquished—49.F51, 49.F56
phosphate reserves—49.N11
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
reclaimable land—49.F98
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
reservoirs—49.F90
land withdrawals for—49.C29
school land grants, status and use cards—49.G99
scrip used in
agricultural college—49.B51
Chippewa—49.B54
Porterfield certificates—49.B57
Sioux half-breed—49.B54
Valentine—49.B60
special acts files—49.K122T
St. Mary's Catholic Mission—49.K122T
State land obtained by fraud—49.F98
Surveyors General
correspondence—49.E34, 49.E52
GLO letters to (1887–1903, 1910–27)—49.A12
instructions to—49.E119
surveys—49.M38
contract appropriations—49.M91
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
field notes—49.E100
special instructions—49.E90
suspended entries—49.OB1–49.OB2
timber and stone entries—49.DM44(6)
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber permits—49.P7, 49.P63
timber sales, case files—49.P67
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
township plats—49.N97
townsites
on Indian lands, vacant lots—49.K31
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(1–5)
survey field notes—49.K36
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP4
tree planting sites, withdrawals of—49.R46(6)
unsurveyed lands (1901)—49.N5
villa sites—49.K30, 49.K30T, 49.K31
Yellowstone Forest Reserve—49.R20
township plats—49.R28
Yellowstone River, survey field notes (1901)—49.E26
The Montana Lookout (magazine)—49.F98
Montana State Arid Land Grant Commission—49.F98
Montenegro, Eugenio—49.E81
Moore, Charles—49.4T
Moore, John M.—49.E9
Moore, Leroy O.—49.P51T
Moore, W. A.—49.B14
Moqui Indian Reservation—49.K57, 49.K89, 49.R34
Moro, Manuel Gonzalez—49.K122T
Morrow, J. L.—49.K20
Mosberger, Frederick—49.DP35

Mosier, C. A.—49.R20
Moss, William—49.K122T
Mowrey, Sylvester—49.E49
Muir, John—49.L11
Mules, for survey work in New Mexico, inventory—49.E54
Murphy, Lizzie E.—49.G25T
Murphy, Mary—49.G25T
Murray, James A.—49.N30

National Forests
correspondence about—49.K10, 49.R11, 49.R19
maps—49.R20, 49.19
notifications of land withdrawals and restorations for—49.C27
photographs—49.R20
records in National Forest files (1891–55), list—49.R19T
swamp land entries in—49.K14
withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
See also Forest reserves
National monuments—49.A1, 49.L13
National parks
plats—49.19
USGS surveys—49.E60
See also names of specific national parks; specific national parks by name
National wildlife refuges—49.K51
Navajo Indian Reservation—49.K57, 49.K89, 49.R33, 49.R34
Navy
Bureau of Yards and Docks—49.N104
timber reserves—49.N104
Navy Department, letters from GLO Surveying Division (1864–1903)—49.E42, 49.E47
Neal, John H.—49.K20
Nebraska
Beatrice, scrip used in—49.B65
Bloomington, Supreme Court scrip used in—49.B65
Bloomington land office, soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.C46
boundary line surveys—49.M95
cadastral surveys—49.M38
Camp Sheridan—49.K43
appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Camp Sheridan military reservation, land valuation—49.11(10)
canals—49.F90
contested land cases—49.G117
Dakota Land District
cash entry certificates—49.C55
military bounty land warrants—49.C55
scrip entries—49.C55
deputy surveyors' bonds—49.E68
deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
erroneous land sales in—49.M50
Fort Hartsuff, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort McPherson, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Omaha—49.K42
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
Governors, correspondence with GLO—49.7
Grand Island—49.OB12
agricultural college scrip—49.B48
scrip used in—49.B65
Grant County, survey contract bids (1894)—49.E69
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
homestead entry appeal cases—49.C38
homestead patents—49.DM47
Hooker County, survey contract bids (1894)—49.E69
Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
Indian lands
payments for (1874–1914)—49.K65
See also specific Indian reservations and tribes by name
internal improvements lands, selections—49.G104
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
Knox County—49.K122T
school lands—49.K124
land grant adjustments—49.G123
land offices
appropriations and expenses (1864–65)—49.M88
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
dates of cash locations at (1820–1908)—49.C49
final homestead certificates issued at (1863–1908)—49.C49
homestead entries registers—49.C35
inspection reports (1920)—49.A25
locations made at—49.C49
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)

Nebraska (cont.)
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
letters from Surveying Division—49.E44
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
Lincoln, Supreme Court scrip used in—49.B65
Lincoln land office, soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.C46
Loup County, petition for resurvey—49.E55
military bounty land warrants
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations—49.B39(5)
locations abstracts—49.DM66(1–2, 4–5, 8)
register of abstracts—49.B39(5)
Neligh, agricultural college scrip used in—49.B65
Niobrara, agricultural college scrip used in—49.B65
North Platte, Supreme Court scrip used in—49.B65
North Platte land office, soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.C46
Omaha City, land warrants in (1859–75)—49.C55
O'Neill land office—49.K65(5)
petitions for resurveys—49.E55
preemption on unsurveyed lands—49.G11
private land claims, donation claims—49.DP224
public buildings, land grants for—49.G100
public land surveys (1856)—49.E73
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
Receivers, statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
repayment certification reports—49.M56
repayments to railroads in—49.F83
reservoirs—49.F90
school land grants—49.G94(2), 49.G108
scrip used in—49.B65
agricultural college—49.B51, 49.B65
Chippewa—49.B54
Dodge—49.B59
Porterfield certificates—49.B57
Sioux half–breed—49.B54, 49.B54(3)
Sidney Barracks, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
surveyed land reports (1862–69)—49.E122
surveying contracts, percentages retained on (1853–59)—49.M40
Surveyors General—49.G60
account ledgers—49.E103
correspondence—49.E32
surveys—49.M38
expenses—49.E106
field notes—49.E98, 49.E100
sketch of (1855)—49.DM28
suspended entries—49.OB1–49.OB2
swamp lands, selections—49.K15
Sydney, homestead entries register (1887–1902)—49.C35(5)
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber–culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber trespass cases—49.P59
township land profiles—49.E101
townsites—49.K28
tract books—49.OP4
unlawful fencing in—49.P36
Valentine land office—49.R16
Nebraska Territory, scrip used in, agricultural college—49.B51
Nelson, Aaron H.—49.N22T
Nevada—49.A33(7)
Alabama homestead relief certificates used at Carson City land office—49.K122T
Bridges survey, report on—49.G83
canals—49.F90
Carson City
contested preemptions, appeals docket—49.G37
suspended desert land entries—49.G50
Central Pacific Railroad land selections—49.11(8)
Charleston Forest Reserve—49.R46(5)
Cherry Creek, survey field notes—49.K36
coal lands
cash sales—49.N39
classification plats—49.N83
sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
deputy surveyors' bonds—49.E68
deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
desert land entries—49.G48–49.G49
desert land entries (1877–1908)—49.M78(4)
desert land settlement—49.F93–49.F94
Disbursing Agents, accounts—49.M22
donation lands—49.G63
Esmeralda County—49.N65
Fort Halleck, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort McDermitt, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
fraudulent land entries—49.P82

Nevada (cont.)
Gold Hill—49.K29
Goldfield Mining District, map—49.N65
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
homestead patents—49.DM47
Indian allotments—49.K53T
land entries, case files index—49.DM43, 49.OP5
land grants owed to (1903)—49.C65
land offices
appropriations and expenses (1864–65)—49.M88
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
inspection reports (1916–21)—49.A25
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
land patents, unclaimed—49.DM48
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
McClellan survey, report on—49.G83
military bounty land warrants
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations abstracts—49.DM66(1,3)
mineral entries—49.N46
index—49.N48
mineral land, survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
mineral lands
agricultural claims—49.N75
contest dockets—49.N60
restoration notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
survey approvals—49.N89
withdrawal notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
mining claims—49.N50
patented and sold—49.N39
mining districts—49.N38
National Forests, withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
Nye County—49.N65
public buildings, land grants for—49.G100
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
Receivers, accounts—49.M22
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
reservoirs—49.F90
Ruby Mountain Forest Reserve—49.R46(5)
school land grants, indemnity lands—49.G94(3)
scrip used in—49.B67
agricultural college—49.B51
Chippewa—49.B54
Porterfield certificates—49.B57
Sioux half–breed—49.B54
Surveyors General
correspondence—49.E32, 49.E34, 49.E52
GLO letters to (1887–1903, 1910–27)—49.A12
instructions to—49.E119
surveys—49.M38
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
field notes—49.E100
suspended entries—49.OB1–49.OB2
timber and stone entries—49.DM44(6)
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber–culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber permits—49.P7, 49.P63
timber trespass cases—49.P60
township plats—49.N97
townsites—49.K28
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(4)
survey field notes—49.K36
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP4
tree planting sites, withdrawals of—49.R46(6)
Union Pacific Railroad land selections—49.11(8)
Virginia City—49.K29
Nevada, Carson City—49.R32
Nevada Territory
surveyed land reports (1862–69)—49.E122
timber depredations in—49.C19
New Hampshire, agricultural college scrip—49.B48
New Jersey
agricultural college scrip—49.B48
Red Bank military reserve—49.K122T
New La Paz Gold Mining Company—49.E85
New Madrid County. *See* Missouri
New Mexico
administrative letters sent to GLO field divisions (1910–27)—49.A16
bonds, grants for payment of—49.G82
canals—49.F90
Chloride, Black Range Land & Cattle

New Mexico (cont.)
Company—49.C31
Clayton—49.R4
Clovis Townsite Company—49.R33
coal lands—49.N81
cash entries—49.N85
cash sales—49.N39
classification plats—49.N83
San Juan Basin, map—49.N62
withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
deputy surveyors' bonds—49.E68
deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
desert land entries—49.G48–49.G49, 49.G53
desert land entries (1877–1908)—49.M78(4)
desert land entry cancellations—49.C66
desert land settlement—49.F93
Dodge scrip used in—49.B59
donation acts, land settlement—49.G57, 49.G63
donation claims—49.DP2
Mexican cessions, Supreme Court appeals—49.DP181
donation land claims, contested—49.G72
forest reserves—49.P7
mining claims in—49.N41
Fort Craig, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Cummings, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Marcy, buildings and occupants (lists)—49.C22(4)
Fort Seldon, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Stanton, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Sumner, investigation of the Register (1912)—49.A26
Fort Sumner land office—49.P19
fraud, illegal fee collection—49.P76
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
Gila River Forest Reserve—49.R20, 49.R23, 49.R27
Governors, correspondence with GLO—49.7
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
homestead patents—49.DM47
Indian allotments—49.K53T
land claims, letters about—49.DM28
land entries, statistical correspondence about—49.M108
land offices
appropriations and expenses (1864–65)—49.M88
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
inspection reports (1908–21)—49.A25
misconduct charges—49.P76
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
land patents
relinquished or rejected—49.DM51
unclaimed—49.DM48
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
Las Cruces—49.B60
commuted homestead entries—49.M108
desert land entries—49.M108
Las Cruces land office, homestead entry case study—49.C31
Las Vegas townsite—49.DP207
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
Lincoln Forest Reserve—49.R27
locating agents for—49.A33(6)
Los Luceros, Antoine Leroux grant claims—49.E83
Maxwell grant claims—49.E83
military bounty land warrants
location monthly returns—49.B31
locations abstracts—49.DM66(1,3,8)
Mine Inspectors—49.A33(7)
mineral land plats—49.B74
mineral lands
entries, index—49.N48
patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
restoration notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
survey approvals—49.N89
survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
withdrawal notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
minerals, lands listed for investigation of—49.G92
mining claims—49.N50
in forest reserves—49.N41
patented and sold—49.N39
mining districts—49.N38
mules purchased for survey work in—49.E54
National Forests, withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
Nolan grant survey investigation—49.E82–49.E83

New Mexico (cont.)
Pecos River Forest Reserve—49.R23, 49.R27
Pine Mountain Forest Reserve—49.R23
preemption on unsurveyed lands—49.G11
prehistoric sites—49.L13
private land claims—49.DP187–49.DP188, 49.DP196, 49.DP198, 49.DP200–49.DP203, 49.E83–49.E84
Baca Floats—49.DP202, 49.K122T
court decisions, correspondence about—49.DP185
dockets—49.DP14
fraudulent claims—49.DP203
Mexican land grants—49.DP133, 49.DP174–49.DP184
schedules of pending claims—49.DP203, 49.DP216
Nolan Grant—49.DP199, 49.DP206
Ortiz grant—49.DP203
Peralta–Reavis Grant, case file—49.DP193
plats (1815–1915)—49.DP223, 49.DP228
Royuela and Beales Arkansas grant—49.DP203
private land claims (1855–96)—49.M76
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
public surveys map (1866)—49.E102
Pueblo Bonito—49.L13
Pueblo Indian grants, files list—49.DP198T
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
reservoirs—49.F90
land withdrawals for—49.C29
rights–of–way—49.P32
Rio Grande, river improvements list—49.G83
Rio Jemez Forest Reserve—49.R26
Roosevelt County—49.R33
Roswell
commuted homestead entries—49.M108
desert land entries—49.M108
Roswell land office, forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
San Juan Basin Coal Field, map—49.N62
San Miguel del Bado grant, boundary resurvey—49.E82–49.E83
Sangre de Cristo claims—49.E83
Santa Fe
desert–land entry documentation example—49.DM44(5)
lieu lands—49.R33
small holding claims filed at—49.G77
school land grants—49.G79
scrip used in—49.B67
agricultural college—49.B51
Chippewa—49.B54
Sioux half–breed—49.B54
Valentine—49.B60
small holding land claims—49.G75–49.G77
Socorro County, San Pedro Coal and Coke Company—49.P72
Spanish documents—49.DP189–49.DP190
surveyed land reports (1862–69)—49.E122
surveying contracts, percentages retained on (1853–59)—49.M40
Surveyor General—49.DP174–49.DP176, 49.DP179, 49.DP196, 49.DP201, 49.DP204
correspondence—49.DP185–49.DP186
Surveyors General—49.G60
account ledgers—49.E103
correspondence—49.E32–49.E34, 49.E52
GLO letters to (1887–1903, 1910–27)—49.A12
instructions to—49.E119
surveys—49.M38
contract appropriations—49.M91
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
suspended entries—49.OB1–49.OB2
swamp lands, selections—49.K15
Tejon (the town) claims—49.E83
Tierra Amarillo claims—49.E83
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber permits—49.P7
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
township plats—49.N97
townsites—49.K28
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(2–5)
survey field notes—49.K36
Zaca Lake Forest Reserve—49.R23
New Mexico State Records Center and Archives—49.DP182, 49.DP185–49.DP191
New Orleans and Nashville Railroad—49.F2
New Orleans Pacific Railroad—49.F61
New York, agricultural college scrip—49.B48
New York Indians—49.K70(4)
land sales—49.K66
Newspaper clippings
The Colorado Chieftain—49.E48
public notices on availability of maps—49.E48
The Rocky Mountain News—49.E48
Newspapers
drafts for payments to—49.DM35

land sale proclamations, correspondence about—49.DM35
names of people connected with—49.DM35
Nez Perce Indian Reservation—49.K57
Niblack, William G.—49.K122T
Nolan, Gervacio—49.DP199, 49.DP207, 49.E82
North Carolina, agricultural college scrip—49.B48
North Dakota
Alabama homestead relief certificates used at Devils Lake land office—49.K122T
Bismarck/Dickinson Land Office, State selection lists—49.G86
canals—49.F90
citizenship papers—49.K122T
coal lands
classification plats—49.N83
declaratory statements—49.N86
restoration notices and plats (1907–13)—49.OP13(2)
sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
withdrawal notices (1907– 27)—49.OP13(1)
desert land entries—49.G49
Devils Lake land office—49.R16
State selection lists—49.G86
Fargo Land Office, State selection lists—49.G86
forest reserve sites—49.R46(4)
forest reserves, mining claims in—49.N41
Fort Abraham Lincoln, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Buford—49.A33(7), 49.K69, 49.R46(4)
Fort Pembina, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Rice, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Stevenson—49.A33(7), 49.K43, 49.P76, 49.P76T
fraudulent land entries—49.P84(2)
Grayham's Island—49.R46(4)
historical society—49.K122T
homestead entries data (1900–7)—49.M110
homestead patents—49.DM47
Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
Indian lands—49.K69
See also specific Indian reservations and tribes by name
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
land entries, citizenship papers—49.K125
land entries with payment types (1872–1908)—49.C57
land entry cancellations (1902–8)—49.C33(9)
land grant relinquishments—49.F34
land offices
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
locations made at—49.C49
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
maps—49.E102
military bounty land warrants, locations abstracts—49.DM66(3,8)
mineral lands
Northern Pacific Railroad and—49.N79
restoration notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
withdrawal notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
minerals, lands listed for investigation of—49.G92
mining claims, in forest reserves—49.N41
Minot land office
commuted homestead entries (1905–8)—49.M111
State selection lists—49.G86
National Wildlife Refuges—49.K51
Northern Pacific Railroad lands—49.F52, 49.F57, 49.F59, 49.F65
Northern Pacific Railroad lands lost or relinquished—49.F51, 49.F56
public buildings, land selection and indemnity lists—49.G101
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
reservoirs—49.F90
school land grants, indemnity lands—49.G101
scrip used in, agricultural college—49.B51
South Dakota boundary line survey examination—49.E80
special acts files—49.K122T
Stump Lake National Wildlife Refuge—49.K51
Sully's Hill Park—49.R46(4)
surveys—49.M38
expenses—49.E106
field notes—49.E100
special instructions—49.E90
timber and stone entries—49.DM44(6)
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber permits—49.P7
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
townsites

North Dakota (cont.)
on Indian lands, vacant lots—49.K31
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(2–5)
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP4
Williston Land Office, State selection lists—49.G86
Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation—49.K57
Northern Kansas Railroad and Telegraph—49.M48
land claim repayments and—49.M48
Northern Pacific Railroad—49.F4, 49.F42, 49.F50–49.F59, 49.K107, 49.N5, 49.N62, 49.R30T
adjustment lists—49.F29, 49.F67
appropriation and expenditures ledgers for—49.M91
certificates for moneys deposited by—49.M43
contested land grant case example—49.F72
deeds for lands in Minnesota and North Dakota—49.F59
docket cards—49.F52, 49.F65
indemnity selection lists—49.F61
lands claimed to satisfy losses—49.F51
lands relinquished or lost—49.F51, 49.F56
lands selected in lieu of relinquishments—49.F52
litigation files—49.10
mineral land classifications and—49.N76–49.N79
selection lists—49.F60T
survey costs for—49.F54, 49.F82
township diagrams of railroad lands—49.F58
track sections completed (1872–88)—49.F55
Northwest Territory, letters from Surveyors General (1832–49)—49.E24
Nott, William E.—49.G25T
Nunn, H. R.—49.C31
Nunn, David M.—49.C31
Nye, Horatio V.—49.E120

O'Brien, Nicholas J.—49.P42
O'Callaghan, Jerry A.—49.4
O'Coner [*sic*], Martin A.—49.P39T
Office of Indian Affairs—49.P16
correspondence with GLO Surveying Division—49.E51
See also Bureau of Indian Affairs
Office of the Auditor of Railroad Accounts—49.F14
Office of the Chief Clerk
circulars compiled by (1820–1940)—49.13
See also Chief Clerk
Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Records of the (RG 156)—49.N105
Office of the Solicitor—49.8
Office of the Solicitor, circulars compiled by—49.8, 49.12
Office of the Surveyor General—49.I3
O'Flyng, Abigail—49.K122T
O'Flyng, Edmund—49.K122T
O'Flyng, Patrick—49.K122T
Ofo Indians—49.DP86(6)
Ogden, G. V. N.—49.P46
Ohio
canal grants used for railroads—49.F2
cash entries under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
Cincinnati, Land Office correspondence with Surveyors General—49.E36
credit system papers for land transactions—49.C50
erroneous land sales in—49.M50
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
land offices—49.M75
Public Lands Division miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C75
See Register and Receivers *for additional entries*
patented land entries, index—49.OP11
private land claims, letters about (1835–89)—49.DP82
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
Receivers
individual accounts—49.M22
quarterly accounts (1800–25)—49.M21
statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
school land grants—49.G79
scrip used in
agricultural college—49.B48
Revolutionary War—49.B42
special acts files—49.K122T
Surveyors General, account ledgers—49.E103
surveys, letters about (1806–24)—49.E21
Virginia military district—49.H1
Oil and gas reserves. *See* Petroleum lands
Oklahoma
Anadarko—49.K58
Arkansas City, photographs—49.21
Boards of Townsite Trustees, appointment records—49.A33(7)
canals—49.F90
Cherokee Strip land opening, photographs—49.21, 49.K92

Oklahoma (cont.)
Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Reserves, disposition of—49.K122T
Comanche County, pasture reserve—49.K80
Council Grove, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Enid—49.K122T
Fletcher, special land purchases—49.C78
Fort Supply, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Francis, special land purchases—49.C78
Frederick, special land purchases—49.C78
group survey field notes (1910–40)—49.E97
Guthrie, town layout (map)—49.11(5)
homestead patents—49.DM47
Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
Indian reservations, land sales—49.K81
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
Kansas boundary survey field notes—49.E98
land entries, investigation records—49.P49
land grants for public improvements—49.K122T
land offices—49.K122T
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
land patents, relinquished or rejected—49.DM51
Lawton, town layout (map)—49.11(5)
Magnum County, selection list cancellations—49.G83
map (1907)—49.11(5)
Masonic lodge—49.K122T
McAlester, town layout (map)—49.11(5)
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
Muskogee, town layout (map)—49.11(5)
Orlando, photographs—49.21
Perry, photographs—49.21
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
reservoirs—49.F90
school land grants, status and use cards—49.G99
special acts files—49.K122T
surveys—49.M38
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
field notes—49.E93
reports—49.E99
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
town lots, sales proceeds—49.M95
township plats—49.E131
townsites—49.G43, 49.G46
Commissioner of the GLO accounts (1899–1912)—49.M86
contested claims—49.K25, 49.K26
correspondence about—49.M85, 49.M87
deed book (1899–1937)—49.K32
on Indian lands, vacant lots—49.K31
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(5)
Special Agents for—49.M102
survey field notes—49.K36
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP4
Wharton, photographs—49.21
Wichita Forest Reserve—49.R20
Oklahoma–Texas boundary dispute, maps—49.19
Old Northwest. *See* Northwest Territory
Oliphant, Ethelbert P.—49.G25T
Oliver, Addison—49.F33
Oliver, Lewellen—49.K122T
Omaha Indian Reservation—49.K59, 49.K65(5)
Omaha Indians—49.K65, 49.K90
O'Neel, Albert C.—49.K14
O'Neil, William—49.K97, 49.K101, 49.K104, 49.K106, 49.K107, 49.K108, 49.K118
O'Neill, William O.—49.R25
Opelousas Indians—49.DP86(6)
Opportunity and Challenge: the Story of the BLM (O'Callaghan)—49.4
Orange, Isabella—49.K122T
Oregon
Alabama homestead relief certificates used at various land offices—49.K122T
administrative letters sent to GLO field divisions (1910–27)—49.A16
Abernathy Island, Portland—49.K122T
Ashland Forest Reserve—49.R27
Baker City—49.K29
townsite lot sales—49.K35
Baker City Forest Reserve—49.R27
Bull Run Timber Land Reserve—49.R27
canals—49.F90
cartographic records, Warner Valley—49.K20
Cascade Forest reserve—49.G83
Cascade Range Forest Reserve—49.R27, 49.R29
cash entries under Graduation Act (1905–19)—49.R44
Catholic Mission of St. Peter, land claim dispute—49.E117

Oregon (cont.)
coal lands—49.N86
cash entries—49.N85
cash sales—49.N39
classification plats—49.N83
lieu selections—49.P91
restoration notices and plats (1907–13)—49.OP13(2)
sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
withdrawal notices (1907–27)—— 49.N82, 49.OP13(1)
contested land cases—49.G117
Dalles, The—49.K29
land Office, donation claims—49.G71
townsite—49.K29
Dalls City, land claim disputes—49.E117
deputy surveyors' bonds—49.E68
deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
desert land entries—49.G48–49.G49
desert land entries (1877–1908)—49.M78(4)
desert land settlement—49.F93–49.F94
donation acts land settlement—49.G57, 49.G58–49.G59
donation claims—49.DM45, 49.DP2
correspondence about—49.DM30, 49.DM32
donation land claims—49.G68, 49.G70–49.G74
erroneous land sales in—49.M50
forfeited lands—49.K122T
forest lieu selections in—49.R39
forest reserves—49.P7, 49.R22
mining claims in—49.N41
trials (1901–7)—49.R11
Fort Dalles Military Reservation—49.M104
Fort Klamath, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
fraudulent claims—49.R15
fraudulent entries—49.P76T
General Electric Company—49.K122T
Governors, correspondence with GLO—49.7
Harney, townsite lot sales—49.K35
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
homestead entry appeal cases—49.C38
homestead patents—49.DM47
Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
internal improvements lands, conflicting claims—49.G107
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
La Grande—49.K29, 49.K122T
townsite lot sales—49.K35
Lake Warner—49.K14
Lakeview—49.K122T
land grant relinquishments—49.F34
land offices
appropriations and expenses (1864–65)—49.M88
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
inspection reports (1908–17)—49.A25
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
land patents, unclaimed—49.DM48
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27
land withdrawals for railroads, roads and canals, letters about (1856–83)—49.F18
Le Grand Land Office, donation claims—49.G71
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
lighthouse reserves—49.K50
military bounty land warrants
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations abstracts—49.DM66(1,3–5,8)
mineral entries, index—49.N48
mineral land, survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
mineral land plats—49.B74
mineral lands
agricultural claims—49.N75
contest dockets—49.N60
Northern Pacific Railroad and—49.N79
restoration notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
survey approvals—49.N89
withdrawal notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
minerals, lands listed for investigation of—49.G92
mining claims—49.N39, 49.N50
in forest reserves—49.N41
patented and sold—49.N39
mining districts—49.N38
Missions—49.K122T
Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, land claims—49.E117, 49.K122T
National Forests, withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
National Wildlife Refuges—49.K51

Oregon (cont.)
Northern Pacific Railroad lands—49.F51, 49.F65
Northern Pacific Railroad lands lost or relinquished—49.F51, 49.F56
Oregon City Land Office, donation claims—49.G68, 49.G71
Pendleton—49.K29
townsite lot sales—49.K35
Portland, General Electric Company—49.K122T, 49.K124
preemption cases received (1855–75)—49.G32
preemptions on unsurveyed lands—49.G11
private land claims, plats (1815–1908)—49.DP223
public buildings, land grants for—49.G100
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
railroad land survey costs—49.F83
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
religious societies, land grants—49.K124
reservoirs—49.F90
Roman Catholic missions—49.K122T, 49.K124
Roseburg
cash entry documentation example—49.DM44(2)
homestead entry documentation example—49.DM44(3)
Roseburg land office—49.N86
accounts—49.M25
donation claims—49.G68, 49.G71
school land grants—49.G79, 49.G94(2)
scrip used in—49.B67
agricultural college—49.B51
Chippewa—49.B54
Sioux half-breed—49.B54
settlers' proofs of residence and cultivation—49.G73
special acts files—49.K122T
surveyed land reports (1862–69)—49.E122
Surveyors General
account ledgers—49.E103
correspondence—49.E32, 49.E34, 49.E52
GLO letters to (1887–1903, 1910–27)—49.A12
instructions to—49.E119
surveys—49.E73, 49.M38
contracts, percentages retained on (1853–59)—49.M40
contracts and bonds—49.E67
examination field notes (1910)—49.E55
expenses—49.E106
special instructions—49.E90
swamp lands—49.K11
disputes over—49.K20
reclamation projects—49.K4
selection lists—49.K14–49.K15
Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge—49.K51
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone entries—49.DM44(6)
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber reserves—49.R25
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
township plats—49.E131, 49.N97, 49.P91
townsites—49.K28
on Indian lands, vacant lots—49.K31
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(3,5)
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP4, 49.OP12
wagon road adjustment lists—49.F67, 49.F67T
Warner Valley—49.K20
Warner Valley Stock Company—49.K20
Wasco County, land claim disputes—49.E117
Washington, donation land claims—49.G68–49.G72, 49.G74
Oregon and California Railroad—49.N62
appropriation and expenditures ledgers for—49.M91
certificates for moneys deposited by—49.M43
Oregon and Washington Donation Land Files1851–1903 (microfilm)—49.G70
Oregon Central military road—49.F65
Oregon Trail, map—49.E130
O'Reilly, Alexander—49.DP85
Orleans District, Eastern District, private land claims, Register's reports (1820–21)—49.DP94
Orleans Territory—49.DP85
Acadia County—49.DP92
Attakapas County, Indians, land sales by—49.DP100
Concordia County—49.DP100–49.DP102
Donaldsonville, private claim confirmation certificates (1811–12)—49.DP97
Eastern District—49.DP91–49.DP92, 49.DP129, 49.DP131
Board of Commissioners decisions (1805–10)—49.DP92
Commissioners' correspondence (1805–9)—49.DP99
German Coast County—49.DP92
Iberville County—49.DP92, 49.DP131
La Fourche County—49.DP92
letters concerning—49.E21

New Orleans land office, Register's position—49.DP99
Opelousas County
Board of Commissioners, correspondence (1805–12)—49.DP110
Indians, land sales by—49.DP100
Point Coupee County—49.DP92
Rapides County, private land claims—49.DP101–49.DP102
Washita [Ouachita] County, private land claims—49.DP101–49.DP102
Western District
Commissioners' report (1812–16)—49.DP100
Land Commissioner, letters from (1812–13)—49.DP110
private land claims—49.DP101
See also Louisiana; Louisiana Territory
Osage Indian lands, sale expenditures—49.M94
Osage Indian Reserve—49.P88
Osage Indians—49.K65
Osage Indians' ceded lands—49.F76–49.F77, 49.F86
contested claims cases—49.F77
for railroads—49.F38
settlers' claims on—49.F75
Osage Trust and Diminished Reserve lands—49.OB12
Oto Indian Reserve—49.K75
Ottawa Indian lands, mineral patents—49.B73
Ottawa Indian reservation, surveys—49.M38
Ottawa Indians—49.K83
Ottawas of Roche de Boeuf lands (Kansas)—49.E122
Overflowed lands. *See* Swamp lands
Owen, John—49.K122T
Owen, Nancy—49.K122T
Owens, John—49.K64

Pace, Lewis D.—49.H14
Pacific railroad—49.F4
correspondence about (1862–72)—49.F17
Pacific Railroad Act of 1862—49.F14
Pacific Railroad Division. *See* Interior Department, Lands and Railroads Division
Pacific Wagon Road Office—49.F13, 49.F15
Page, James J.—49.R30T
Pagenhoff, Frank W.—49.N22T
Pajarito National Park—49.P9
Palmer, A. H.—49.M24
Palmer, Innis B.—49.K122T
Palmer, Susan B.—49.K122T
Palzer, Anna Marie—49.K138
Papago Indian Reservation—49.DP214T**
Parks, on public lands, instructions concerning—49.13, 49.13(3)
Parmelee, David—49.DP110
Pascagoula Indians—49.DP86(6)
Patents. *See* Land patents
Patten, George S.—49.K122T
Paul, Antoine—49.P51, 49.P51T
Pawnee Reservation—49.OB12
Payne, Joseph—49.K122T
Payne, Martin—49.K122T
Pearce, Emma E.—49.G25T, 49.N22T
Pease, Seth—49.E21
Peck, James H.—49.DP47
Pecondorn, Jacques—49.DP111
Pelham, Robert—49.P39T
Pelham, William—49.DP175, 49.E109, 49.M32
Pelt, Joseph—49.K122T
Penitentiaries—49.G81–49.G82
Pennsylvania, agricultural college scrip—49.B48
Penrose, Clement B.—49.DP29, 49.DP32, 49.DP38
Pension Office, military bounty land warrants registers—49.DM63(7–8), 49.DM64(1)
Peoria Indians—49.K61
Perez, Ignacio—49.DP214T
Perez, Manuel—49.DP34
Perkins, George C.—49.N91
Perrin, Edward B.—49.K134, 49.R37, 49.R39
Perrin, George H.—49.K119
Perrin, Robert—49.R37
Perrine, Henry—49.K122T
Perry, Jean F.—49.DP60
Perry, Joseph—49.K122T
Perry, Walter—49.K122T
Personnel—49.I11
administrative records—49.A27–49.A34
bonds posted by employees—49.A29
Civil Service Commission requisitions and certifications—49.A33(9)
clerks for transcribing testimony (1894–1909)—49.M103
commissions, notices of—49.A27
Court of Private Land Claims, employee records—49.DP195
distribution of officers and employees (1910–11)—49.A24
employee statistics—49.E121
field employees, registers of (1897–1910)—49.A31
field officials' appointments—49.A23
GLO clerks, employee efficiency records—49.A33(10)
GLO headquarters (1880–1910)—49.A33(3)

Government Salary Tables—49.M11
guarantors of employee bonds—49.A30
headquarters employees—49.I12
investigations of GLO officials—49.I20
land office employee records, (1894–1907)—49.A32
law clerks—49.A2
letters sent by Chief Clerk's Division concerning personnel matters (1910–27)—49.A15
mineral surveyors—49.N88
Preemption Division, clerks—49.G25T
Receivers' appointments—49.A27, 49.A33(4)
receiving clerks—49.A4
Registers' appointments—49.A27, 49.A33(4–5)
Supervisors of Surveys—49.E15
timber agent deputies—49.M68
timber agents—49.M68, 49.P3
Timber Depredation, Special Services, and Field Service Division—49.P90
time reports
of Mail and File Division employees (1907–8)—49.DM33
of Public Land Division employees (1909–10)—49.C83
transportation requests for—49.M12
See also names of specific persons; specific job titles such as Registers and Receivers, Surveyors General, etc.; specific job titles, such as Forest Rangers; under specific divisions
Personnel records
special agents' time reports (1902–3)—49.E125
Surveying Division (E)—49.E125–49.E126
Petchaka, Elizabeth—49.K122T
Peterson, Bowman H.—49.P39T
Petit, Moses—49.K122T
Petit, Peter—49.K122T
Petrified Forest National Monument—49.L11
Petrified Forest National Park—49.P9
Petroleum lands
maps—49.K122T
mineral lands and—49.N7
potential, withdrawals for—49.N7
Philbrook, Nathaniel—49.DP76
Phosphate reserves—49.N11
Photographic records—49.20
Cherokee Strip opening (1893)—49.21
ecological survey of Ferry Lake, LA (1914)—49.23
General Land Office officials (1814–1933)—49.22
homesteads—49.21
portraits of General Land Office commissioners—49.22
settlers—49.21
snakes—49.20
Photographs—49.15–49.18, 49.I22, 49.I23, 49.R20
mining sites (1898–1900)—49.N100
oil sites (1898–1900)—49.N100
San Pedro Coal and Coke Company—49.P72
Piankeshaw Indians—49.K61
Pico, Pio—49.DP163
Piernas, Pedro—49.DP34
Pierson, H. W.—49.N62
Pigeon River Indian lands (Minnesota)—49.K99, 49.K106
Pinchot, Gifford—49.P8
Pine Ridge Indian Reservation—49.K59, 49.K73, 49.K88
Pipelines, right-of-way grants for—49.F7
Pitney, Albert L.—49.N22T, 49.N97
Placer mining laws, petroleum and—49.N7
Polish exiles—49.K122T
Polk, James—49.N102
Pool, Edward I.,—49.N22T
Pope, John—49.DP77
Porta, Sarah—49.K122T
Porta, William—49.K122T
Porterfield, Charles—49.B57, 49.B62, 49.K122T
Post, Henry A.—49.N22T
Post Office Department, letters from GLO Surveying Division (1864–87)—49.E42, 49.E47
Postage stamps—49.F87
Posting and Tract Book Division (O)—49.C3
Posting and Tract Records Division (O)—49.OP1
circulars and issuances scrapbooks (1866–1924)—49.OP15
headquarters tract books (1800–1964)—49.OP4
land restoration notices, (1907–28)—49.OP13
land withdrawal notices (1907–28)—49.OP13
National Forests, withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
Poston, Charles D.—49.DP214T
Potawatomi Indian lands (Kansas)—49.E122
Potawatomi Indian reserve—49.K14
Pottawatomie Indians, lands patented to Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad—49.11(3)
Potter, Henry G.—49.N22T
Powell, Shadrick—49.K122T
Power lines—49.F91
Pradt, George H.—49.E82
Prairie du Chien, Treaty of—49.K62
Pratte, Bernard—49.M21
Preemption claims
approved (1837–1908)—49.G113

cases, status of—49.G31
cases received (1855–75)—49.G32
contested
appeals—49.G112
case files—49.G110
dockets—49.G34–49.G37, 49.G109–49.G111, 49.G114–49.G118
entries confirmed by Commissioner of the GLO—49.G33
fraudulent filings—49.G9, 49.G12
military bounty land conflicts—49.G36
relief of suspended entries—49.G30
Preemption Division (G)—49.B5, 49.B6, 49.C3, 49.G1–49.G2, 49.G15, 49.G18
Board of Review and—49.G13
circulars—49.G129
on preemption legislation—49.G38
claims submitted to the Board of Equitable Adjudication—49.G33
clerks, letters sent by various—49.G25T
clerk's working journal (1887–89)—49.G124
correspondence
on canceled desert–land entries (1880–92)—49.G21
about Congressional bills—49.G28
on contested claims cases—49.G119
on desert–land entries—49.G48
from the Division Chief—49.G29
on indemnity school lands—49.G88–49.G89
letters sent—49.G25, 49.G25T, 49.G26–49.G30
to Registers and Receivers—49.G22–49.G24, 49.G26, 49.G119
topics covered—49.G27
on townsite entries, letters sent—49.G45–49.G47
on townsites, letters received (1889–1905)—49.G44
desert–land entry claims—49.G17, 49.G18(1)
duties—49.G13, 49.G15–49.G20
land grants to States and—49.G15, 49.G18(1)
lands conceded from foreign governments—49.G18(2)
private land claims responsibilities—49.G17
scrapbooks—49.G129
scrapbooks of various issuances (1866–1924)—49.G129
timber–culture entry claims—49.G17, 49.G18(1)
townsite administrative functions—49.G43
townsite desk—49.G16
workload for land claims—49.G13–49.G14, 49.G17–49.G19
Preemption grants—49.F1
Preemption lands—49.K122T
Preemption laws—49.G3–49.G12, 49.M10
eligibility for settlement—49.G7–49.G10
repeal—49.G11, 49.G14
Preemptions
Cash entry sales accounts (1875–1904)—49.M82
circulars about—49.B76, 49.M10
Pregg, Louis A.—49.K122T
A Preliminary Geology of Louisiana: Geology and Agriculture—49.E62
Preliminary Inventory of the Land–Entry Papers of the General Land Office—49.B6, 49.I22
Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs—49.B54
Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the United States Army Continental Commands, 1821–1920 (microfilm)—49.K40
President of the United States, letters from GLO Surveying Division (1864–1903)—49.E42
Presidential Executive orders
about Indian reservations (1855–1922)—49.13(1)
about land matters (1806–1941, 1952)—49.DM36
Presidential Executive orders. *See* Executive orders
Presidential proclamations
about forest reserves—49.R21
on land matters—49.12, 49.DM38–49.DM39
maps prepared for (1847–48)—49.DM40
about military reservations—49.K44, 49.K46–49.K47
about national forests—49.R21
for sales of Indian reservation lands—49.K70(2)
Priest River National Forest, photographs—49.R20
Principal Clerk of Public Lands—49.C2
Principal Clerk of Surveys—49.E8
Principal examiners, appointments (1879–1902)—49.A33(2)
Principal laws affecting public lands—49.G8, 49.G11
Private Claims: Arkansas and Missouri—49.DP43, 49.DP78
Private Contests Division. *See* Contest Division
Private land claims
actions taken—49.DP222
case files—49.DP5,
commissions on—49.K143
congressional bills confirming (1829–32)—49.DP13
congressional committee reports—49.DP11–49.DP13
correspondence about—49.C8–49.C10, 49.DM15, 49.DM28–49.DM32, 49.DP6, 49.DP220–49.DP221, 49.K10

index (1903–11)—49.DP218
Indian reserves and—49.DP219, 49.DP225
on lands acquired from France or Spain (1790–1837)—49.DP10, 49.DP32–49.DP33
on lands acquired from Mexico—49.DP132–49.DP133
plats (1815–1915)—49.DP223, 49.DP228
procedures for filing—49.I16
serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
for squatters—49.I9
See also Homestead entries
Private Land Claims Division (D)—49.DM1–49.DM4, 49.DP1–49.DP4
abolished — 49.DP4, 49.G17
correspondence
about Indian lands—49.DP6(3, 5–6), 49.DP219, 49.DP225
about Louisiana (1818–81)—49.DP87
about private land claims—49.DP6
issuances scrapbooks—49.K142
work status reports—49.DP226
Private land grants—49.K122T
Private Land Grant Case Files in the Circuit Court of the Northern District of California, 1852–1910 (microfilm)—49.DP164
Proclamations. *See* Land sales proclamations; Presidential proclamations
Prosser, Wiliam F.—49.P44
Provenche, Juan Baptiste—49.DP61
Provenchere, P.—49.DP45
Pryor, Green—49.K122T
Pryor, Peter—49.K122T
Public buildings, land grants for—49.G100–49.G102
Public domain, for internal improvements—49.F1
Public lands
acquired from foreign countries—49.C80
acquired from other nations—49.DP1, 49.DP9
annual statistics on entries (1881–1904)—49.M109(2)
appropriated lands, acreages classified by use—49.C80
cash sales—49.11(14)
statements (1875–1904)—49.M82
confirmed under Treaty of Guadalupe Hildago—49.M76
disposal under Homestead Laws (1863–1912)—49.M77–49.M78
forest fires on—49.P69
fraudulent claims—49.OB1
fraudulent entries—49.P21
Graduation Act entries—49.C67–49.C68
grants—49.I8
headquarters tract books (1800–1964)—49.OP4
illegal fencing—49.P17
land transactions abstracts (1814–1908)—49.DM54
mineral deposits on—49.N2
money received under Reclamation Act—49.M83
obtaining title to—49.15(2)
offered for sale under act of 1876—49.C63
preemption rights for internal improvements—49.F1
price scale for unsold (1854–55)—49.C67
quantities sold and unsold up to mid–1827, abstracts—49.M75
reserved lands, acreages—49.C80
sales
Accounting Division statements—49.M110
records, detailed statements (1883–1909)—49.M79–49.M80
statistics (1880–81)—49.M84
in various States (1787–1847)—49.M75
settlement patterns—49.C49
special land purchases register (1897–1920)—49.C78
speculation—49.OB1
squatters on—49.I9
State selections—49.K5
survey costs, (1852–1913)—49.M41
survey data (1852–1913)—49.M41
survey statistics—49.E121
timber permits—49.P7
title transfer records—49.OP3
unlawful inclosures—49.P17–49.P20
unsold subject to private entry (1827)—49.M75
vacant lands, acreages—49.C80
within each land office jurisdiction—49.C82
See also Indian lands; Repayments; *specific types of lands*
Public lands administration
circulars on—49.A42
Forestry Division circulars (1890–1912)—49.12
issuances concerning (1800–1948)—49.8, 49.12–49.13
Public lands administrations, reference compilations of issuances (1866–1924)—49.16
Public Lands Division (C)—49.C1–49.C4, 49.K7, 49.OP1
appealed cases (1893–94)—49.H15
cases referred to Division R—49.C80
cases referred to Forestry Division (1897–98, 1906–9)—49.C80

correspondence
about abandoned military reservations—49.C24
about abandoned military reservations (1888–1907)—49.K39
to Commissioner of Indian Affairs—49.C13
to Commissioner of Pensions—49.C45
about fiscal matters (1848–53)—49.C76
about Indian lands (1902–6)—49.C22
about land withdrawals and restorations—49.C27–49.C29
letters sent—49.C5–49.C18, 49.C19, 49.C21. 49.C22, 49.C23, 49.C24, 49.C26, 49.C75
about logging on ceded Chippewa Indian lands—49.C23
miscellaneous letters sent (1879–93)—49.C75
Preemption Division form letters for record updates—49.C66
relating to scrip—49.C26
sent by Treasury Department—49.C7, 49.C10
sent to Registers and Receivers—49.C8, 49.C14–49.C16
sent to specified Government departments—49.C12
about soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.C44
desert land entry adjudication—49.G17
duties and responsibilities—49.C3–49.C4, 49.C20
employees' time reports (1909–10)—49.C83
issuances scrapbooks (1866–1924)—49.C83
land entry cases approved (1891–1913)—49.C79
land grants to States and—49.G15
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27
letters sent to Congress—49.C12
letters sent to Surveyors General (1829–46), annotated index—49.E37
statistical reports of work accomplished—49.C4
timber culture entry adjudication—49.G17
topics covered (list)—49.C6
tract books—49.C66
See also Board of Equitable Adjudication
Public utilities—49.K124
Publications of the U.S. Government (RG 287)—49.I20
Pueblo Bonito—49.L13
Pueblo Indian land grants (1689–1876)—49.DP191, 49.DP198, 49.DP200, 49.DP201
files list—49.DP198T
Pueblo Indians—49.DP203
Pueblos, contested entries, rulings on (1871–75)—49.M104
Pugh, W. P., records of—49.9
Pushor, Timothy—49.R30T
Putnam, Rufus—49.E3, 49.E5

Quartermaster General, Records of the Office of the (RG 92)—49.K40
Quercereau [Kiercereau], Maria Josepha—49.DP61
Quinaielt Indian Reservation—49.K57

Railroad Division. *See* Railroad, Rights-of-Way, and Reclamation Division
Railroad Grants and Rights of Way Division. *See* Railroad, Rights-of-Way, and Reclamation Division
Railroad land, premption and—49.G11
Railroad land grants—49.F2–49.F5, 49.F25, 49.I8
adjustment lists—49.F28–49.F29, 49.F67, 49.F67T, 49.F68, 49.F68T
adminstrative procedures for—49.F26–49.F28
clear lists—49.F27
conflicts with swamp land grants—49.K16
contested cases—49.F42, 49.F71, 49.F72, 49.F76
actions on—49.F74
appeals register—49.F74
correspondence about—49.F20
dockets—49.F65, 49.F66, 49.F69, 49.F70–49.F73
entries—49.N96
erroneously certified lands—49.F6
General Land Office role in resolving conflicts—49.F5–49.F6, 49.F69
indemnity lands—49.F3, 49.F25, 49.F61
on Indian reservations—49.K89
land entries affected by—49.F86
listed by railroad company—49.C80
relief cases—49.F70
relinquishments—49.F34
repayments and—49.M47
rights-of-way—49.F2, 49.F20(1), 49.F25
selection lists (1865–1929)—49.F60, 49.F60T, 49.F61, 49.F62–49.F64, 49.F68, 49.F68T
selections for—49.C80
settlers' conflicting land claims—49.F6, 49.F69, 49.F71, 49.F76
survey stipulations—49.F2
surveying costs—49.F82–49.F83
See also Land grants; Rights-of-way
Railroad lands, serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875—49.F6
Railroad, Rights-of-Way, and Reclamation Division

(F)—49.F5, 49.F9–49.F11, 49.F24, 49.F100
conflict cases—49.F69–49.F78
correspondence—49.F16–49.F23
on administrative matters—49.F23
with canal companies (1829–1939)—49.F34
to Congress—49.F20(1)
on the Pacific (transcontinental) railroad—49.F17
patent issuances—49.F20(1)
with railroad companies (1829–1939)—49.F34
on railroad land grants—49.F20(1)
on railroad rights–of–way—49.F20(1), 49.F80
on railroad route maps—49.F20(1)
railroad selections and relinquishments—49.F20(1)
on reclamation projects (1902–46)—49.F101
Register and Receiver letters—49.F19, 49.F20(1–2), 49.F21
to Secretary of the Interior—49.F20(1), 49.F22
with wagon road companies (1829–39)—49.F34
records kept by—49.F9–49.F13, 49.F29–49.F31
"water" files—49.F12
Railroads
appropriations and expenditures—49.M91
certificates for moneys deposited by (1894–1922)—49.M43
circulars about—49.B76
completion deadlines—49.F3, 49.F6
contested entries, rulings on (1871–75)—49.M104
contested mineral cases' docket—49.F66
explorations for, maps—49.E130
land and mileage completion data spread sheets—49.11(2)
land grant limits, maps—49.18
land grants to States for (1850–78)—49.F33
land selection survey costs—49.F82–49.F83
land withdrawals for, letters about (1856–73)—49.F18
litigation, Assistant Attorney General opinions (1871)—49.F85
mortgages—49.F84
name changes—49.F30
National Railways of Mexico annual report (1910)—49.P72
payments for land survey costs—49.F82
proposed routes, maps—49.E130
Railroad, Rights–of–Way, and Reclamation Division correspondence with—49.F34
rights–of–way, circulars—49.K143
See also Pacific railroad; Railroad land grants; *specific railroads and railroad companies by name*; *specific railroads by name*
Ralph, George A.—49.11(1), 49.E93, 49.K119
Ramey, William J.—49.R30T
Ramsey, G. L.—49.R36
Ramsey, W. B.—49.N62
Randall, John R.—49.N22T
Rands, Ernest P.—49.E55
Rannells, Samuel J.—49.DP115
Ransom, Leander—49.E50
Raoul, Gaston Turner—49.K122T
Rase, Frederick W.—49.E55
Rayburn, Frederick W.—49.K97
Receivers. *See* Registers and Receivers
Receivers of Public Moneys. *See* Registers and Receivers
Reclamation
correspondence about—49.K10
land withdrawals for irrigation (1904–7)—49.A20
See also Drainage programs; Flood control
Reclamation Act of 1902—49.F99
Reclamation and Land Grants Division. *See* Railroad, Rights–of–Way, and Reclamation Division
Reclamation Fund—49.F99, 49.M83, 49.M108
Reclamation projects—49.F99–49.F111, 49.K1, 49.K122T
administrative issuances—49.F101
correspondence about—49.P50
land restorations—49.F102, 49.F104–49.F105
land withdrawals for—49.F102, 49.F104–49.F105
township plats—49.F102
project files (1902–50)—49.F102
See also specific reclamation projects by name
Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries Division (K)—49.K6–49.K8, 49.P14
correspondence
about forest reserves—49.K135
on Indian land allotments—49.K84
about logging—49.K10
about national forests—49.K10
about specific cases—49.K141
status reports of work—49.K141
about swamp lands—49.K9
reference library—49.DP7, 49.DP43, 49.DP95, 49.DP109, 49.DP115, 49.DP125
responsibilities— 49.F100, 49.K6–49.K8, 49.K52
special acts files—49.DP53, 49.DP56, 49.DP75, 49.K122–49.K126
townsite administrative functions—49.G43

workload reports—49.K141
Recorder of the General Land Office— 49.8, 49.B7
correspondence, from the Board of Review—49.OB10
correspondence about—49.I20
See also Office of the Solicitor
Recorder's Division (B)—49.B1–49.B8, 49.N8
administrative matters, letters sent—49.B15
circulars (1866–1924)—49.B76
correspondence—49.B10–49.B19
about coal lands—49.B18
about homesteads, letters sent—49.B17
about Indian lands—49.B18
about land entries, letters sent—49.B16
about military bounty warrants—49.B11, 49.B19
about mineral patents—49.B69, 49.N49
about private lands—49.B18
about scrip matters—49.B11, 49.B19
issuances scrapbooks (1866–1924)—49.B76
records—49.B9
Records of the General Land Office Forest Lieu Selection Docket Registers (microfilm)—49.K133
Records Relating to California Private Land Claims Dockets (microfilm)—49.DP169
Records Relating to the Disposal of Cherokee Neutral Lands, 1767–1889 (microfilm)—49.K91
Rector, Elias—49.DP58
Rector, William—49.DP50, 49.E23
Red Lake Indian Reservation—49.K99, 49.K106
ceded lands— 49.C17(3), 49.C21, 49.K59, 49.K72
Red River, boundary survey maps—49.19
Reddick, Thomas F.—49.DP83
Reddy, Patrick—49.R36
Redway, George—49.M8
Reed, George M.—49.E87
Reeves, Rollins J.—49.E79
Refunds (for erroneously sold land). *See* Repayments
Reggio, Louis—49.B58, 49.B61, 49.B62, 49.K122T
Registers and Receivers—49.I5
accounts, periodic returns from (1844–68, 1872–75)—49.M26
appointment notices (1840–44)—49.A27
authorizations for local expenditures (1888–90)—49.A11
cash land patents, transmittal letters (1886–1907)—49.B68
circulars sent to (1820–1940)—49.13, 49.A28, 49.A42
commission notices (1847–69)—49.A27
contested land claims settled by—49.G111
correspondence—49.I20
from Accounting Division, (1894–1909) —49.M10, 49.M17, 49.M19
authorizing change of entry (1856–1900)—49.M18
from Board of Review—49.OB11
about coal land classification—49.N81
with Commissioner of the GLO—49.G83
from Drafting Division—49.L16
about excess payments (1855–1901)—49.M18
from Forestry Division—49.R12
to GLO—49.DM25, 49.DM27
from GLO Commissioner—49.A10
to GLO headquarters (1803–1907)—49.DM11, 49.DM25
index to letters sent (1893–1909)—49.DM19
about internal improvement lands—49.G103
from Mineral Division—49.N24–49.N26, 49.N81
about mineral entry applications—49.N43
from Preemption Division—49.G22–49.G24, 49.G26
from Public Lands Division—49.C8–49.C11, 49.C14–49.C16
Railroad, Rights-of-Way, and Reclamation Division—49.F19, 49.F20(1–2), 49.F21, 49.F109
from Reclamation, Swamp Lands, and Special Entries Division (K)—49.K138
from Recorder's Division—49.B33, 49.B68
about repayments—49.M59, 49.M61
from Secretary of the Treasury—49.E31
from Surveying Division—49.E38, 49.E47
from Timber Depredation...Division—49.P29
implementation of 1830 preemption act—49.G5
instructions about bank services—49.M105
instructions to—49.DM30
land entries, letters from Recorder's Division about—49.B16
land entry rejections, appeals—49.P86
land withdrawals for irrigation—49.A20
Law Examiners' letters to—49.9
local land office appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
military bounty land transactions, monthly reports—49.DM66
military bounty land warrants, letters about—49.B33, 49.B39(11)

mineral specimens and reports, replies to requests for—49.DP227
personnel records (1878–1903)—49.M27
personnel register (1883–1910)—49.A33(4)
railroad land grant administration role—49.F26–49.F27
railroad land records—49.F32(3)
Receivers
account differences, statements of (1819–1866)—49.M20, 49.M20T
accounts—49.A34, 49.I20
correspondence about (1843–46)—49.M13
adjusted accounts (1905–9)—49.M96
audited accounts (1813–51)—49.M23
as Disbursing Agents—49.M4, 49.M19
individual accounts—49.M22
mineral land patent applications, receipts for—49.N52
recommendations for homestead entries—49.C33
salary and commission estimates—49.M109(1,3)
See also Land offices; Personnel
Regulations
defined—49.12
in published manuals (1881–1936)—49.14
Reindeer reservations—49.K49
Repayments—49.M47, 49.M51
applications dockets (1877–1909)—49.M52
cases sent to Secretary of the Interior for action (list)—49.M64
certificates (1849–94)—49.M55
certification reports—49.M56
correspondence about
from Commissioner of the GLO—49.M60
final actions on cases (1881–89)—49.M62
erroneous entries dockets (1825–1904)—49.M50
form letters sent to Secretary of the Interior for decisions/actions—49.M58
for illegal sales—49.M50, 49.M59
illegal sales dockets—49.M50
index to (1819–72)—49.M55
notifications sent to entrymen—49.M61
Registers and Receivers, form letters sent to—49.M59, 49.M61
repurchase application dockets—49.M49
See also Public lands
Report of Land Cases, 1862 (microfilm)—49.DP164
Report of the Secretary of the Interior…Methods of Business and Work of the Executive Departments (1887)—49.B4
Reports of the Committees of Private Land Claims of the Senate and House of Representatives—49.DP11
Reports upon Explorations and Surveys in the Department of the Missouri… (Ruffner)—49.E78
Reservoirs—49.F90–49.F91
dockets—49.F91
land withdrawals for—49.C29
right–of–way grants for—49.F7
rights of way regulations (1905)—49.14(5)
See also Water resources
Revolutionary War, military bounty land warrants—49.A38
Reynolds, Matthew G.—49.DP182
Rhode Island, agricultural college scrip—49.B48
Rice, Anthony F.—49.21, 49.K92
Rice, Garland—49.K122T
Richards, William A.—49.4T, 49.5
correspondence—49.5
Richie, C. W.—49.P53
Ricketson, Allen—49.C31
Riddle, Ira B.—49.F94
Riggs, Thomas L.—49.K122T
Rights–of–way—49.F7
for canals—49.F88
Rights of way
canals, regulations for (1905)—49.14(5)
ditches, regulations for (1905)—49.14(5)
Rights–of–way
indexes to—49.F80–49.F81
for irrigation—49.F88
legislation—49.F88–49.F89
railroads—49.M10
for railroads—49.F79–49.F81
for reservoirs—49.F88
Rights of way, reservoirs, regulations for (1905)—49.14(5)
Rights–of–way
water rights on, certificates of filing docket—49.F106
See also Land grants
Rights–of–way privileges, letters about—49.P32
Riparian rights—49.E60
Rivard, Francis—49.K122T
Rixon, Theodore F.—49.R45
Roads. *See* Wagon roads
Roan, James P.—49.K122T
Roane, Samuel—49.DP71
Robert, Louis—49.DP61
Robert, Louis Jr.—49.DP61
Roberts, William B.—49.N22T
Robertson, Thomas B.—49.DP92

Robison, William L—49.DP91(4)
The *Rocky Mountain News* (newspaper)—49.E48
Roman Catholic Church—49.DP198
missions—49.K122T
in California—49.DP136
in Dakota Territory—49.K124
missions and presidios, map (1777)—49.DP144(4)
Rose, A.—49.B14
Rosebud Indian Reservation—49.K57, 49.K59, 49.K73, 49.K88
map of lands open for settlement—49.G48
Rosenbach, Morris—49.P39T
Ross, John A.—49.R30T
Round Valley Indian Reservation, survey reports—49.E99
Routier, Genevieve—49.DP61
Royce, Joseph—49.R30T
Ruddle, John—49.K122T
Ruffner, E. H.—49.E78
Russell, William—49.DP40(2), 49.DP76, 49.DP78
Ryan, Terrence E.—49.P39T

Sac and Fox half-breed reservation—49.DP82
Sac and Fox Indian Reserve—49.K75
Sac and Fox Indians—49.K90
ceded lands—49.DP83, 49.K74
of the Mississippi—49.K74
of the Missouri—49.K74
Salazar, J. Richard—49.DP183, 49.DP193
Salt River, reclamation projects—49.F103
Salt River irrigation project—49.P50
San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve—49.K133–49.K134, 49.R27, 49.R37
San Pete Indian Reservation—49.K49
Santa Fe Pacific Railroad—49.F35, 49.R4, 49.R37, 49.R39
appropriation and expenditures ledgers for—49.M91
certificates for moneys deposited by—49.M43
land relinquishments
in forest reserves—49.K134, 49.R37, 49.R38
in Indian reservations—49.R33, 49.R34
Santa Fe Railroad—49.F61, 49.N42
Santa Ynez National Forest—49.R39
Santisima del Carmen, Maria—49.DP214T
Sargent, George B.—49.E76
Schafer, Albert—49.R30T
Schlierholz, Charles A. M.—49.P39T
School districts—49.K122T
School land grants—49.G79–49.G81, 49.G108
indemnity selections—49.G88–49.G102
clear lists (1866–1919)—49.G93
correspondence about—49.G88–49.G89, 49.G92
for mineral investigations—49.G92
registers of—49.G90–49.G91, 49.G93
status and use cards—49.G99
See also Land grants
School lands—49.K124, 49.K122T
School lands. *See entries under State or Territory names*
School reserves—49.K49
Schools
for Indians—49.G83
land grants for—49.I8
selection lists—49.F66
Schwartz, Harry H.—49.P12, 49.P37, 49.P39T
Scott, Wilson Alexander "Aleck"—49.K34
Scott, Winfield W.—49.P51T
Scrip—49.B8, 49.DM55, 49.DP5, 49.DP26, 49.K66, 49.K143, 49.R5
acts authorizing—49.A38, 49.B8, 49.B42, 49.B46, 49.B57, 49.B59, 49.B62
agricultural college—49.B8, 49.B45, 49.B47–49.B51, 49.C55, 49.C56, 49.C81, 49.K66, 49.OB12
counterfeit—49.B48
appeals to Secretary of the Interior—49.B75
Arredondo—49.B45
Chippewa—49.B52, 49.B54, 49.B54(1), 49.B54(7), 49.B55–49.B56
Chippewa half-breed—49.B8, 49.B45, 49.B54(1), 49.B66(3–4), 49.C26, 49.C57 49.M26(5)
Choctaw—49.B8, 49.B45, 49.B52, 49.B66(1), 49.B72, 49.DP73
Cole—49.B60, 49.B65
correspondence about—49.B19
Dargie—49.K122T
desert lands and—49.G48
Dodge—49.B45, 49.B65, 49.K122T
Fenwick—49.B45
Gerard—49.B60
Indian issues—49.DM46
letters about (1853–77)—49.B11
location records—49.B45, 49.B67
locations of lands using—49.C26
McKee—49.B45, 49.B60, 49.K122T
rejected entries—49.K130
military bounty land—49.B8
Pawnee half-breed—49.C55, 49.C57
Ponca half-breed—49.C55, 49.C57
Porterfield—49.B45, 49.B56, 49.B57, 49.B60,

49.B62, 49.B65, 49.B67, 49.C26, 49.H1, 49.K122T
abstracts—49.K129
Revolutionary Bounty Land—49.R16
Revolutionary War—49.B42–49.B44, 49.B45
Sioux—49.B52
Sioux Half–breed—49.B8, 49.B45, 49.B54, 49.B60, 49.B66, 49.B66(2), 49.B75, 49.C26, 49.C57, 49.M10, 49.M26(5)
rejected entries—49.K130
Supreme Court—49.B45, 49.B61, 49.B62–49.B65, 49.B66, 49.B66(7), 49.C26, 49.DM46, 49.DM54, 49.OB12
Surveyor General—49.B8, 49.B45, 49.B58, 49.B60–49.B62, 49.B65–49.B66, 49.B66(5–6), 49.B75, 49.C26, 49.DM54, 49.R16
tract book entries—49.B49
Treasury scrip for Mexican War veterans—49.B26
U.S. District Court—49.OB12
Valentine—49.B45, 49.B52, 49.B60, 49.B62, 49.B67, 49.B75, 49.C26, 49.DM46, 49.K122T
abstracts—49.K129
rejected entries—49.K130
Virginia Military Tract and—49.B42–49.B44
Ware—49.B45, 49.B60, 49.B62, 49.B67, 49.C53, 49.K122T
Wyandot—49.B45, 49.B52, 49.B60
Scrip land entries, serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
Scrip locations, correspondence about—49.R16
Seaman, S. J.—49.B14
Seaton, Charles—49.K122T
Second Biennial Report of Carey Land Act Board and State Engineer, 1905–1906—49.F98
Secretary of Agriculture, correspondence, to GLO—49.DM27
Secretary of the Interior
correspondence
from Accounting Division—49.M29
from the Board of Review—49.OB10
about coal lands—49.N82
about forestry (1900–3)—49.A20
to GLO—49.DM27
from GLO—49.A8–49.A9
from the Law Examiner—49.9
to Members of Congress (1908–24)—49.A24
from Mineral Division—49.N27–49.N29
Railroad, Rights–of–Way, and Reclamation Division—49.F22
about repayments, form letters sent for decisions/actions—49.M58
on timber trespass legislation—49.P87
about timberland and timber (1849–62)—49.C19
issuances concerning public lands administration (1800–1948)—49.8, 49.12–49.13
issuances on various public land matters (1866–1924)—49.16
land claim appeals to—49.B75
land withdrawals and restorations by—49.E38
lands designated under enlarged homestead acts (maps)—49.19
letters from Drafting Division (1901–8)—49.L13
letters from Surveying Division—49.E42, 49.E46, 49.E49
letters of financial authorization—49.E105
military bounty land warrant appeals to—49.B75
mineral land contests
appeals—49.N70
decisions—49.N70
orders issued (1926–48)—49.13
repayment cases sent to (list)—49.M64
report on work of executive departments (1887)—49.E11
special cases decisions (1885–91)—49.C77
See also Interior Department
Secretary of the Interior, Records of the Office of (RG 48)—49.F13
Secretary of the Treasury—49.DP84, 49.I4
correspondence
from Attorneys General, land matters opinions—49.DM67
to GLO—49.DM27
from the GLO Commissioner—49.A9
about public land matters—49.C7, 49.C10, 49.DM23, 49.I20
customs collectors, circulars to (1838–43)—49.15(1)
letters from Surveyors General of Mississippi (1803–31)—49.E21
letters to Surveyors General (1796–1812)—49.E31
receivers of public money, circulars to (1838–43)—49.15(1)
Surveyors General and—49.E6
treasury notes, circulars and letters regarding (1843–47)—49.15(1)
See also Treasury Department
Secretary of War, correspondence, to GLO—49.DM27
Sehorn, William M.—49.R30T
Selection lists
railroads, 20(1)—49.F60, 49.F60T, 49.F61, 49.F62–49.F64, 49.F66
schools—49.F66

States—49.F66
wagon roads—49.F60, 49.F60T, 49.F62–49.F64
See also Land grants
Semiarid lands. *See* desert lands
Seminole Indian lands, survey field notes—49.E93
Senzel, Irving—49.12, 49.G1, 49.OP2,
Sequoia National Park—49.P45, 49.R46(3)
Serial patent case files—49.DM50–49.DM53
Settlers
conflicting claims with railroads—49.F6
crop destruction by grasshoppers—49.M10
donation acts eligibility—49.G57–49.G58, 49.G60
indemnity lands and—49.F3
photographs—49.20
preemption act eligibility for land—49.G7–49.G10
Sevier, John—49.G126
Seymour, Philip H.—49.G25T
Sharp, Linus L.—49.P51T
Sharples, Caspar W.—49.R30T
Shaw, A. C.—49.C44
Shawnee, Absentee—49.K53T
land sales—49.K66
Shawnee, Black Bob's Band—49.K53T
Sherman, Charles E.—49.K122T
Shields, James—49.4, 49.4T
Shoshone Falls National Park—49.P9, 49.R19
Shoshone Irrigation Company—49.F96
Shoshone (Wind River) Indian Reservation—49.K57
Shumaker, William—49.K122T
Sibbald, Charles F.—49.K122T
Sibley, John—49.DP101
Sickels, D. Kingsley—49.N22T
Sierra National Forest—49.R36
Silba, Manuel—49.R30T
Simar, Vine D.—49.K119
Simpson, George T.—49.K119
Simpson, John M.—49.R45
Sinclair, James B.—49.K122T
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, railroads operated by—49.M11
Sioux City Railroad—49.K16
Sioux Indian lands
boundary surveys—49.E130
military posts in—49.E130
sales in Kansas—49.M94
trading posts in—49.E130
Sioux Indian Reservation west of Big Stone Lake—49.I19
Sioux Indians
Carver Tract—49.DP82
half–breed scrip—49.B8, 49.B45, 49.B52, 49.B54
half–breeds—49.K62
Lake Pepin Reserve—49.B54
land claims
cartographic records—49.E130
map—49.K70(3)
Mdewakanton Band—49.K63
scrip—49.B52
Sisseston Band—49.K63
Wahpekuta Band—49.K63
Wahpeton Band—49.K63
Yankton, land grants under 1868 treaty—49.C57
Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People—49.K122T
Skipwith, Fulwar—49.DP115, 49.DP116
Smith, A. J.—49.P77
Smith, Aaron W.—49.K122T
Smith, Samuel A.—49.4T
Smith, William—49.R30T
Smithsonian Institution, mineral specimens—49.N31
Snakes, photographs—49.20
Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Indians—49.K122T
Soldiers' additional homestead entries—49.DM44(7)
abstracts—49.C47(1)
abstracts (1863–99)—49.C41
applications—49.11(4), 49.C42–49.C43, 49.C48
investigations—49.P15
applications for additional certificates—49.C47(2)
applications investigated—49.C47(4)
approved claims, actions taken docket—49.C47(3)
case summaries—49.P84(3)
certificates issued for (1899–1904)—49.C42
correspondence about — 49.C8, 49.C44–49.C45, 49.R16
documents required for—49.DM44(7)
Soldiers' additional homestead entries
fraudulent—49.C39
index to applications—49.C48
land sales proclamations—49.C41
letters sent to Commissioner of Pensions (1900–2)—49.C45
proof of Civil War service, letters regarding—49.C40
Public Land Division letters sent about (1877–1894)—49.C44
register (1904–25)—49.K140
serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
Special Agents' reports (1884–1909)—49.C39
veterans' declarations of intent to acquire homestead lands—49.DM44(7)

Soldiers Homestead Rights—49.C30, 49.C39
See also Military bounty land warrants
Solicitor. *See* Office of the Solicitor; Recorder
Solicitor of the Treasury, Records of the (RG 206)—49.DP129
Solicitor's Bureau, letters sent by—49.9
Soulard, Antoine—49.DP47
Soulard, James C.—49.DP47
South Carolina, agricultural college scrip—49.B48
South Dakota
Belle Fourche Land Office, State selection lists—49.G85
Black Hills Forest Reserve—49.R20, 49.R27, 49.R36
boundary line surveys—49.M95
Brule County, petition for resurvey—49.E55
cadastral surveys—49.M38
canals—49.F90
Cave Hills Forest Reserve—49.R27
coal lands
classification plats—49.N83
restoration notices and plats (1907–13)—49.OP13(2)
sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
committee to select lands for various purposes—49.A33(7)
desert land entries—49.G49, 49.G54
desert land settlement—49.F93
Fairfax, special land purchases—49.C78
forest reserves, mining claims in—49.N41
Fort Randall, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Sully, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
fraudulent land entries—49.P84(2)
Gregory, *Johnson et al.* vs. *Strunk* contested claim file—49.G110, 49.H6
Harding, Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Cemetery—49.C78
homestead entries, suspended (1898–1906)—49.C37
homestead entries data (1900–7)—49.M110
homestead patents—49.DM47
Huron, Field Division Chief's office lease (1909)—49.A41
Huron Land Office, State selection lists—49.G85
Indian allotments—49.K53T
Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
Indian lands—49.K73
See also specific Indian reservations and tribes by name
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
land entries with payment types (1872–1908)—49.C57
land offices
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
inspection reports (1908–22)—49.A25
locations made at—49.C49
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27
Lead City—49.K26
townsites—49.N69
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
maps—49.E102
military bounty land warrants, locations abstracts—49.DM66(1, 8)
military parade grounds, lists for—49.G83
mineral entries, index—49.N48
mineral land, survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
mineral land plats—49.B74
mineral lands
Northern Pacific Railroad and—49.N79
survey approvals—49.N89
minerals, minerals, lands listed for investigation of—49.G92
mining claims—49.N46, 49.N50
in forest reserves—49.N41
National forests, withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
North Dakota boundary line survey examination—49.E80
Northern Pacific Railroad lands—49.F52, 49.N79
Pierre land office
State selection lists—49.G85
timber–culture entry documentation example—49.DM44(4)
Rapid City land office
forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
State selection lists—49.G85
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
reservoirs—49.F90
school land grants, status and use cards—49.G99
scrip used in—49.B57, 49.B62, 49.B65

agricultural college—49.B51, 49.B62, 49.B65
Surveyor General—49.B62, 49.B65
Springfield, homestead entry appeal cases—49.C38
Surveyors General
appointment records—49.A33(7)
correspondence, with Surveying Division (1910–23)—49.E52
GLO letters to (1887–1903, 1910–27)—49.A12
instructions to—49.E119
surveys—49.M38
expenses—49.E106
field notes—49.E100
special instructions—49.E90
timber and stone entries—49.DM44(6)
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber permits—49.P7, 49.P63
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60, 49.P62
townsites
on Indian lands, vacant lots—49.K31
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(3,5)
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP4
Watertown Land Office, State selection lists—49.G85
Southern Homestead Act of 1866—49.B47
Southern Minnesota and Minnesota Valley Railroad—49.F39
Southern Minnesota Railroad—49.F39
Southern Pacific Railroad—49.F63
appropriation and expenditures ledgers for—49.M91
certificates for moneys deposited by—49.M43
Southern Pueblos Agency—49.K71
Spain, acreages of lands acquired from—49.C80
Spanish Archives of New Mexico—49.DP189, 49.DP190, 49.DP197
Spanish Fork Indian Reservation—49.K49
Sparks, William A. J.—49.4T, 49.F22, 49.OB1, 49.OB5
Special Act Files, Indexes—49.K122T, 49.K127–49.K128
Special acts files, warrants given for swamp land indemnities—49.M73
Special Agents—49.I11, 49.N90, 49.P3, 49.P6–49.P7, 49.P10, 49.P20
accounts, reports of—49.K137, 49.P35
administrative letters sent to (1880–1903)—49.A13
appointment records (1878–1900)—49.A33(1), 49.A33(4), 49.A33(6), 49.A33(8)
charges against—49.P52–49.P53
correspondence
from Accounting Division—49.M44
to GLO—49.DM27
from Mineral Division—49.N27
disbarred—49.P92
equipment and supplies for—49.P55–49.P56
fraudulent entries records—49.P70
job performance — 49.34
letters sent by — 49.43
personnel matters—49.P54–49.P55
personnel records (1878–1903)—49.M27, 49.M45, 49.M46
reports—49.P39
registers of—49.P40–49.P41
reports by—49.N91
rosters of—49.P54, 49.P92
timber trespass reports—49.P60, 49.P62
time reports—49.E125
workload—49.P42
Special Forest Agents—49.P8
Special Service Division—49.P88–49.P89
Special Timber Agents—49.P41
correspondence—49.P44
reports—49.P41
Speculators—49.G12
Spencer, Loren—49.DP68
Spofford, Frank S.—49.E55
Spokane Indian Reservation — 49.K57, 49.K59
Sprague, James—49.K122T
Sprague, Joshua—49.K122T
Springer, Francis A. Jr.—49.P39T
Springfield Milling Company—49.M97
Spry, William—49.4T
Squatters, preemption and—49.G1, 49.G7–49.G10
St. Ange de Bellerive, Louis—49.DP34
St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad—49.F63
St. Joseph River—49.F92
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad—49.F37, 49.F58
St. Louis–San Francisco Railroad—49.F36
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—49.F39, 49.F51
St. Paul and Pacific Railroad—49.F39, 49.F61
St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad—49.F39
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad—49.F51
St. Vrain, Ceran—49.DP201, 49.DP208–49.DP210
St. Vrain, Jacques—49.DP45
Stahl, Earnest—49.N61
Stambaugh, S. C.—49.F83
Standing Rock Indian Reservation—49.K59, 49.K88
Stanford, Elisha D.—49.P51T

Stanton, Edwin M.—49.DP163
Starkey, A. C.—49.B14
Starkweather, G. P.—49.N22T
State and Territorial Grants Division (K)—49.G18, 49.G19
State Department, letters from GLO Surveying Division (1864–87)—49.E42, 49.E47
States
contested homestead claims with—49.G115
internal improvements, land sales for funding—49.G103–49.G108
internal improvements grants—49.G82–49.G83
land grants for public institutions—49.I8
land grants to—49.C65, 49.G15, 49.G18(1)
documentation records—49.G79–49.G87
public buildings, land grants for—49.G100–49.G102
school land grants, indemnity lands—49.G88–49.G102
swamp land selections—49.K5
selection lists for land grants—49.G83–49.G87
sent to Secretary of Interior for approval—49.G87
See also names of Indian reservations
Stephens, O. T.—49.N46
Stephens, W. D.—49.N46
Stevens, John L.—49.F44
Stevenson, William W.—49.K122T
Stewart, Martin V.—49.R30T`
Stockslager, Strother M.—49.4T, 49.C31, 49.OB3, 49.OB5
Stoddard, Amos—49.DP37
Stokes, Manfort—49.DM67
Stokes, T. F.—49.B14
Stone entries. *See* Timber and stone land entries
Stone, William M.—49.4T, 49.OB5
Story, Joseph—49.P92
Stout, Aaron—49.K122T
Stratton, James T.—49.E81
Streeter, O. W.—49.OB1
Stuntz, G. E.—49.K119
Stuntz, G. R.—49.K119
Stutz, Paulina—49.K122T
Sudworth, George B.—49.R45
Sun River reclamation project—49.P50
Supervisors of Surveys—49.E15
Assistant Supervisors of Surveys—49.E15
Associate Supervisors of Surveys—49.E15
Supreme Court, Mexican land grants, New Mexico appeals—49.DP181
Survey contracts—49.E64–49.E66, 49.E88
bids for—49.E69
for group and general surveys—49.E70–49.E74
for specific surveys—49.E64–49.E69
See also Surveys
Survey examinations—49.E88–49.E92
of boundary surveys—49.E89
field notes from (1883–1918)—49.E99
index to—49.E89
instructions for boundary surveys—49.E39
instructions for township surveys—49.E39
rejected surveys (1870–1925)—49.E91
special agents for—49.E92
Survey Examiners, appointment records—49.A33(6)
Survey field notes—49.E52, 49.E93–49.E102, 49.R45(3)
on swamp lands—49.K11
for townsites—49.K36
Surveying contracts, percentages retained on (1853–59)—49.M40
Surveying districts—49.E15
Surveying Division (E)—49.E10–49.E12, 49.E17–49.E18, 49.L8
annual reports, notes for—49.E60
correspondence—49.E51–49.E59
Congress, letters sent to Members—49.E43, 49.E46
executive departments, letters sent to—49.E42, 49.E47
Federal agencies, letters sent to—49.E42, 49.E47
fee–based services, letters requesting (1871–1910)—49.E29
files (post–1909)—49.E51–49.E57
filing systems for—49.E19–49.E20
form letters for transmitting reports—49.E48
GLO divisions, letters sent to (1885–1917)—49.E41
letters about surveys sent to states without Surveyors General (1853–87)—49.E40
letters received, register of (1845–1910)—49.E27
letters received about surveys (1845–79)—49.E25
letters sent (miscellaneous)—49.E44–49.E47
with Office of Indian Affairs—49.E51
with Supervisors of Surveys, (1911–26)—49.E54
with surveyors, field examiners, and other employees (1909–21)—49.E55
with Surveyors General—49.E51–49.E53
duties and responsibilities—49.E10–49.E12, 49.E15

fiscal records—49.E103–49.E106
personnel records—49.E125–49.E126
See also Field Surveying Service
Surveying instructions, manuals—49.14(2)
Surveyor General Scrip—49.B8, 49.B45, 49.B58, 49.B60–49.B62, 49.B65–49.B66, 49.B66(5–6), 49.B75, 49.C26
Surveyors
contract system for—49.E3, 49.E13
lists of (1813–32)—49.E23
salaried—49.E13
See also Deputy surveyors; Mineral surveyors
Surveyors General—49.E3–49.E6, 49.E16, 49.E21, 49.E64, 49.I3, 49.I6, 49.I7, 49.I19T
accounts adjustment reports (1832–53)—49.M31
annual reports—49.E118
topics—49.I19T
banks used by—49.M105
circulars sent to (1820–1940)—49.13, 49.A42
correspondence
from Accounting Division—49.M28–49.M30
about deputy surveyors—49.M30
from Division C (1829–46), annotated index—49.E37
letters received—49.10, 49.A12, 49.C11
letters received (1826–83)—49.E24,
letters sent—49.E30–49.E37, 49.E46–49.E47
letters from, register of (1816–1907)—49.DM12
with Mineral Division—49.N15, 49.N18, 49.N25, 49.N32
from Secretary of the Treasury (1796–1812)—49.E31
with Surveying Division (1910–23)—49.E52
donation lands and—49.G60–49.G61
duties—49.3
expenses (1912)—49.M101
fiscal records—49.E103, 49.E126
inspection reports—49.A25
inspections of offices—49.P81
instructions to—49.14(1), 49.E9, 49.E52, 49.E119
legislation concerning—49.G60
manual of instructions for—49.E9
Mexican claims and—49.DP176
office equipment and supplies—49.E127
office locations, map—49.E130
office relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
personnel records (1878–1903)—49.M27
personnel register (1883–1910)—49.A33(4)
surveys, accounts, abstracts of—49.M32
See also personnel; Surveys; under state names for Surveyors General of given states or territories; *names of specific Surveyors General*
Surveyors General of Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas District
correspondence—49.E23, 49.E35
surveying contracts—49.E66
Surveyors General of South of Tennessee District, correspondence (1823–43)—49.E35
Surveys—49.K43, 49.K122T
applications for—49.E52, 49.E61–49.E62
appropriations and expenses—49.M88, 49.M89
authorizations of—49.E47
cadastral — 49.E1, 49.I15
completed during given fiscal years—49.C80
descriptive data (1852–1913)—49.M41
diagrams of township sections surveyed—49.E38
equipment for—49.E26, 49.E126
expenses (1912)—49.M101
expenses incurred for (1896–1920)—49.E105
forest exchange surveys (1910–53)—49.E72
fraudulent—49.G83
group surveys—49.E71
homestead entry surveys (1910–53)—49.E72
instructions—49.E52, 49.E71
for mineral lands—49.N94
instructions for examination of—49.E39
instruments for—49.E56
of islands—49.E40, 49.E43, 49.E45, 49.E86, 49.E87
letters received about (1845–79)—49.E25
of military reservations—49.K44
mineral lands, approval files—49.N89
placement of corners—49.E39
progress reports—49.E52
of public lands, correspondence about—49.E46
special deposits for, accounts register (1867–73)—49.M42
of townships. *See* Township surveys
of townsites—49.K36
See also Boundary surveys; Cadastral surveys; Field notes; Survey contracts; Survey examinations; Surveyors General
Surveys and Surveyors of the Public Domain, 1875–1975 (Cazier)—49.E51
Surveys Division. *See* Division of Surveys
Sutter, John A.—49.DP151(2)
Sutton, Daniel J.—49.DP103(6), 49.DP123, 49.DP125, 49.DP126, 49.DP127
Swamp lands—49.C22(9), 49.E45
grants to States—49.G81–49.G82
reclamation—49.I8
Swamp land reclamation. *See* Reclamation

Swamp lands—49.K1
cash certificates conflicting with, docket (1885–92)—49.K13
compensation to States for—49.K2, 49M.73
homestead entries in conflict with, docket (1877–98)—49.K13
indemity accounts (1861–1909)—49.M72
legal cases, miscellaneous docket (1876–1906)—49.K13
legislation pertaining to—49.K1–49.K4
records, types of (1849–1929)—49.K11
repayments for—49.K2, 49.K12, 49M.72
Swan, Thomas—49.E102
Sweet, Edgar P.—49.K122T
Sweitzer, W. B.—49.E55
Swift, Erdix T.—49.K97

Talcott, Andrew—49.E76
Tallmadge, Theodore W.—49.K122T
Tallman, Clay—49.4T
Teller, Henry M.—49.R22
Tennessee
agricultural college scrip—49.B48
Receivers, statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
Territorial Papers of the United States—49.DP27
The Territorial Papers of the United States (microfilm)—49.DP27, 49.DP71, 49.I18
Territories, land grants to, documentation records—49.G79–49.G87
Tesson, Louis Honore—49.DP83
Texas
acres of lands acquired from—49.C80
boundaries—49.K122T
boundary survey, letters concerning (1860–64)—49.E49–49.E50
boundary surveys, field notes—49.E100
boundary surveys and maps—49.E130
Fort Elliott—49.K48
appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Hancock—49.K122T, 49.K124
Governors, correspondence with GLO—49.7
scrip used in, agricultural college—49.B47
special acts files—49.K122T
Texas–New Mexico boundary, survey—49.7
Texas–Oklahoma boundary dispute, maps—49.19
Thayer, Burdett—49.P74
Tholozan, John Eli—49.DP78
Thorp, Adelbert D.—49.P39T
Tibbitts, Fred S.—49.R30T
Tibbitts, George W.—49.R30T
Tiffin, Edward—49.4, 49.4T, 49.E6
Timber
appeals docket—49.C77
burned—49.P68
circulars about—49.B76
logging on ceded Chippewa lands—49.C20, 49.C23, 49.K93–49.K120
logging on public land—49.C19
sales on unreserved public lands (1899–1900)—49.M71
Timber agents—49.M68
correspondence—49.N105
quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
Timber and stone land entries—49.DM44(6)
documentation needed for—49.DM44(6)
land transactions abstracts (1814–1908)—49.DM54
sales records—49.M78(5)
serial patent lists (1908–49)—49.DM53
Timber culture lands
contested claims, adjudications—49.G17, 49.G114
entries—49.DM44(4)
cancellations (1892–97)—49.C66
land transactions abstracts (1814–1908)—49.DM54
sales records (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
suspended—49.OB1–49.OB2
Timber depredation—49.P18
accounts (1879–93)—49.M69
illegal loggers' names—49.M69
Timber Depredation Branch—49.P5
Timber Depredation, Special Services, and Field Service Division (P)—49.P1–49.P4, 49.P14, 49.P21, 49.R1
annual reports—49.P17
correspondence—49.P25–49.P26
Chief of Field Service—49.P37–49.P38
about coal land investigations—49.P31
from Division Chief—49.P36
about fraudulent entries—49.P29, 49.P30
with Geological Survey—49.P33
permissions to cut burned timber—49.P68
about reclamation projects—49.P50
to Registers and Receivers—49.P29
about rights-of-way privileges—49.P32
to Special agents—49.P29–49.P30
about Special Agents—49.P34, 49.P36, 49.P54–49.P55
about Special Agents' accounts—49.P35
about timber depredations—49.P23, 49.P2`7

employee register—49.P90
fraud investigations—49.P15
Fraudulent Entry Branch—49.P5
functions—49.P5, 49.P9, 49.P13, 49.R4
issuances, scrapbooks (1866–1924)—49.P94
miscellaneous records—49.P91
Timber examiners, personnel records—49.M46
Timber growth, Accounting Division correspondence—49.M10
Timber lands
navy reserves—49.N104
plats (1820–1879)—49.N104
Timber logging
canceled permits—49.M70
permits—49.M71
Timber permits—49.P7
applications docket—49.P63
burned timber, case files—49.P68
case files—49.P22, 49.P65–49.P66
forms for—49.P64
register—49.P64
Timber sales, case files—49.P67
Timber scalers, personnel records—49.M46
Timber trespasses—49.P21, 49.P58
case files—49.P22, 49.P60–49.P61
case index—49.P58
correspondence about—49.P59
docket books—49.P59
hearing dockets—49.P19
Special Agents' reports—49.P60, 49.P62
witness problems—49.P19–49.P20
See also Fraudulent land entries
Torrey, Mary C.—49.G25T
Toulmin, George A.—49.R30T
Town sites, on public lands, instructions concerning—49.13, 49.13(3)
Township Plats of Selected States (microfilm)—49.E131
Township surveys
diagrams of surveyed sections (1883–94)—49.E38
field notes, questions about—49.E45
instructions for examination of—49.E39
irregularities in (1883–94)—49.E38
plats of (1883–94)—49.E38, 49.E93, 49.E97, 49.E131
resurveys, procedure for obtaining—49.E45
subdividing instructions—49.E45
See also Cadastral surveys; Surveys
Townships—49.I15
public notices on availability of maps—49.E48
Townsite laws, land claims—49.G18(1)
Townsite Trustees, appointment records—49.A33(6–7)
Townsites—49.K22–49.K24, 49.K122T, 49.K143
cash entries—49.K28
correspondence about—49.K10
docket files (1858–1955)—49.K25, 49.K27–49.K28
entries—49.K7
letters sent by GLO—49.G44–49.G47
entries for—49.OB12
filing procedures for entries—49.G47
GLO administrative functions—49.G43
on Indian reservations—49.K25
letters received by GLO (1889–1905)—49.G44
lists of—49.K27–49.K28
lot valuations and sales, (1908–37)—49.K33
with records in tract books—49.K30T
regulations governing—49.G47
tract books (1862–1959)—49.K30, 49.K30T
Tract books—49.OP2, 49.OP12
how to use—49.OP6–49.OP8, 49.OP10
Travis, Henry H.—49.R25
Treasury Department
adjusted accounts reports—49.M54
circulars—49.E104
General Land Office reorganization and—49.DM67
instructions about bank services—49.M105
Interior Department Auditor
actions on five-percent funds (1895–98)—49.M16
repayment certificates sent to—49.M57
letters about surveying accounts (1892–1909)—49.E105
letters from GLO Surveying Division (1864–1903)—49.E42, 49.E47
mineral lands responsibilities—49.N102
Register of the, correspondence from Accounting Division—49.M29
Register's Office, public lands correspondence—49.C7
See also First Comptroller of the Treasury; Secretary of the Treasury; U.S. Treasurer
Treaty of Fort Jackson—49.K122T
Treaty of Guadalupe Hildago, confirmed land claims under—49.M76
Tree culture laws, Accounting Division correspondence—49.M10
Triste, Hore Brown—49.DP131, 49.E112
Trouard, Achille—49.DP92
Truckee–Carson irrigation project—49.P50
Trudeau, Zenon—49.DP34, 49.DP36, 49.DP37, 49.DP47, 49.DP83
Trumbull, Thomas H.—49.N22T

Tulare Co-operative and Giant Forest Railroad—49.P46(2)
Tunica Indians—49.DP86(6)
Turner, James P.—49.E21
Turner, John C.—49.E22
Turtle Mountain Indians, allotments—49.K76
Tweed, John—49.K122T
Twitchell, Ralph Emerson—49.DP189–49.DP190, 49.DP197
Tyssowski, Joseph—49.N22, 49.N22T, 49.N34

Uintah Indian Reservation—49.K77
  appraisers—49.A31
  cartographic records—49.K77
Umatilla Indian Reservation—49.K31, 49.K57, 49.K59, 49.K75
Umatilla Indians—49.K75
Umpqua National Forest—49.R29
Unbound Records of the General Land Office Relating to Private Land Claims in Louisiana, 1805–1896 (microfilm) — 49.C25, 49.DP28, 49.K43
Uncompahgre Indian Reservation—49.N40
Union Pacific Coal Company, law case (1904–6)—49.A26
Union Pacific Railroad—49.F4, 49.F38, 49.F61, 49.F65
  "Approved List No. 1"—49.11(9)
  Colorado land selections—49.11(8)
  Nevada land selections—49.11(8)
  "Patent No. 2, Central Branch" (1876)—49.11(9)
  railroads operated by—49.M11
United Brethren—49.K122T
Unlawful enclosure cases—49.A26
Unlawful inclosures—49.P17–49.P21, 49.P36, 49.P75, 49.P77
  case files—49.P22, 49.P78
  legislation—49.P17
  witness problems—49.P19–49.P20
  See also Fraud
U.S. Army. *See* military personnel; military reservations
U.S. Army Continental Commands 1821–1920, Records of the (RG 393)—49.K40
U.S. Coast Survey. *See* Coast Survey
U.S. Congress, *See also* Legislation
U.S. Forest Service. *See* Forest Service
U.S. Geological Survey. *See* Geological Survey (USGS)
U.S. House of Representatives, Records of the (RG 233)—49.DP11
U.S. Senate, Records of the (RG 46)—49.DP11
U.S. Surveyors General. *See* Surveyors General
U.S. Treasurer
  letters from Surveying Division (1883–87)—49.E49
  See also Treasury Department
Utah
  administrative letters sent to GLO field divisions (1910–27)—49.A16
  Aquarius Forest Reserve—49.R27
  Arizona boundary survey—49.E55
  cadastral surveys—49.M38
  coal, lands investigated for—49.G83
  coal lands—49.N81, 49.N86
    cash entries—49.N85
    cash sales—49.N39
    classification plats—49.N83
    declaratory statements—49.N86
    sales records—49.M78(2)
    withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
  deputy surveyors' bonds—49.E68
  deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
  desert land entries—49.G48–49.G49
  desert land entries (1877–1908)—49.M78(4)
  desert land entry cancellations—49.C66
  donation lands—49.G63
  Eureka townsite—49.N62
  Fish Lake Forest Reserve—49.R27
  forest reserves, mining claims in—49.N41
  Fort Cameron, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
  fraudulent land entries—49.P82
  Governors, correspondence with GLO—49.7
  Grantsville Forest Reserve—49.R27
  Harrisburg Mining District—49.N61
  homestead patents—49.DM47
  Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
  Indian lands, *See also specific Indian reservations and tribes by name*
  Indian reservations—49.K49
  land entries, case files index—49.DM43, 49.OP5
  land offices
    appropriations and expenses (1864–65)—49.M88
    correspondence
      Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
      See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
    inspection reports (1907–21)—49.A25
    Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
    relocations (1849–78)—49.A23

Utah (cont.)
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
Logan Forest Reserve—49.R27
Manti Forest Reserve—49.R27
military bounty land warrants
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations abstracts—49.DM66(1,4,8)
military coal reserves—49.K42
Mine Inspectors—49.A33(7)
mineral entries—49.N46
Bradley claims—49.N46
index—49.N48
mineral land, survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
mineral lands
agricultural claims—49.N75
contest dockets—49.N60
contest docket files, numerical series—49.N61
restoration notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
survey approvals—49.N89
withdrawal notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
minerals, lands listed for investigation of—49.G92
mining claims—49.N50
in forest reserves—49.N41
patented and sold—49.N39
National Forests, withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
Ogden, travel routes to San Francisco—49.M11
Payson Forest Reserve—49.R20, 49.R27
phosphate reserves—49.N11
plats of tracts in—49.E55
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
Raven Mining Company—49.N62
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
reservoirs, land withdrawals for—49.C29
rights-of-way—49.P32
saline lands, investigations of—49.G83
Salt Lake City land office—49.N62, 49.N86
forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
small holding claims—49.G76–49.G77
Salt Lake Forest Reserve—49.R24, 49.R27
school land grants—49.G79, 49.G108
scrip used in
agricultural college—49.B51
Porterfield certificates—49.B57
Valentine—49.B60
small holding land claims—49.G76–49.G77
Surveyors General
account ledgers—49.E103
correspondence—49.E32–49.E33, 49.E52–49.E53
field notes and data—49.E52, 49.E55
GLO letters to (1887–1903, 1910–27)—49.A12
instructions to—49.E119
surveys—49.M38
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
field notes—49.E100
special instructions—49.E90
suspended entries—49.OB1–49.OB2
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber permits—49.P7, 49.P63
timber sales, case files—49.P67
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
Tintic Mining District—49.N61
Tooele River Forest Reserve—49.R46(2)
township plats—49.N97
townships, cartographic records—49.K77
townsites—49.K28
on Indian lands, vacant lots—49.K31
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(2, 5)
surveys, field notes—49.K36
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP4
Uinta Indian Reservation, appraisers—49.A31
Uintah Forest Reserve—49.K77, 49.R11, 49.R23, 49.R27
Vernal, land office establishment (1905)—49.A26
Vernal land office—49.N62
Virgin River Canyon Forest Reserve—49.R46(2)
water reservoirs, lists for—49.G83
Willard Forest Reserve—49.R46(2)
Ute Indian Reservation
coal land in, sales records (1881–1907)—49.M78(2)
land sales within (1880–1909)—49.K79
Ute Indians—49.K77
Uintah Band—49.K77
White River Band—49.K77

Vaca, Antonio—49.DP126
Vacant lands. *See* Graduation Act land entries; *under specific State and Territory names*

Valentine, Thomas B.—49.B60, 49.B62, 49.K122T
Valle, Francisco Jr.—49.DP45
Valle, Francois—49.DP45
Valle, Jean B.—49.K122T
Valle, John Baptiste—49.DP45
Vallejo, Andronica A.—49.DP170
Vallejo, Benecia F.—49.DP170
Vallejo, Jose—49.DP170
Vallejo, Mariano G.—49.DP170
Van Antwerp, Edwin H.—49.M95
Van Pradelles, Benedict F.—49.DP92, 49.DP99
Van Zandt, Franklin K.—49.DP112
Varner, Daniel—49.K122T
Vattier, John L.—49.K122T
Veatch, A. C.—49.E62
Vermont, agricultural college scrip—49.B48
Vigil, Cornelio—49.DP201, 49.DP208–49.DP210
Vigil, Donaciano—49.DP187, 49.DP189
Virginia
    agricultural college scrip—49.B48
    Military Bounty lands—49.DM25
Virginia Military Division (I). *See* Contest Division
Virginia Military Tract, Revolutionary War scrip and—49.B42–49.B44

Wagon roads—49.I8
    adjustment lists—49.F67, 49.F67T, 49.F68, 49.F68T
        Giant Forest Wagon and Toll Road—49.P46(3)
    land selections for—49.C80, 49.F68, 49.F68T
Wailes, Levin—49.DP102, 49.E21
Walbridge, George R.—49.N22T
Waldemar, A. F.—49.E85
Walker, F. B.—49.C22
Walker, J. C.—49.DP121
Walker, John P.—49.E55
Walker, William—49.P48, 49.P57
Walker, William H.—49.M104
Wallace, Cezaire—49.K122T
Wallace, Robert H.—49.R30T
Walsh, H. K.—49.B14
Walsh, John K.—49.M94
Walters, William M.—49.N22T
War Department
    correspondence, about abandoned military reservations—49.K41
    leasing of public lands by—49.N1
    letters about surveys of military reservations (1864–87)—49.E42
    letters from GLO Surveying Division—49.E42, 49.E47
    mineral lands responsibilities—49.N102
War of 1812 Military Bounty Land Warrants, 1815–1858 (microfilm)—49.B22, 49.DM59(1)
Ward. Annie—49.K122T
Ward, John—49.DP203
Ware, Samuel—49.B62, 49.K122T
Warne, Joel V.—49.P74
Warner, Daniel—49.K122T
Warner Valley Stock Company—49.K20
Warrant Division. *See* Military Bounty Land Warrant Division
Warrants—49.K122T
    Warren Live Stock Company, unlawful enclosure case (1906)—49.A26
Washington
        Alabama homestead relief certificates used at various land offices—49.K122T
    attorneys—49.P92
    Cedar River, survey—49.E55
    coal lands—49.N86
        cash entries—49.N85
        cash sales—49.N39
        classification plats—49.N83
        declaratory statements—49.N86
        lieu selections—49.R42(1)
        restoration notices and plats (1907–13)—49.OP13(2)
        sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
        speculation on—49.P15
        withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
Colfax land office, donation claims—49.G69, 49.G71
Columbia Forest Reserve—49.R19
        Colville—49.K122T
contested land cases—49.G117
contracts charged to—49.M91
deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds — 49.E68, 49.M36
desert land entries—49.G48–49.G49
desert land entries (1877–1908)—49.M78(4)
donation acts land settlement—49.G57, 49.G59
donation claims—49.DM45, 49.DP2
        correspondence about—49.DM30, 49.DM32
donation land claims—49.G69, 49.G71, 49.G72–49.G74
        donation lands—49.K122T
erroneous land sales in—49.M50
Eureka townsite mineral contest—49.N62
forest reserves, mining claims in—49.N41
Fort Colville, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Point Roberts, appraisers for—49.A33(7)

Washington (cont.)
Fort Steilacoom, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Walla Walla, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
fraudulent land entries—49.P49
Gig Harbor Military Reservation—49.K141
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)
homestead patents—49.DM47
Indian allotments—49.K53T
Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
land offices
appropriations and expenses (1864–65)—49.M88
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letter relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
dates of cash locations at (1820–1908)—49.C49
final homestead certificates issued at (1863–1908)—49.C49
inspection reports (1908–17)—49.A25
locations made at—49.C49
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
lighthouse reserves—49.K50
military bounty land warrants
location monthly returns—49.B31–49.B32
locations abstracts—49.DM66(1, 4–5, 8)
Mine Inspectors—49.A33(7)
mineral entries, index—49.N48
mineral land, survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
mineral lands
agricultural claims—49.N75
contest dockets—49.N60
Northern Pacific Railroad and—49.N79
survey approvals—49.N89
minerals, minerals, lands listed for investigation of—49.G92
mining claims—49.N50
in forest reserves—49.N41
mining districts—49.N38
missions—49.K122T
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve—49.R27
National Forests, withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
New Olympia land office, donation claims—49.G71
Olympia land office—49.N62, 49.N86, 49.P48
donation claims—49.G69, 49.G71
Olympic Forest Reserve—49.R23, 49.R27
Port Angeles—49.K29
townsite lot sales—49.K35
Port Angeles townsite appraisers—49.A33(7)
preemption cases received (1855–75)—49.G32
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
Rainier Forest Reserve—49.R19
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
Registers and Receivers, Public Land Division letters to—49.C16
rights-of-way—49.P32
Roman Catholic missions—49.K124
Immaculate Conception—49.K122T
Jesuit mission, Colville—49.K122T
St. Francis Xavier—49.K122T
St. James, Vancouver—49.G72
St. Joseph's—49.K122T
St. Michael's, Whidbey Island—49.K122T
St. Paul's—49.K122T
school land grants—49.G108
indemnity lands—49.G97
scrip used in
agricultural college—49.B51
Chippewa—49.B54
Porterfield certificates—49.B57
Sioux half-breed—49.B54
Valentine—49.B60
Seattle land office—49.R16
forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
settlers' proofs of residence and cultivation—49.G73
special acts files—49.K122T
Spokane Falls land office, donation claims—49.G69, 49.G71
Spokane land office—49.N62
surveyed land reports (1862–69)—49.E122
Surveyors General
account ledgers—49.E103
correspondence—49.E32, 49.E34, 49.E52
GLO letters to (1887–1903, 1910–27)—49.A12
instructions to—49.E119

Washington (cont.)
surveys—49.M38
contract appropriations—49.M91
contracts, percentages retained on (1853–59)—49.M40
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
field notes—49.E100
special instructions—49.E90
suspended entries—49.OB1–49.OB2
swamp lands, selections—49.K15
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone entries—49.DM44(6)
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
township plats—49.E131
townsites—49.K28
on Indian lands, vacant lots—49.K31
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(2–3, 5)
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP4, 49.OP12
Vancouver land office
donation claims—49.G69, 49.G71, 49.G74
forest reserve withdrawal conflicts—49.R30T
Walla Walla land office, donation claims—49.G69, 49.G71
Washington Forest Reserve—49.R19, 49.R27
Whidbey Island—49.K122T
Washington Territory Survey Correspondence, 1854–1895, Relating to Donation Land Claims and Indian, Lighthouse, and Military Reservations (microfilm)—49.K144
Washington, Walla Walla Valley—49.K125
Water resources
Los Angeles Aqueduct discharge storage requirements (diagram 1904–9)—49.11(15)
See also Canals; Ditches; Reservoirs
Water supply reserves—49.K49
Watkins, Carlos P.—49.R30T
Wea, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Kaskaskia Confederated Tribes — 49.K61, 49.K86
Web sites, patented land entries index—49.OP11
Webster, Daniel—49.H14
Webster, J. F.—49.B14
Weed, Grant—49.K122T
West Virginia, agricultural college scrip—49.B48
Wetlands. *See* Swamp lands
Wetstein, Mary J.—49.G112
Wherry, Mackey—49.B58, 49.K122T
Whitcomb, James—49.4T
Whitcomb, William H.—49.G25T
White, Albert—49.M8
White, C. Albert—49.E9, 49.E71
White, Charles A.—49.R30T
White Earth Indian Reservation—49.K99, 49.K106
White Earth Reservation—49.C17(6)
White House. *See* President of the United States
White Mountain Indian Reservation—49.I19
White Oak Point Indian Reservation—49.K18, 49.K119
Whitehead, M. J.—49.B14
Whitman, Marcus—49.K125
Whitman mission site—49.K122T
Wichita Reservation
acreage and allotments—49.C22(2)
certificates issued for lots—49.C22(1)
opening of—49.5
Wickerham, Jacob—49.DP29
Wickliff, C. A.—49.DP89(3)
Wight, Charles—49.R30T
Wilcox, Horace—49.P52
Wilkes, L. E.—49.E55
Williams, Andrew C.—49.K87
Williams, John R.—49.N62
Williams, Joseph—49.DP29
Williamson, Charles—49.K122T
Williamson, James—49.4T
Wilshire, William W. Jr.—49.N22T
Wilson, John—49.4T
Wilson, Joseph—49.B60
Wilson, Joseph F.—49.B62, 49.K122T
Wilson, Joseph S.—49.4T, 49.DP226, 49.E128
Wilson, Miesse Jacob—49.P43
Wilson, Minnie E. H.—49.G25T
Wilson, Thomas—49.K122T
Winans, E. K.—49.B14
Wind Cave National Park
boundary survey—49.E90
plats—49.R27
Winders, Robert J.—49.N44
Winnebago Indians—49.K122T
ceded lands—49.K74
mixed-blood—49.K124
Winnibigoshish Indian Reservation—49.K18, 49.K96, 49.K99, 49.K106, 49.K119
Wisconsin
agricultural college scrip—49.B51
erroneous land sales in—49.M50
fraudulent land entries—49.P82, 49.P84(1)
homestead entries, sales records (1862–66)—49.M78(1)

Wisconsin (cont.)
Indian allotments—49.K53T
land entries, cash payments for—49.C53
land offices
appropriations and expenses (1864–65)—49.M88
bounty land warrants returned to—49.C52
correspondence. *See* Registers and Receivers
list of (1853)—49.M22
monthly returns from (1849–52)—49.M26(2)
quarterly returns from (1844–52)—49.M26(1,2)
maps, for Presidential proclamations (1847–48)—49.DM40
mineral lands—49.N102
copper—49.N103
lead—49.N103
patented land entries, index—49.OP11
Prairie du Chien—49.DP82
preemption cases—49.G31
preemption cases received (1855–75)—49.G32
private land claims
letters about (1835–89)—49.DP82
plats (1815–1908)—49.DP223
public land disposals, quarterly records (1825–54)—49.M81
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
Receivers, statements of account differences (1819–66)—49.M20T
Sioux half-breed scrip—49.B54(3)
special acts files—49.K122T
Superior, preemption entries—49.G42
surveying contracts, percentages retained on (1853–59)—49.M40
Surveyors General
account ledgers—49.E103
letters from (1826–83)—49.E24
surveys—49.M38
sketch of—49.DM28
swamp lands, selections—49.K15
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber depredations in—49.C19
timber trespass cases—49.P62
townsites—49.K28
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP11
vacant land in (1854–55)—49.C67
Wlodecki, Francis—49.K122T
Wood, Frank I.—49.N22T
Woodruff, Philo—49.K64
Woods, Warren—49.N62
Woollen, L. J.—49.K19
Wright, John V.—49.N34, 49.P92
Wyandot Indians
Absentee—49.K122T, 49.K124
lands in Kansas—49.K90
scrip—49.B45, 49.B52, 49.B62
Wykoff, William—49.DP92
Wynn, William—49.DP72
Wyoming
Alabama homestead relief certificates used at various land offices—49.K122T
administrative letters sent to GLO field divisions (1910–27)—49.A16
Big Horn Forest Reserve—49.R27
boundary line surveys—49.M95
boundary survey examination (1881)—49.E79
Cheyenne land office—49.N86, 49.K122T
coal lands—49.E60, 49.N81, 49.N86
cash entries—49.N85
cash sales—49.N39
classification plats—49.N83
declaratory statements—49.N86
indemnity lists for—49.G83
lieu selections—49.R42(1)
sales records (1866–1907)—49.M78(2)
speculation on—49.P15
withdrawal notices (1907–27)—49.OP13(1)
Crow Creek Forest Reserve—49.R27
deputy surveyors' bonds—49.E68
deputy surveyors' contracts and bonds (1876–82)—49.M36
desert land entries—49.G48–49.G49, 49.G56
desert land entries (1877–1908)—49.M78(4)
desert land entry cancellations—49.C66
Dodge scrip used in—49.B59
donation lands—49.G63
forest reserves—49.P7
mining claims in—49.N41
Fort Bridger—49.A33(7), 49.F95, 49.K42
Fort Bridger Canal—49.F95
Fort Fetterman—49.K42
Fort Fred Steele, appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort Laramie—49.K42
appraisers for—49.A33(7)
Fort McKinney—49.K42
appraisers for—49.A33(7)

Wyoming (cont.)
Fort Sanders—49.K42
Fort Washakie—49.K39, 49.K42
fraudulent land entries—49.P82
Governors' letters to—49.7
homestead patents—49.DM47
Indian land sales, annual statements (1885–1925)—49.M80
Indian reservations, land sales—49.K81
irrigation ditching, illegal—49.P15
island surveys in (1910–26)—49.E87
land offices
correspondence
Public Lands Division, miscellaneous letters relating to—49.C16
See Registers and Receivers *for additional entries*
inspection reports (1914–24)—49.A25
Register appointments (1887–94)—49.A33(5)
relocations (1849–78)—49.A23
land patents, unclaimed—49.DM48
land withdrawal and restoration notifications—49.C27
letters to William Richards—49.5
liability payments to deputy surveyors in—49.E106
Medicine Bow Forest Reserve—49.R20, 49.R27, 49.R46(4)
military bounty land warrants
location monthly returns—49.B32
locations abstracts—49.DM66(8)
military hay reserves, maps—49.K42
military wood reserves, maps—49.K42
mineral entries, index—49.N48
mineral land, survey plats (1872–1908)—49.N58
mineral land patent applications
receipts for—49.N52
rejected or canceled—49.N57
mineral land plats—49.B74
mineral lands
agricultural claims—49.N75
contest dockets—49.N60
contest docket files, numerical series—49.N61
Northern Pacific Railroad and—49.N79
restoration notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
survey approvals—49.N89
withdrawal notices (1911–28)—49.OP13(4)
minerals, lands listed for investigation of—49.G92
mining claims—49.N50
in forest reserves—49.N41
patented and sold—49.N39
mining districts—49.N38
National Forests, withdrawal notices for—49.OP13(3)
phosphate reserves—49.N11
public lands surveys in (1852–1913)—49.M41
Reclamation Fund statements—49.M83
Registers and Receivers, Public Land Division letters to—49.C16
reservoirs, land withdrawals for—49.C29
Rocky Mountain Coal & Iron Company—49.N61
special acts files—49.K122T
survey markers obliterated in—49.E55
Surveyors General
correspondence—49.E32, 49.E34, 49.E52
administrative letters sent to (1887–1903, 1910–27)—49.A12
instructions to—49.E119
surveys—49.M38
contracts and bonds—49.E67
expenses—49.E106
field notes—49.E100
suspended entries—49.OB1–49.OB2
Teton Forest Reserve—49.R23, 49.R27, 49.R28
timber agents, deputies quarterly account adjustments (1865–80)—49.M68
timber and stone entries—49.DM44(6)
timber and stone land entries—49.M78(5)
timber culture entries (1873–1906)—49.M78(3)
timber culture entry cancellations—49.C66
timber permits—49.P7, 49.P63
timber sales, case files—49.P67
timber trespass cases—49.P59–49.P60
township plats—49.N97
in forest reserves—49.R28
townsites
lot valuations and sales—49.K33(2, 5)
tract records—49.K30T
tract books—49.OP4
unlawful enclosure cases (1904–7)—49.A26
Wyoming Coal & Mining Company—49.N61
Yellowstone Forest Reserve—49.R20, 49.R27
township plats—49.R28
Yellowstone Park Timber Reserve—49.R23, 49.R27, 49.R28

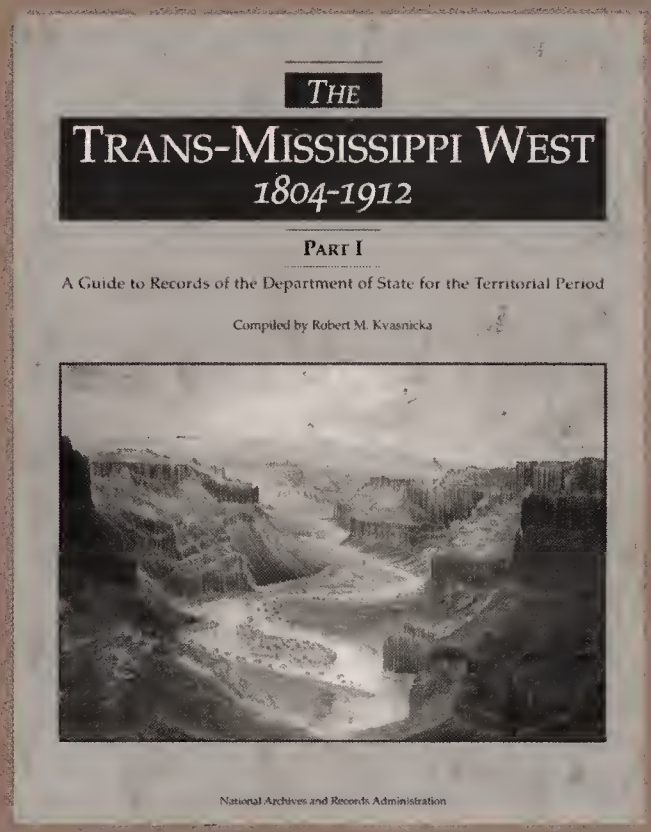
Yakima Indian Reservation—49.E55, 49.K57
Yankton Sioux Indian Reservation
    sales of surplus land, correspondence about (1891–94)—49.C21
    survey field notes—49.E98
Yell, Archibald—49.DP72
Yellowstone National Park—49.E89, 49.M38, 49.R23
Yelverton, John D.—49.P12, 49.P51
Yoder, Charles T.—49.N22T
Yosemite National Park—49.L5, 49.L13, 49.R46(3)
Yoshpe, Harry P.—49.I22
Yost, John—49.K19
Young & Sons—49.E56
Young, Archibold—49.N22T
Young, Richard—49.4T
Yulee, David—49.K122T
Yuma Indian Reservation—49.E99, 49.K57
Yuma irrigation project—49.P50

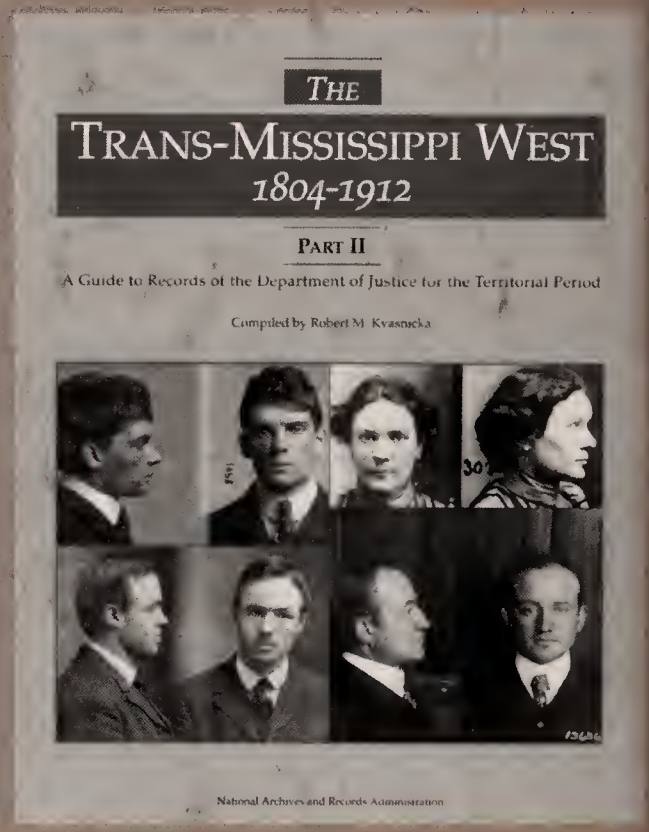
Zuni Indian Reservation—49.K71, 49.R33

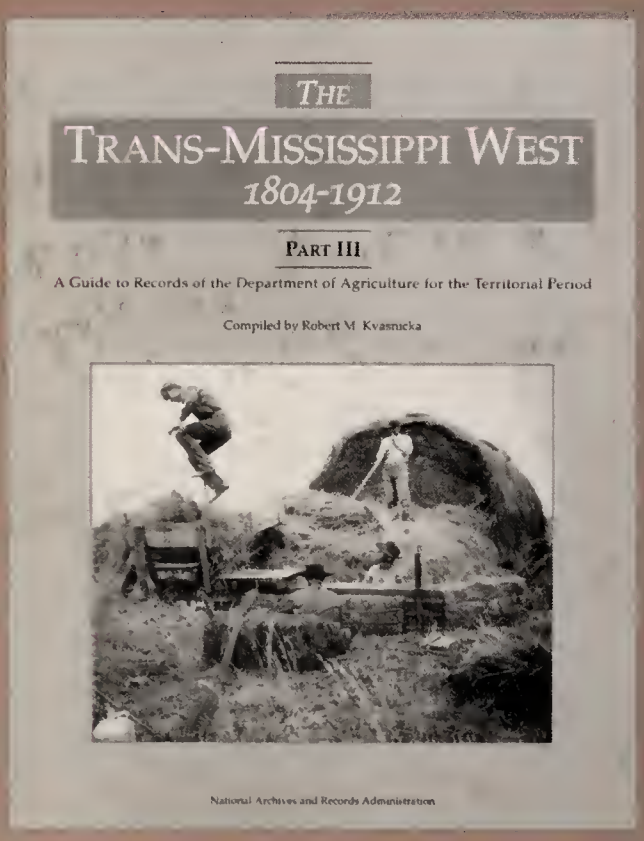
A GUIDE TO FEDERAL RECORDS FOR THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD

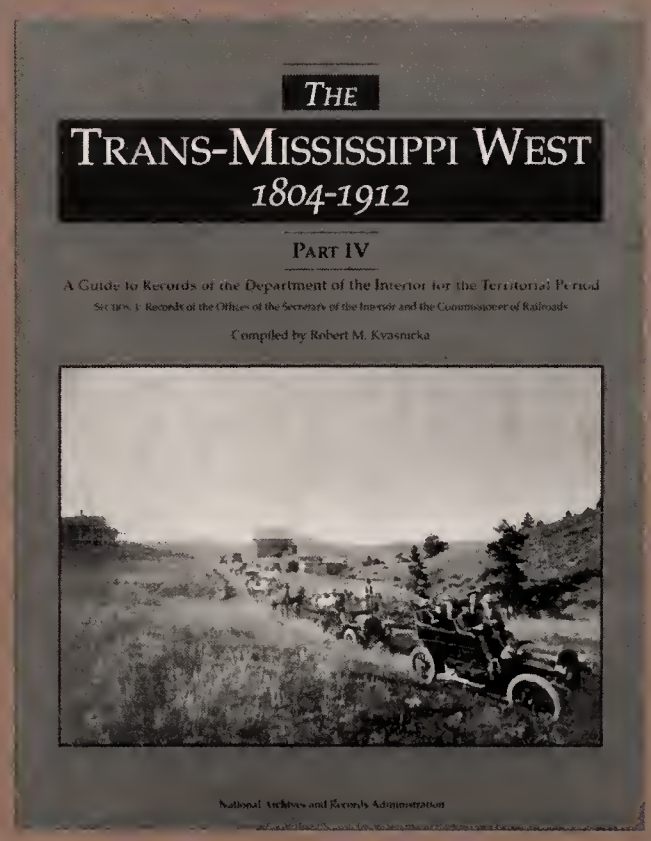
This new installment of the multi-volume series *The Trans–Mississippi West, 1804–1912*, highlights the textual, cartographic, and photographic records of the General Land Office, the Federal agency responsible from 1812 to 1946 for the management and disposition of the public domain. Included are descriptions of records pertaining to land-grant railroads, Indian and forest reserves, mining claims, private land claims, and the land entry papers documenting the thousands of individual transactions transferring the public lands to private ownership.

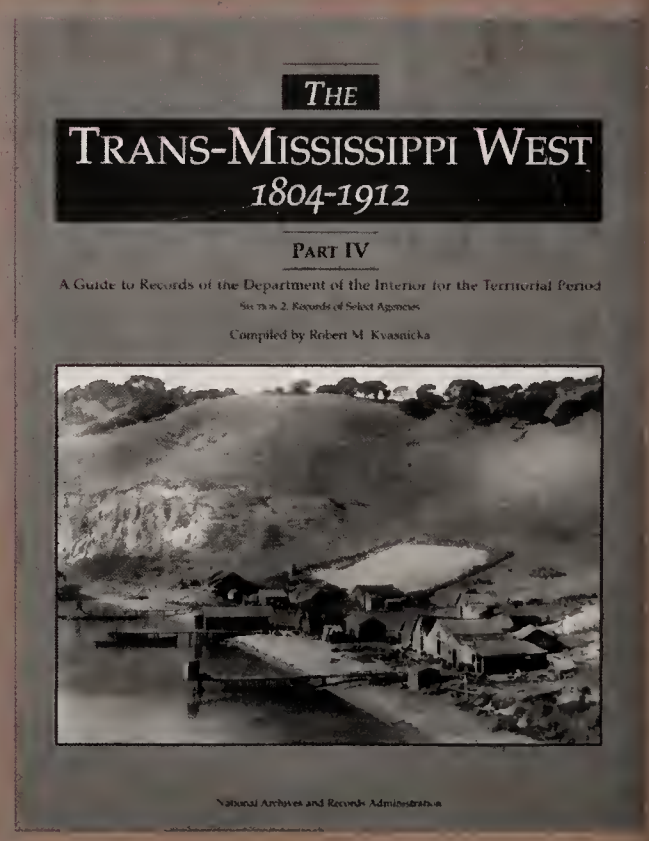
These records are an invaluable source of information for environmental and family historians as well as the historians of our Nation's westward expansion. Previous volumes in this series cover records of the State, Justice, and Agriculture Departments, and other agencies of the Interior Department.











The Trans-Miss West 1804-1912 Part IV/Sec 3
02-200058

9/29/2008
146448 1 28 00
HF GROUP—IN